MR. PARNELL'S CHALLENGE.

HE IS TAKEN ABACK BY MR. HEALY'S PROMPT ACCEPTANCE.

Not Likely to Carry Out His Proposal to Resign Unless His Candidate Wins in Sligo—Anti-Parnellites Break Up a Parnellite Meeting—Mr. Davitt's Views.

LONDON, March 20.—Mr. Parnell left Dublin to-night, going to Sligo. His candidate, Mr. Dillon, faces increasing odds. The Parnellite hope that a section of the clergy would refrain from interfering in the campaign has been blasted by the results of the National Convention held in Sligo. The bishops of Elphin, Achonry, and Killala have announced their adhesion to the Federation candidate. The whole of the clergy of the district are becoming active agents in the election.

The Parnellites of Cork, having renewed their pressure on Mr. Parnell in regard to the challenge to Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell promises to explain his position at the demonstration to be held in Drogheda next Sunday. The Dublin *Evening Telegraph*, in defending his backdown, holds that Mr. Parnell's eminence places him above the necessity of noticing Mr. Healy's insolence, and says that he therefore intends to ignore the designing offensiveness of his enemies. "Mr. Parnell," the *Evening Telegraph* asserts, "has not the least fear of the challenge. He will not shirk the conflict, but will take his own time to appeal to his constituents."

The Nationalists think that Mr. Parnell will not decide whether to abide by the terms of the challenge or not until he has seen the issue of the Sligo struggle. If defeated there he will find some pretext to decline the risk in Cork.

The Parnellites are savage over Mr. Gladstone's declaration that home rule will be impossible with Mr. Parnell as the Irish leader, and renew the cry of "English dictation." On the other hand, the Nationals rely upon the declaration as enabling the Irish people definitely to recognize that adhesion to Mr. Parnell means the collapse of the constitutional movement. Sir Thomas Edmonde and Messrs. Swift and McNeill, who have returned to London from their tour of provincial League branches, report that out of 169 delegates only six Parnellites are making arrangements to take part in the convention of the Leagues of Great Britain, at which T. P. O'Connor will preside.

Michael Davitt, in an interview to-day, contemptuously referred to what he calls "Mr. Parnell's bluff." Mr. Davitt said he did not intend to be a candidate in an election in the division of Cork city which Mr. Parnell now represents. He added that two reasons caused him to make this decision.

"The first," he said, "is that Mr. Parnell will not resign, for he knows that if he does resign he will be beaten should he come forward for re-election. The second reason is that I am not anxious to enter Parliament now or in the future, though I am unwilling to bind myself to remain in this frame of mind for all time.

"The Parnellites arranged a meeting at Cork for St. Patrick's day, when, according to custom, the temperance societies, Foresters, the different trade societies, &c. marched in procession through the streets. Mr. Parnell, seeing the great strength and enthusiastic reception which his past receptions, was induced to issue his challenge to Mr. Healy. He is now anxious to back out. The *Freeman's Journal* is helping him to wriggle out of the difficulty.

"Mr. Parnell himself discouraged the idea of running a labor candidate in Cork when asked for his opinion regarding the matter, because he feared that with a labor candidate his party might lose the seat. I believe that Mr. Gladstone was perfectly truthful when he said that the Liberal leaders never discouraged labor candidates."

Referring to Mr. Parnell's delegation to the United States, Mr. Davitt said:

"The gentlemen composing Mr. Parnell's deputation estimate that thirty per cent. of the Irish-Americans are supporting Mr. Parnell. This estimate is greatly exaggerated; the number should be nearer three per cent. I will not believe that $4,500 was subscribed at the meeting in Cooper Union last night unless I account the money myself. It is very easy to write up a meeting for home consumption. I have a recollection during my own experience of a meeting held in Cooper Union Hall, which was said to have been attended by 3,000 persons when only 500 were present. By far the greatest number of Irishmen in England are against Mr. Parnell. Out of 300,000 Irishmen in London Mr. Parnell only received 500 names.

"The Parnellites will not be able to change the situation of affairs in North Sligo. Mr. Parnell's candidate, Alderman Dillon, will be beaten by 2,000 votes.

"My advice to the workingmen is to abstain from strikes for three years, to organize, and to increase their funds. Then they will be in a good position to place their demands before their employers. The question of land is at the bottom of all labor difficulties. If the labor problem is not solved by legislation, then will be the time for workingmen to provide a remedy by the nationalization of land."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day, under the heading, "Fire Escape Tactics—Mr. Parnell Climbs Down," says:

"Mr. Parnell has made his first really weak move. Consequently the Parnellites are greatly embarrassed and the patriots are jubilant. Now, it is evident that the challenge to Mr. Healy was a mere bluff."

