CLOSE OF THE SPITZER SALE.

GRAND TOTAL OF NEARLY TWO MILLIONS REALIZED.

The Last Day Marked by Scenes of Great Enthusiasm—The Entire Collection, Except the Armor, Disposed of—M. Mannheim's Estimate Borne Out by the Results.

PARIS, June 16.—The great Spitzer sale concluded to-day amid a scene of unusual enthusiasm. The attendance was large, and the crowd, led by M. Mannheim, left the temporary structure in the courtyard of Spitzer's house in the line de Villejust, where the sale has been held, and ascended to an upper floor where the tapestries, chimney pieces, and stained glass were sold. These last, for which Spitzer paid large prices, fetched scarcely one-third of their value. The bidding for the tapestries and chimney pieces was conducted

1,273—CHIMNEY PIECE—$5,000.

amid frantic enthusiasm. To-day's sale amounted to $110,505, making the total amount realized since the beginning of the sale on April 17, $1,821,589. The entire collection, excepting the armor, was sold. Mannheim's estimate was $1,880,000, or $58,414 more than the amount realized.

It is believed that the dealers, who were in the majority among the purchasers at the sale, will make large profits. It was said today by a well-known connoisseur at the sale that such a collection could not be got together again in twenty years, and that it would require an outlay of $10,000,000 to gather together such a number of rare objects. Tapestries, furniture, carved woods, stained glass, and caskets were sold to-day.

A set of tapestries (403-410) made in Brussels by order of Francis of Taxis in 1518 represent the legend of the miracle of Our Lady of Sablon, and two of the pieces are much larger than the six others. The first scene in the

2,985—CIRCULAR CHEST—$4,200.

miracle (403) shows the Virgin appearing to an old woman. The Virgin is seated, and holds in her arms the infant Jesus. The tapestry is 12 feet long by 6¾ broad, which is about the size of the six smaller pieces of the set. It was sold for $800.

The second piece (404) shows an old woman removing a statuette of the Virgin from a niche, and two other scenes. It sold for $2,600.

No. 405 shows the old woman presenting a statuette of the Virgin to a painter who is working in his studio. It sold for $800.

One of the two larger pieces of the set was No. 406, and it brought $5,100. The tapestry is divided into three parts by pilasters. The three scenes represented are the old woman asleep, who sees in a dream the Virgin

705—MARRIAGE CHEST—$2,300.

surrounded by angels; another scene in which the Virgin appears to her in church, and a third apparition of the Virgin.

No. 407 shows the woman lifting up the image of the Virgin to a priest, and it sold for $1,000.

No. 408 shows the image miraculously transported in a boat. It is accompanied by the old woman who figures in all the tapestries. It brought $2,000.

No. 409 shows two figures, probably Francis of Taxis and the Emperor Maximilian kneeling in adoration before the miraculous image. It also brought $2,000.

One of the larger pieces, representing the arrival of the image at Brussels, was bought for the museum of that city. It is also divided into three scenes. One shows the old woman carrying the image in her arms toward a sovereign resembling the Emperor Maximilian, who is seated on a throne. The two other scenes represent the members of the royal family kneeling in adoration before the image. It was No. 410, and sold for $10,700. It is 12 feet long and 16½ feet broad.

A tapestry (414), made in Paris in the sixteenth century, brought $3,500. It shows nymphs and satyrs together in a sylvan landscape.

Another work (415) of the same period and representing a similar scene sold for $2,300. It is 10 feet long and 12½ broad.

Another tapestry (416), representing a bacchanalian scene, brought $1,300. It is of the same size as No. 415, and belongs to the same school and period.

Among the woodwork sold were two doors (968 and 969). They are of Spanish work, made in the sixteenth century, and are of walnut, elaborately carved with chimeras, nymphs, medallions, and coats of arms. They bear the date 1541, and are edged by a broad moulding. Each measures 14 by 6½ feet, and the pair sold for $2,320.

A chest (705) of carved walnut brought $2,300. It is of Italian workmanship, and was made in the sixteenth century. It is carved with a bas-relief representing the rape of the Sabines, and on the rear face is a personification of the River Tiber in the form of a god leaning on an urn. The carving is gilded in part.

A white marble statuette (1,261) of the Virgin, holding on her left arm the infant Jesus and a sceptre in her right hand, sold for $1,420. It is forty inches high, and was made in France in the fourteenth century.

A large Italian monument made of white marble, and attributed to Antonio Lombardi, was No. 1,270, and it sold for $10,000. It is composed of twenty-eight bas-reliefs in marble depicting scenes from mythology.

No. 1,271 was bought for the Louvre Museum, and sold for $1,140. It is a bas-relief in dark stone, and represents a patron surrounded by his family. It is 33 inches high and 5 3-5 inches broad.

A large chimney piece (1,273), made in France in 1525, brought $5,000. It was bought by dealers of London. The top, which rests on 9 pilasters, is carved with a figure of St. George slaying the dragon, and on either side medallions of female heads. Above and below these decorations are two bands of heavy mouldings. The work is 12 feet long.

Another chimney piece (1,274), made of pietra a' Istria, brought $1,200. It was made at Venice in the sixteenth century, and is adorned with caryatides and garlands of flowers.

No. 1,275 was another chimney piece of the same material and period as No. 1,274, and similarly decorated. It also brought $1,200.

A marble bust (1,276) of Octave Farnese, made in Italy in the sixteenth century, sold for $2,840. The figure is clothed in armor, and about the neck is a collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The bust is 32 inches high.

Among the terra cotta sold was a bas-relief (1,289) representing the Ascension. It is partly enamelled, and shows Christ, surrounded by angels and cherubs, rising from the ground, where the Virgin kneels. It is 15 feet high and 10 feet broad, and was bought for the Louvre Museum for $1,200.

The stained glass brought low prices. Nos. 1,953, 1,954, and 1,955 each brought $820. They are all of fifteenth century German workmanship, and measure 10 1-5 by 30 inches. The first bears a figure of St. Catherine of Alexandria, the second a figure of the Virgin and child, and the third bears a figure of St. George.

No. 1,967, a French work, showing God sending a dove to King David, and No. 1,968, which bears a picture of Moses receiving the table of the commandments, together brought $780. They are both French work of the sixteenth century, and measure 8¼ feet in height by 20 inches in breadth.

A marriage chest, made in Italy in the late fourteenth century, was No. 2,982. The sides and cover are figures in relief of cavaliers and women dressed in mediæval court costume. The figures are painted and gilded. The work, which is 24 inches long by 9 3-5 inches broad, sold for $4,000.

A similar piece (2,983) is decorated with figures of satyrs, palm branches, and dolphins gilded and painted. It is 10 inches high by 20 long, and sold for $1,040.

No. 2,985 was another casket made in Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is circular in form and measures 12 inches in diameter. It is of wood, covered with paste, painted and gilded. On the cover is a figure of a man and a woman wearing costumes of the fifteenth century. The work sold for $4,200.

M. MANNHEIM'S VALUATIONS VERIFIED BY THE SALE.

In a conversation with M. Charles Mannheim after the eighteenth day of the sale the great expert had much to say to THE SUN'S correspondent that was interesting. His prediction as to the aggregate sum that the sale would bring had been entirely verified by the actual results. M. Mannheim, who is to-day the greatest art expert of Europe, valued the collection en bloc at $2,400,000. The sale has realized more than two-thirds of that sum. The other third was the special value which he attached to the possession of the collection in its entirety. M. Mannheim was especially impressed with the daily reports of the sale which have appeared in THE SUN.

"The very next day after the sale," he said, "you have published as complete an account as we could have desired." In reference to the refusal of the French Government to buy the collection, M. Mannheim spoke in a way that was highly flattering to American liberality in matters of art. "The future will show," he said, "that America would have known enough to make all necessary sacrifices in a similar case. France will have to wait centuries, and spend two or three times as much money, before it can make as complete an art collection as this."