At the annual home rule union meeting at the National Liberal Club to-night, Henry Campbell-Bonnerman presiding, Justin McCarthy expressed perfect confidence in Mr. Gladstone's intentions.

At the same time, Mr. McCarthy said, he did not attach great importance to written assurances, but looked far beyond the promises of any statesman, whom death might remove to-morrow, to the intentions and principles of the great English people.

In regard to the appointment of Judges, Mr. McCarthy said he did not approve of the American system of popular election. He said that Ireland only desired for her ministers the privilege of nominating Judges to the sovereign.

DUBLIN, March 20.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day says that it is rumored that Michael Davitt will be the candidate against Mr. Parnell at the next election in the division of Cork city, which the latter represents.

The *Freeman's Journal* attempts to excuse Mr. Parnell's practical backdown in neglecting to answer Mr. Healy's acceptance of his challenge that they should both resign their seats in Parliament and present themselves for re-election, by saying to-day that Mr. Parnell does not intend that anything shall withdraw attention from the contest in North Sligo.

The *National Press*, the McCarthyite organ, on the other hand, says that it is not surprising to find "Mr. Fox" backing out.

Sligo was to-day the scene of a conflict between anti-Parnellites and Parnellites. The Parnellites of the town had assembled and were holding a meeting when they were attacked by anti-Parnellites, who stoned them and pelted them with mud, and finally succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The anti-Parnellites also stoned the police, who, with batons drawn, came to the assistance of the Parnellites, and a general scrimmage ensued. After the Parnellites had been compelled to retire their opponents held a meeting of their own. There was no further disorder.

THAT $500 FOR PARNELL.

Gleason and Gilmartin at Variance—What the Delegates Will Do.

Patrick Gleason, President of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League, has written this card:

"NEW YORK, March 20, 1891.

"*To whom it may concern:*

"In the report of Cooper Institute meeting to receive the Parnellite envoys appears a contribution of $500—'Irish National League, through James Gilmartin, Treasurer.' If made, such contribution presents gross violation of every principle of honor and honesty, and requires a full explanation. The money in question was raised by the Eighth ward branch of the Irish National League about two years ago, and held by its Treasurer ever since. It was subscribed for regular League purposes, and for no other object. Mr. Gilmartin has no more right to hand it over to Parnell envoys or any other Irish faction than he has to convert it to his own use. When, months ago, the officers of this branch were requested to forward this money to the League the statement was made that their members desired to make up $1,000 before sending. As President of the Municipal Council I have this day sent a formal protest to the President of the Eighth ward branch, Dr. Philip E. Donlin, and the Treasurer, Mr. James Gilmartin, against this money being used for any purpose except that for which it was subscribed—the use of the Irish National League of Ireland, not for a faction, but of the League as a league.

PATRICK GLEASON,
"President Municipal Council, Irish National League."

James Gilmartin said last night: "I have just received a personal letter from Mr. Gleason protesting against our giving the $500 to the Parnell fund. Mr. Gleason has no right to send such a letter to me, and the Municipal Council cannot control the Eighth ward branch of the Land League in a matter of this kind. Our branch had a regular meeting on Wednesday night, and the members then instructed me to turn this money over to the Parnell fund. It was raised two years ago in Parnell's name, and our branch is solid for him. Not a man who subscribed to this fund has protested against this action. If any man does he will get his money back. Mr. Gleason is interfering when he sends such a letter. He is opposed to Parnell, and he attempts to dictate to the Eighth ward branch what it shall do with its money."

Deputy Coroner Donlin, President of the Eighth ward branch, said: "Mr. Gilmartin personally subscribed a large part of this $500, and he has been liberal in his contributions for the Irish cause. He acted according to the instructions of this branch in turning this money over to the Parnell fund. The Municipal Council is divided on this subject, but so far as I know our branch is and always has been loyal to Parnell."

Mr. Parnell's envoys spent yesterday in consultation at their rooms in the Hoffman House and mapped out a plan for their tour.

To-day P. James O'Kelly leaves for Lincoln, Nebraska. He is going to see President James Fitzgerald of the National Land League. Mr. O'Kelly said that he expected to find Mr. Fitzgerald favorably disposed toward him. Mr. O'Connor goes to Boston. An invitation was received yesterday from the Hibernians of Chicago, asking the envoys to visit them before returning to England.

The Hibernians passed resolutions endorsing Parnell, and expressed to the envoys the hope that the other Irish societies of Chicago would join in a welcome should they come.

Mr. Redmond has been selected to act as Secretary. He will remain at the Hoffman House to receive communications and to attend to all correspondence. No time has been set for the return. The envoys say they are well pleased with their New York reception.