"One especially interesting feature of the sale," said the expert, "is the excess of prices paid by the public over the value at which I have estimated certain articles of the collection. On some days the prices ran below my estimated value, but the surplus in the majority of cases has been great enough to bring the final figure above what I had estimated. This is particularly true with certain classes of articles." Here M. Mannheim took a catalogue of the sale and pointed out to THE SUN correspondent many interesting variations between the values he had estimated and prices actually paid. "The surplus does not show itself in each particular object," he said, "but in the average receipts of the entire sale." In illustration of this, M. Mannheim selected from the catalogue certain objects from each of the various series sold, which displayed the difference between his estimate and the value which the public placed on the article. Among the antiquities which were first sold, the numbers he selected were 5, 10, and 17. No. 5 was a Greek terra cotta statuette of a young woman seated in a high-back chair holding a child to her breast. The piece is eighteen inches high, and Mr. Mannheim estimated its value at $500. It sold for $1,250. Another similar statuette (10), a woman stooping to tie the cord of her sandal, was considered to be worth $300, but the price it brought was $820. No. 17, another terra cotta group, ten inches high, composed of Charon, Mercury, and a young woman whom Charon invites to enter his bark, was valued by Mannheim at $1,500, but fetched $2,000 at the sale. Among the ivories were instances of a surplus just as striking. For example, No. 43, a Carlovingian plaque for a book cover, carved with the figure of the Virgin, was estimated to be worth $1,200, and it was bought for $2,000. No. 45, an ivory cover for the Gospel, which was carved with the figure of an Archbishop officiating among his clergy, and belonged to the ninth century, was valued by the expert at $800. It brought over four times that sum, selling for $3,300. An ivory crook for a Bishop's staff, made in France in the twelfth century, was considered by M. Mannheim to be worth $500, and it fetched $2,600, or over five times that sum. No. 107 was an ivory dyptich of Flemish workmanship, elaborately carved with fifteen scenes from the life of Christ, that sold for $6,500, while its estimated value was only $5,000.

The same differences are noticed in the prices paid for the ecclesiastical jewelry and the values which M. Mannheim had placed on the articles. He valued No. 214, a book cover of enamelled copper, at $1,200. It brought $5,030. A portable altar of enamelled engraved copper, made in the twelfth century, and valued at $2,000, sold for $4,600. A difference even more striking between the expert's value and the price brought is noticeable in the case of No. 298, a chalice of engraved and gilded silver. It was the work of the Spanish-Flemish school, and was valued at $2,400. It brought, however, $8,200. A Kiss of Peace (No. 338), which the expert thought would sell for $1,000, fetched $2,820. The difference between estimates and the prices is less apparent in the case of the tapestries and the enamels than in the classes of objects which have been instanced. The tapestries sold well, as did the enamels, which were a feature of the collection. Durlacher of London paid the highest figure brought by any of the tapestries for No. 238, a Flemish piece, 7½ feet long by 6 feet broad. It represents the repose of the Holy Family in Egypt, and was valued at $10,000. It sold for $14,000. Another Flemish tapestry, bearing figures of St. Ann, the Virgin, and the Infant Jesus, was estimated by the valuer at only $3,000, but was sold for $4,000. Five thousand dollars was regarded as the value of No. 412, an Italian tapestry representing the Adoration of the Magi, and $10,200 was the price it brought.

The enamels brought the highest price of the sale, a result which was expected by connoisseurs, and the difference in the estimated values and the prices is less striking here. Among the Limoges enamels was No. 430, a Kiss of Peace, which was valued at $1,200 and sold for $3,000. No. 443, a circular plate, enamelled with a picture after Raphael, representing a Feast of the Gods, brought $9,500, while the expert had estimated its value at $7,000. No. 468, a rectangular plaque enamelled by Léonard Limousin with fifteen mythological scenes was estimated by M. Mannheim at $8,000, and was sold for $10,800. The Pallissy and the St. Porchaire potteries, which were valued at $66,000, brought prices very little in excess of the value estimated. The same was true of the furniture and carved woods, which the experts valued together at $69,000. The antique leathers, on the contrary, which were estimated at $14,100, brought a much higher price. Special examples of this difference between the prices paid and the values estimated are afforded by Nos. 801, 821, and 856. The first was a casket made in France in the fifteenth century and valued at $300. It brought $1,000, and 821, a leather case for a book, which was valued by Mannheim at only $200, brought $1,020. The third (856), another casket of stamped leather, which the expert valued at $200, sold for $1,340. The Dinanderie (old copper of Dinant) sold higher than the valued estimate. A candlestick (970) in the form of a lion, which was placed at $800, sold for $1,400, and a Coquemar (974) brought $2,140, while the estimated value was less than two-thirds of that sum.