MONTREAL, March 20.—The admirers of Mr. Parnell in this city are making preparations to give his delegates a hearty reception. The *True Witness*, the Irish Catholic organ, urges that no money be subscribed until the present breach in the party is closed.

DOUGLASS GREEN'S FLIGHT.

Not Enough Evidence Yet to Give His Wife a Divorce.

Interest in the elopement of Douglas Green with Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea was revived yesterday by the trial of a suit for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court before Judge O'Brien. The suit is brought by Mrs. Green. She was married to Green in 1878 at Manchester, N. H. They had two children, a girl of 11 and a boy of 7 years.

When Green married he was about 28 years old and at work in the Amoskeag Company's mills at Manchester. His family was prominent at Savannah. The bride was Laura R. Tewksbury. Her father was a wealthy physician of Manchester, and she was a niece of the late Gov. Shaw of New Hampshire. Several years after the marriage the couple removed to New York, where Green became a partner of Commodore Arthur Edgerton Bateman in the firm Green & Bateman, stock brokers.

Early in 1889 Green formed the acquaintance of Mrs. McCrea, who was then 22 years of age. She was a daughter of the murdered millionaire, Amos J. Snell, and was said to have an income of $25,000 a year. Green had inherited $200,000 at the death of his father. The fair Chicagoan had been married when 17 years old to Willey O. McCrea, a member of a Chicago Board of Trade firm. She obtained a divorce three years later, on the grounds of cruelty, and had come to New York to study under Boucicault for the stage. She had one child, a girl 4 years old. Mrs. McCrea's earlier meetings with Green were at the Windsor Hotel, but she soon removed to a house at 135 West Ninety-third street. Here Green became a constant visitor. So complete was his infatuation that he neglected his own family, and a separation from his wife ensued.

Green's northern relatives heard of his conduct, coupled with the news that his mind was affected. After hearing from Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis that the latter statement was true, Mr. Green's brother-in-law, William W. Mackall, Jr., of Savannah, came to town on Feb. 11, intending to have the broker put in an asylum. On the day following his arrival a dispatch from Fortress Monroe was printed announcing the marriage of Mr. Green and Mrs. McCrea at that place on Feb. 5. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Shorts, a negro. A Mrs. Brandt of New York and a Mr. Ayer were with the couple. Mr. Green came back to New York, where he cheerfully admitted the marriage, calling it a good joke. His partners insisted upon his withdrawal from the firm, to which he assented. The news that he was out was made public on Feb. 12. A few hours before, on the same day, Mr. Green had sailed in the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn for Europe, with Mrs. McCrea.

He has not returned to this country. Creditors have obtained judgments against him, and a commission has been sent to Europe with questions bearing upon his relations with Mrs. McCrea which he refuses to answer. He evidently intended to put in no defence.

When the trial was called before Judge O'Brien in Special Term yesterday, Lawyer Hoffman Miller of Wheeler H. Peckham's firm appeared in the intrests of Mrs. Green. He offered two witnesses, Thomas McNeill and Margaret Cameron. The first is a coachman who was employed by Mrs. McCrea when she lived at 135 West Ninety-third street in 1889. He testified that he had seen Green at the house at all hours, and in Mrs. McCrea's bedroom.

The second witness, Margaret Cameron, the nurse of Mrs. McCrea's little girl, testified that in the latter part of August, 1889, Mr. McCrea went to Europe for five weeks. On the night preceding her departure Mr. Green, who was a frequent caller, visited the house and was there as late as 2 o'clock in the morning. She was awake at that hour and heard Green's voice in Mrs. McCrea's room. In the morning breakfast for two was taken to Mrs. McCrea's room.

Judge O'Brien said at the close of the hearing that although the testimony might make the behavior of Mr. Green and Mrs. McCrea appear somewhat suspicious, it was still not strong enough to warrant the granting of an absolute divorce. Mr. Miller asked for time to secure more evidence, and the case was adjourned for a week.

HONORS ABOUT EASY.

Two of the Manhattan Club Regulars Win and Two Are Beaten.

The result of the Manhattan Club election was not exactly known until after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was correctly indicated in yesterday morning's SUN. Seven managers were to be elected. Three of them were on both the principal tickets, but four of those, on the regular ticket were opposed. Of these two were elected and two were defeated. John Hone, Jr., and David B. Gilbert on the regular ticket defeated Perry Belmont and R. Duncan Harrison on the opposition ticket, and Thomas Newbold and Sylvester J. O'Sullivan on the regular ticket were defeated, respectively by Lewis H. Livingston, Independent, and Charles B. Peet, opposition. The seven managers elected are:

Three Years' Term—John Hone, Jr. (reg.), David B. Gilbert (reg.), W. C. Whitney (reg. and opp.), George G. Haven (reg. and opp.), and Walter Stanton (reg. and opp.).
Two Years—L. H. Livingston (ind.).
One Year—Charles B. Peet (opp.).