The potteries of the Spanish-Moorish period also sold at prices greater than their estimated value. This is illustrated by Nos. 1,025 and 1,026 in the catalogue. Mannheim had valued these two pieces, which were plates made at Valentia in the fifteenth century, at $1,200 each. No. 1,025 brought $2,000 and the other sold for $3,200. The Italian potteries, estimated by the valuers at $180,320, brought a higher figure. Particular instances of the difference in prices and the expert's valuation were Nos. 1,036, 1,038, 1,148 and 1,200. The first of these was a plate, the work of Caffagiolo in the fifteenth century. It bears a picture of Judith and her servant carrying in their basket the head of Holiofernes. Mannheim valued the work at $3,000, and it sold for $10,400. No. 1,038, a plate by the same artist, sold at almost as great an advance over its estimated value. It brought $9,600. An expert opinion had placed its value at $3,000, less than a third of the price it actually brought. No. 1,148, a cup painted by Castel Durante, was valued at $3,000 and sold for $5,100. No. 1,200, a plate by Grubbio and Giorgiolo Andreoli, valued at $2,000, brought $5,030.

M. Mannheim said the same advance over the value was to be observed by the prices brought by the modern terra cottas, the medals, the bronzes, the Flemish earthenware and the plaquettes. Among the terra cottas, which were valued at $15,530, was No. 1,287, a painted group of the Virgin, the infant Jesus and two angels. It was valued by Mannheim at $500, and sold for $2,000. A man's head in bas-relief (1,300), painted and gilded, brought $1,320, while the expert had valued it at less than one-third of that sum. Among the medals this difference between the expert's valuation and the public's prices was remarkable. For instance, an Italian medal (1,303), made in the fifteenth century, was valued at $60 by the expert and was sold for $3,400. Nos. 1,345 and 1,405, both Italian medals of the fifteenth century, were each valued at $60. The first brought $470 and the second $255. The bronzes brought a much larger sum than was expected. Instances of this difference are Nos. 1,454, 1,458, 1,480, and 1,481. The first of these, a statuette of an antique horseman, by Andrea Briosco, otherwise known as Il Riccio, was in Mannheim's opinion worth $6,000. It sold for $9,500. A bust of a young man (1,458), which was valued at the same figure as No. 1,454, sold for $8,200. Two bronze andirons (1,580 and 1,581) sold for $10,200, when the expert had valued them at only $7,000. During the second half of the sale this advance of prices over the valued estimates was just as noticeable.

M. Dusseigneur, who has been the curator of the Spitzer collection since the death of its founder, has not missed one day of the sale. He said on the twenty-second day of the sale that most of the works sold up to that time had been bought by dealers, and that some of them had already been resold with great profit to the purchasers at the Spitzer sale. Nearly half of the collection, or 1,084 objects, had been sold up to this time. "The average price brought by these objects was $748, and the whole 684 pieces together have brought $1,261,518," said M. Dusseigneur. "Allowing the same average for the remaining numbers, the sale will reach $1,800,000 or more." This was M. Dusseigneur's prediction on the twenty-second day of the sale, and the figures announced to-day have verified it.

WOODBRIDGE TEACHERS DISCHARGED.

The Trustees Say the Young Women Could Not Get Along With Their Principal.