A prominent member of the club said yesterday that Frederick R. Coudert, the President, had received not to run again for the office. It is withdrawn. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin will be a candidate. A majority of the managers, in whose hands the selection of a President lies, are opposed to him, it is said, and favor the election of Mr. Whitney. But Mr. Whitney, it is believed, will not contest the place, and will only accept if providing the managers are unanimous in his favor. If Mr. Baldwin runs, another candidate will undoubtedly be pitted against him. In this event, no matter who his opponent may be, the vote, it is said, will stand 8 for Mr. Baldwin and 11 for his opponent.

Daughters of the American Revolution in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Chicago chapter of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" was organized to-day by Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn, appointed Regent for Chicago by Mrs. Harrison, the President-General of the organization. The meeting was held in the directors' room, Worlds Fair headquarters, and the constitution was signed by forty-two women who had qualified for membership. Only descendants of men who participated in the Revolution as soldiers, sailors, civil or service, or rendered material aid to the cause of independence as recognized patriots are eligible. The following officers were appointed by Mrs. Osborn: Mrs. R. M. Shepherd, Vice-Regent; Mrs. A. T. Galt, Secretary; Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Registrar; Mrs. J. C. Bundy, Treasurer.

Boston's Big Bench Show.

BOSTON, March 20.—Entries for the Boston bench show are now in with the possible exception of a few from the West. The total is 633 and includes all the better known varieties of dog. Mastiffs will number 22, St. Bernards 45, Great Danes 6, deerhounds 18, greyhounds 40, Chesapeake Bay dogs 5, pointers 57, English setters 46, Irish setters 40, Gordon setters 34, spaniels (clumber, cocker, and field) 35, beagles 58, foxhounds 10, collies 30, poodles 8, bulldogs 8, bull terriers 24, bull and terrier 28, fox terriers 81, Dandy Dinmonts 5, Scotch terriers 2, Irish terriers 11, black and tan terriers 16, Skye terriers 27, Yorkshire terriers 4, pugs 12, toy spaniels 8, Schipperkes 5, miscellaneous 18. Boston will thus have about 200 more dogs at her bench show than any city outside of New York.

Gen. Mitre's Programme.

BUENOS AYRES, March 20.—Gen. Mitre, in a speech delivered to the populace of this city yesterday, declared that his programme was constitutional freedom and equal rights to all.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Stevenson Letters from the Southern Seas are continued in THE SUNDAY SUN. *These letters are the literary event of* 1891.

BIG JOE WELSH, THE THUG.

HE DID NOT MURDER AND ROB RUTTINGER AND WRIGHT.

Only a Creature of a Humorous Young Englishman's Imagination—District Attorney Fitzgerald and Inspector Byrnes.

The Staten Island authorities are again in the slough of despond over the Tottenville murder mystery. Before THE SUN went to press yesterday morning they had declared that they knew the details of and the motive for the murder, and that they had a clue which, followed up, would surely lead to the arrest of one of the murderers. The sleuths of Staten Island, headed by Capt. Blake, were at that hour, it was said, hot on the trail. They did not learn until last night that astute Capt. Blake had been tampered with by a practical joker. The clue had been furnished, as was related in THE SUN yesterday, by a young Englishman who had said he was a fellow passenger on the steamship City of Chicago with Wright and Ruttinger. The details of the young Englishman's story and his name were withheld, but the conclusion the authorities arrived at on the strength of the story were made public. They were that Wright had plotted with an English thug to murder Ruttinger, and that Ruttinger had been lured to this country, in pursuance of the plot, and had been murdered and robbed.

It turned out yesterday that the young Englishman's story was a lie from beginning to end. He confessed it himself to a party of friends, one of whom made it public. He had been in the country only a short time, and since coming here he had heard a good deal about the astuteness of the detectives. Every American he had ever seen, he said, had told him that if there were a few American detectives in London Jack the Ripper would have been run down long ago. He thought he would see whether he could not get the American detectives "on a string." He chose as a subject Capt. Blake. After telling his story to the other authorities, he told it to the Captain who came from Staten Island to hear it. He told the Captain the name of the English thug was Big Joe Welsh of Birmingham, Welsh, he said, had murdered his wife in England, and had served time for it. He had come to this country especially to assist Wright to murder Ruttinger. He offered absolutely no proof that the story he told was true, but the authorities took it all in and cabled to Birmingham asking if Big Joe Welsh had returned to that city. The young man said his name was Walters. They did not even try to verify the part of his story about his being a passenger on the City of Chicago on the trip that she brought Ruttinger and Wright to America. If they had consulted the passenger list of the steamship, they would have found he was not.