The village of Woodbridge, N. J., is stirred up over the alleged unjust dismissal of five teachers from the public school by the trustees on the recommendation of Principal G. W. Gamble. The teachers are Elizabeth P. Garretson, Ada E. Lyman, Ada C. Wicker, Charlotte E. Waite, and Eleanor M. Hedden. On Monday last they received notices from Clerk Brown of the School Board that their services would no longer be required. No reason for the dismissal was given.

The teachers went to the trustees and demanded an explanation. They were told, it is said, that their dismissals were the result of a lack of harmony between themselves and Principal Gamble. There are eight assistant teachers in all. Two of the three retained, Miss Middleton and Miss Farren, are said to have remarked that the discharged teachers "deserved all they got." The other, Miss Kelly, is said to have denounced the principal and to have wondered why she was not dismissed with the rest. The members of the Board of Trustees are C. W. Boynton, James F. Berry, and Marcus Brown. They say merely that the teachers were dismissed because they could not get along with the principal.

A mass meeting has been arranged to be held on Monday night at which a petition asking for the reinstatement of the discharged teachers will be presented to the trustees.

AFTER BEING HIT WITH A DEAD CAT,

Mr. Hernin Failed to Get His Travelling Companion Held for Robbing Him.

The young Irish woman, calling herself Helena Maloney, who was remanded on Thursday for examination on a charge of stealing $50 from M. J. Hernin on a trip on a west side elevated train from Forty-second street to Ninety-third street, was discharged by Justice Burke in the Harlem Court yesterday.

Hernin's story is that he met the accused on the station, and paid her fare because she said she had no money. He felt a tug at his pocket and missed his money, and concluded that the girl had taken it. When he followed her out of the car at Ninety-third street he was confronted by a man who, declaring he was her husband, told him to let her alone.

"I don't care if you are her husband, I want my money," Hernin said, and the stranger hit him over the head with a dead cat that lay in the gutter.

The man and woman were taken to the station, but only the woman was held. She had a gold watch and $5 when arrested. She was discharged yesterday because nothing which could be identified as belonging to Hernin was found on her.

Dreamed That His Uncle Was Dead.

Policeman Wagner found a young man dressed only in his night clothes at Eighth avenue and Forty-fifth street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A crowd surrounded the stranger, who was bleeding from a slight wound on the head. Wagner took him to the station, where he became collected, and said he lived at 216 West Forty-fifth street. The tenants at that house were found up and looking for him. They said the young man was a South American named Bilido, and that he was ill with consumption. He told his friends that he had dreamed that his uncle had died, and while delirious he had gone into the street. His head had been cut by a fall down the stairs.

Bailed to Rid Him of the Policeman.

Theron G. Atwater, who attempted suicide by cutting his arm, is now considered convalescent, but is still confined to his home at 471 Lenox avenue. Yesterday he was admitted to bail in $1,000 by Justice Burke, on the ground that the presence of a policeman in the house retarded his recovery. His friends say he cut himself while delirious with typhoid fever.

A Cornice Maker's Fatal Fall from a Roof.

Charles Beyer, a cornice maker, 43 years old, fell yesterday from the roof a new five-story building at St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first street, just as he had begun his day's work, and was instantly killed. He lived at Third avenue and 152d street.

Chicago Its National Headquarters.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The National Republican League in executive committee to-day selected Chicago as national headquarters, by a vote of ten States for Chicago, four for St. Louis, three for Washington, and one for New York.