The explosion of the young Englishman's story leaves the mystery exactly where it was on Thursday. Yesterday was lost in looking for "Big Joe Welsh."

District Attorney Fitzgerald came down from Staten Island in the morning with Capt. Blake. The Captain was angry because the "clue" furnished to him by the young Englishman had got into the papers. The District Attorney went into the General Sessions building and got a private interview with District Attorney Nicoll. This created a flurry in the court, and it was rumored that Mr. Fitzgerald had solved the mystery. The flurry was increased by the appearance of Inspector Byrnes and Detective Reilly, having in custody a young man. It was said the young man was Wright, that the person who had identified the body of the Astor House suicide as that of Wright had been mistaken. A Staten Island officer came out of the private conference with the young man and trotted off with him to Staten Island. Then Mr. Nicoll exploded the rumors. The young man was a forger, he said. He had been arrested here and convicted, and sentence had been suspended because it was his first offence. He had committed a similar crime again, this time on Staten Island, and had been arrested by Inspector Byrnes's men. The conference referred only to his case. Detective Von Gerichten introduced Mr. Fitzgerald to Inspector Byrnes, and the Inspector invited the District Attorney to go to Police Headquarters with him. Exactly what occurred at Headquarters is not known, but it was reported that the Inspector used forcible language because Mr. Fitzgerald had not succeeded in preventing the newspaper men from knowing what has been done from day to day toward solving the mystery. When the Inspector was asked about this report he smiled and said: "I simply asked Mr. Fitzgerald if he considered this interview confidential. He said he did. Then I said to him, 'Well, don't tell anybody about it, then.'"

It was reported after the interview that Inspector Byrnes had taken full charge of the case, and also that there might be an arrest. The Inspector said as to this: "We will have it straightened out after a while, I guess."

After leaving the Inspector District Attorney Fitzgerald went to Coroner Levy's office and made a more or less formal statement of the identification of the body of the Astor House suicide as that of Wright, and he said that he had reason to believe that Wright had murdered Ruttinger. As the suicide had been buried as Evans, the Coroner said that it was a proper case for an inquest, and he decided to hold one on Monday. He ordered subpœnas issued for Mr. Neil, Mr. Hamilton, and all the persons who identified the body as that of Wright, and also for Mr. Perrin H. Sumner, and Miss Amie Gertrude Neil, who identified the body as that of George H. Edgar of Mr. Sumner's Yonkers mystery fame. Mr. Fitzgerald's inquest on the mystery will go on in Tottenville this morning.

BULLETS THROUGH THEIR HEARTS.

Fred Harding's Murder of His Wife and His Own Suicide on a Vermont Roadway.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., March 20.—Fred T. Harding, about 22 years old, some time ago married a woman of dissolute habits named Ellen Laduc. The couple have had trouble recently, and young Harding had posted his wife because she had left him. The two had been together most of the afternoon at a house on Fairfield street, in the suburbs of the village, where several persons of doubtful reputation lived. Between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening Harding and his wife left together and walked several rods in the direction of the village, when they stopped and had some words. About 7¾ their bodies were found lying in the road.

A boy says he heard Mrs. Harding say she was going down the street, but her husband objected to her going. She started off, however, having only her shawl thrown over her shoulders and no hat on. Harding fired at her and she fell, but got up shortly, saying:

"You did not hit me."

He fired again and the woman fell dead after dropping her shawl and running half a rod. Harding then shot himself and fell, dying within a few minutes. He purchased his revolver this morning at a hardware store in town.

When found the body of the woman lay near the sleigh track in the road and the husband's about a rod distant further from the beaten track.

An examination showed that Harding had shot himself over the apex of the heart, and the bullet fired at the woman entered her heart at nearly the same point.

An Explorer in the Florida Swamps Fatally Hurt.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—A Tallahassee special to the *Times-Union* says: "Charles T. Norton, author of a handbook on Florida, came here a few days ago to discover the whereabouts of the Florida volcano about which there has been so much talk for many years. J. H. Staley, who resides near Tallahassee and knows every foot of penetrable swamp in middle Florida, was engaged to go with him Wednesday evening. Somewhere near the supposed place of the volcano Norton put on climbing spurs and climbed to the top of the tallest tree that could be found to get a view of the country. When he attempted to come down he lost his foothold and fell a distance of about 70 feet. For a long while he was unconscious, and when he became conscious he begged for a pistol with which to blow out his brains. Staley immediately started with him to a point where medical aid could be had. After many difficulties he reached his home this morning with his suffering companion, and leaving him there came here for a physician. It is believed that Norton will not live.

Reprimanded by the President.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—President Harrison has sustained the objections of Capt. Henry Wessels in the court-martial case against him. A court martial had been ordered to try Capt. Wessels at San Antonio, Texas, for insubordination and language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but objection had been made on the ground that the order had not received the President's signature, and was therefore invalid. In sustaining Capt. Wessels's objection the President severely reprimands him.

Respited for Fifty-nine Years.

DOVER, Del., March 20.—Gov. Reynolds to-day directed the issue of a respite to Jeremiah Harrigan, the murderer of Dennis Shields, whose last respite would have expired next Friday. The respite of to-day is for fifty-nine years, until 1950. This is the fourth time Harrigan's neck has been saved by Executive clemency.

An Old Man Dies of Hydrophobia.

BOSTON, March 20.—Addison Carpenter of South Amherst, Mass., 72 years old, died in the hospital to-day of hydrophobia, the result of a dog bite six weeks ago.

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

Scribner & Welford publish "Primitive Folk," by Elie Reclus, a series of studies in comparative ethnology of remarkable information, suggestiveness, lucidity, and interest. The author treats of the hyperborean hunters and fishers, of the Apaches, of the Aleutian Islanders, and of a number of the primitive tribes of India. It is a book calculated to destroy many of the popular impressions concerning the so-called savage man, and perhaps to confirm some as well. We read here of a people so wanting in the faculty and language of abstraction that the missionaries were obliged to define the soul for them as a piece of entrail which cannot rot, and we learn of practices rude and barbarous, though the author is influenced doubtless by the idea of Michelet, whose dictum he quotes, to the effect that what is lofty and noble in the achievements and aspirations of a people should mainly be insisted upon in the description of a conscientious historian. We find at the close of the chapter upon the Apaches a rather remarkable passage to the effect that not the wild beast alone, but man as well, is ultimately crowded out of existence by the sheen. The idea of this is that the few among mankind come to possess the land, which they devote to their domestic flocks and their game, and that before the greed and tyranny of these few the multitude is forced to give way. His instances are drawn from Great Britain and Ireland, where communities of people, as we know, have been compelled to make room for the pheasant and the deer—the stock of the widening game preserves of the rich—and so there does seem to be some reason for looking upon the gentle beasts of the earth as conquerors. The studies in this volume are drawn for the most part from the information given by travellers and missionaries of the first half of the present century about tribes whose social condition has since been deeply modified. They are carried out with great ingenuity, skill, and charm.

"An American Girl in London," by Sara Jeannette Duncan (D. Appleton & Co.), is something on the plan of the author's other book, "A Social Departure," but its range is less, it is more coherent, prattles more to the purpose, and is smarter and more amusing, we think, than its predecessor. The girl who goes to London is Mamie Wick of 4,000 Prairie avenue, Chicago, an outwardly demure young person, very good looking according to the portraits afforded by Mr. F. H. Townsend, the competent illustrator of the volume, and tireless in her disposition to see things whimsically. She goes to London alone, and this is a record of her experiences and observations in that city. Nothing extraordinary befalls her. Her descriptions and reflections are all concerned with normal and conventional matters. She rides on the top of an omnibus, flies about in a hansom, goes on the underground railway, visits the wax works, and is presented to the Queen. The manner of the narrative is its novelty and its recommendation. It purports to be addressed particularly to English readers, and it is largely comment, vivacious, ingenious, and of tenwitty, upon everyday London matters. A thread of amusing fiction holds the chapters loosely together. Any fair-minded reader will say that Miss Wick is a charming girl, and one whom it is a pleasure to listen to. She is a humorist in a fresh and agreeable vein. The young Englishman with the pleasant voice who told his mother and sisters that he was going to marry her, but who omitted to tell the girl herself, was not worthy of her, and we are glad that she sailed away from him in order to carry out her matrimonial compact with Mr. Arthur Greenleaf Page of the Yale University staff. It is reassuring to be able to retain so bright a girl, and a millionaire's daughter at that, at home.

A volume is devoted to George Cruikshank in the "Great Artist" series (Scribner & Welford). It is made up of two articles, one a memoir by Frederick G. Stephens, and the other the famous essay by Thackeray, which was contributed to the *Westminster Review* in 1840. Thackeray had a warm place in his heart for Cruikshank. He saw in Cruikshank's pictures and he points out in them in this essay many things which the ordinary observer would never see without this skilful help. There is the picture called "Miserable Sinners," for instance, where the artist has cut a little square section out of a fashionable church congregation, showing several pews filled with fat and comfortable people who are listening with entire complacency to what the minister is saying. It interprets itself very well, but not nearly as well as it is interpreted by Thackeray, who constructs a fine satirical novelette upon one gentleman and one lady in the front pew. Mr. Stephens's memoir continues the account of Cruikshank beyond the time when Thackeray's essay was written, but the work of the artist had then well nigh come to an end. In 1842 his fortunes began to ebb, and by 1862 he had passed so completely out of the public view and mind that scarcely anybody went to see the Cruikshank exhibition which was given in Exeter Hall in that year. All possible points in regard to Cruikshank's pictures, as well as to his character, habits, times, and the manner of his art, are considered in this duplex review. A portrait of Cruikshank and specimens of his illustrations are afforded with the text. It is altogether an instructive and an exceedingly fascinating volume. A companion book in the same series contains an account by Frank Cundall of the four Dutch painters, Ruisdael, Hobbema, Cuijp, and Potter.

"Doña Luz" is a novel translated from the Spanish of Juan Valera, who used to be the Spanish Minister to this country, and whose earlier novel, "Pepita Ximenez," is familiar through translation to American readers. The present story has been done into English very delicately and very charmingly by Mary J. Serrano (D. Appleton & Co.). Doña Luz is an altogether lovely character who has given her heart to one man and won the heart of another, and the tale is made pathetic and tragic by reason of the fact that the man whom she loves is a cold-blooded schemer and a rascal who is after her money only, and that the man who loves her is a priest of correct principles who is brought to his death by the violence of his pent-up passion. The development of the plot proper is strong and absorbing, but the reader will find especial and unusual interest in the incidental pictures—the keenly able ironical account of how the Señor Don Acisclo, steward to the Marquis of Villafria, converted the estate of that nobleman into his own possession, and the series of Andalusian village photographs, including that of the stately home of Don Acisclo, with its magnificent family kitchen, and its carefully stored sacred image—not an image of the trumpery sort described in the saying as "little saints, pretty and cheap, which neither eat nor drink nor wear out shoes," but one of the most complicated character and the most elaborate and costly workmanship which it was possible to find. All these are pictures to which we are not used, and they are skilfully and delicately wrought and full of graceful charm.

Of novels by foreign authors, printed in cheap form, we have, from the Lovells, "The Mystery of No. 13," by Helen B. Mathers, and "A Double Knot" and "A Mint of Money," both by George Manville Fenn; from the J. B. Lippincott Company, "A Draught of Lethe," by Roy Tellet, and from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, "The Joys of Life," by Zola; "Gemma," by T. Adolphus Trollope, and "The Matchmaker," by Beatrice Reynolds. The publishers last named afford also "Love's Labor Won," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

"Rosebrake Poems," by Danske Dandridge (G. P. Putnam's Sons), are full of good imagination and good music. The stanzas entitled "Dreams" are charmingly fancied and exquisitely wrought, and the same is to be said of other verses in the book. From the same publishers, in the "Questions of the Day" series, we have a well written and highly interesting consideration of the objections to capital punishment, entitled "The Death Penalty," by Andrew J. Palm.

"The Epic of the Inner Life," by John F. Genung (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a new translation of the Book of Job, with notes and an introductory study. The introduction is a philosophical analysis of remarkable ability—skilful, clear, charming in its literary manner. The matter and the arrangement of the notes, too, are worthy of very high praise. The notes are full of assistance and of intrinsic interest.

Volume II. of the "Handbook of Games" in the Bohn series devoted to games and sports is concerned with games of cards. Dr. William Pole, F. R. S., furnishes the article on whist, Robert F. Green writes upon solo whist, "Berkeley" upon piquet, écarté, euchre, bézique, and cribbage, and "Baxter-Wray" upon poker and numerous other round games. (Scribner & Welford.)

The third of Saint-Amand's four volumes upon the Empress Marie Louise is afforded by Charles Scribner's Sons in a translation by Thomas Sergeant Perry. It is concerned with the invasion of 1814. The final volume, dealing with the return from Elba and the hundred days, is soon to follow.

A fourth edition of Henry Drummond's "Tropical Africa" is published by Scribner & Welford. This completes the twenty-fifth thousand of this well written and deservedly popular account.

"Home Floriculture," by Eben E. Rexford, is an illustrated guide to the treatment of ornamental plants (James Vick, seedsman, Rochester).

The ninth volume of Wallace's American trotting register is out.

Bought All of Canada's Export Cattle.

MONTREAL, March 20.—It is said that all of the distillery cattle in Canada have been purchased by Goldsmith of New York and Morrice of Chicago. The price paid was from 5¾ to 5¾ cents a pound.

There are over 10,000 head of this class of cattle exported yearly, and about the same number has been purchased by the two American dealers. This is about 50 a head dearer than last year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 4 24 | Gov. Island, 5 00 | Hell Gate, 6 50

Arrived—FRIDAY, March 20.

Ss City of Berlin, Land, Liverpool.
Ss Claverhoven, Colton, Copenhagen.
Ss Thomas Anderson, Shaw, Gibraltar.
Ss Brunel, Henderson, Gibraltar.
Ss Cuban, Fraser, St. John.
Ss Osama, Rockwell, Port de Paix.
Ss Alfred Dumois, Christie, Gibara.
Ss City of New Bedford, Weaver, Fall River.
[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Rugia, from New York, off Kinsale.
Ss Lahn, from New York, at Bremen.
Ss Angera, from New York, at Shanghai.
Ss Chandernagor, from New York, at Marseilles.
Ss Rugia, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss Amsterdam, from New York, off Scilly Islands.
Ss Sirius, from New York, off Brow Head.
Ss Island, from New York, at Copenhagen.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Werra, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Dania, from Havre for New York.
Ss Gorgovia, from Naples for New York.
Ss Viola, from Bremen for New York.
Ss Relda, from Stettin for New York.
Ss Bayonne, from Hull for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Augusta, Savannah		8:00 P. M.
Alsatia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Elder, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool		2:30 P. M.
Francisco, Hull		
La Bourgogne, Havre	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Persian Monarch, London		
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

England	London	Feb. 26
Lydian Monarch	London	March 4
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	March 7
Colorado	Hull	March 5
Falda	Bremen	March 10
Trave	Southampton	March 13
Dorian	Jamaica	March 14
California	Gibraltar	March 10
Alps	Trinidad	March 13

Due Sunday, March 22.

Thingvalla	Christiansand	March 8
Canada	Liverpool	March 8
Russia	Havre	March 11
Philadelphia	Lazaretto	March 12
Aurania	Queenstown	March 15
Trinidad	Bermuda	March 19
La Bretagne	Havre	March 14

Due Monday, March 23.

Saale	Southampton	March 15
Rhaetia	Hamburg	March 14
Circassia	Glasgow	March 13
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	March 14
Caledonia	Gibraltar	March 9
Alles	Port Limon	March 14

Due Tuesday, March 24.

Adirondack	Kingston	March 18
F. Caland	Rotterdam	March 11
Wyoming	Queenstown	March 15
City of Para	Colon	March 16

Due Wednesday, March 25.

Spree	Southampton	March 16
Scandia	Hamburg	March 14
Holland	London	March 10

Business Notices.

A stone weighing 385 pounds, suspended from a broken plate, joined together with Major's Cement, at the Food and Health Exposition. Any broken article brought there will be mended free.

A LUXURY for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable. 25 cts.

Harry's Triceopherous for the hair renews, glosses, preserves, beautifies, and multiplies the fibres.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a sure remedy for Bronchitis and Hoarseness.

MARRIED.

GIROUX—CORRY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Douglaston, L. I., Thursday, March 19, by the Rev. Edgar L. Sanford, Alfred W. Giroux, of Brooklyn, to Eleanor T., only daughter of William Corry, Esq., of Douglaston.

HINSCHBERGER—SCHNEIDER.—Thursday, March 19, 1891, by the Rev. George Nixon, Andre Hinschberger to Mrs. Elisa L. Schneider, both of this city.

WICKHAM—WHITE.—In Boston, on Thursday, March 19, by the Rev. Brooke Herford, W. Hull Wickham of this city, to Adrienne, daughter of Mr. J. Piaff of Boston.

DIED.

AVELING.—Henry Aveling.
Funeral from 229 East 16th st., on Saturday, March 21, at 11 A.M.

AVERY.—In Meriden, Conn., on Thursday, March 19, Thomas Avery, aged 66 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 49 Vine st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

BARTTAN.—In Meriden, Conn., on Thursday, March 19, Thomas B. Barttan, aged 78 years 6 months and 17 days.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Newton st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BEANEY.—Died on Thursday, at New Haven, Conn., John Beaney, aged 60 years.

BIBLE.—On Thursday, March 19, Mary McManus, beloved wife of William Bible.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 42 Oak st., Jersey City, Sunday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

BONFILS.—On March 19, 1891, Ellsworth Lloyd, infant son of Ellsworth and Lillian E. Bonfils.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, Gray st., near Topping, M