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

It is a curious thing to follow Mr. Ruskin through his interpretations of art, his studies of geology, and his examinations into ethics, economics, sociology, and religion, as anybody may discover who reads Mr. W. G. Collingwood's well written and generally interesting two volumes, "The Life and Work of John Ruskin" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Ruskin has been a great hand at explaining the subtleties and the mysteries. He has explained them in many and contradictory ways, always with much eloquence and enthusiasm. We do not know that his definitions of art have ever been seriously counted, but it has been said that there are as many as fifty of them, all different. But this contradictory quality is only one of many peculiarities which mark the Ruskinian criticism, and which are very strikingly set forth in Mr. Collingwood's biography. The reader will be interested in the account here of Mr. Ruskin's discovery of the great beauty of Turner and the modern painters, followed by his discovery of the great beauty of the Old Masters. When the first volume of "Modern Painters" appeared it seemed as though the Old Masters had got their quietus. Mr. Ruskin extolled modernism. He discovered and expounded motives in the pictures of Turner which astonished and fascinated everybody, and very especially Turner himself. He even compared his embarrassed contemporary to the Angel of the Sun in the Apocalypse; but the passage containing this comparison was, in deference to the scruples of the religious, omitted from later editions. He depreciated the Old Masters because they could not draw clouds and rocks and trees. But he went off to Switzerland to study the aspects of mountain form, and on his way back, in Paris, a few days in the Louvre sufficed to make him the devotee of ancient art. "In the great composers of Florence and Venice he found a quality of abstract design which tallied with his experience of what was beautiful in nature." It is no wonder that he was converted, notwithstanding what he had said in the first volume of "Modern Painters," for he discovered an identity of beauty in the figure drawings of the Old Masters and the magnificent torturings of the earth crust that he had lately been observing in Switzerland. "Aiguilles and glaciers, drawn as he drew them, and the figure subjects of severe Italian draughtsmen, are beautiful by the same laws of composition, however different the associations they suggest." This was splendid justice to the Old Masters, sure enough. They had need of it, perhaps, after what he had been saying about them. A great deal of Mr. Ruskin's 74 years of life has been passed in sickness. Mr. Collingwood tells us that he was a difficult patient to deal with. Once when he was ill he asked the doctor what would be the worst thing that he could possibly take. The doctor replied, "Beef," whereupon Mr. Ruskin ate a slice of cold roast beef, and speedily got better. The biographer is not of those who believe that Mr. Ruskin's work is irresponsible and eccentric. "The careful student," he says, "should be able to trace his genius down to the end, in continuous and rational progression. Passing over defined intervals of mental disease, and allowing for vehemence of expression—partly characteristic, partly the temporary effect of the penumbra of the storm cloud—his mental development, I make bold to say, is normal and logical throughout his life." Mr. Collingwood tells us that Mr. Ruskin's fortune of $1,000,000 inherited from his parents has all gone, chiefly in gifts and in attempts to do good. The interest he used to spend on himself; the capital he gave away until it totally disappeared, except what is represented by the house he lives in and its contents. The sale of his books brings him an income of from $10,000 to $15,000 a year, of which a great part goes to needy relatives and friends. The biography contains seven portraits of Mr. Ruskin, made at different periods of his life, and other illustrations, including a number of his own drawings.

The "Ranch Verses" of Mr. William Lawrence Chittenden (G. P. Putnam's Sons) will be found to be agreeable and fairly ingenious in sentiment and expression. Some of them aim to touch the serious emotions, and some are in lighter vein. They celebrate the round up, the cowboy, and other incidents of Texas life. The sea is not forgotten, nor the ladies. The New York girl, the Boston girl, the Western girl, the Southern girl, the California girl, each has a poem, and all the poems are flattering except the one to the Boston girl, which, we regret to say, is neither very polite nor essentially truthful. We cannot account for its sentiment except on the supposition that the poet has never made the acquaintance of the Boston girl. In regard to the dialect in which some of the verses are couched we have a single word of warning, and that is not to misspell a word when no purpose is served by the misspelling. To write "sum" instead of "some" is a waste of effort, since the pronunciation remains the same in both cases.

There is plenty of cleverness in Gertrude Atherton's novel, "The Doomswoman" (Tait, Sons & Co.). Some of these pictures of life and ceremony in the Spanish California of fifty years ago are full of interesting color. Good fancy and clear and sharp delineation have gone into them. But of others, again—only one or two, we are glad to say—what more charitable explanation is there to make than that they got in accidentally? The curse of the Doomswoman, for instance. What are a quiet and unsuspicious people, notoriously sensitive on their humorous side, expected to make of a curse of that extraordinary character? Think of a lovely girl, philosophically inclined, the possessor of a library of books from Boston, stealing into the bedchamber of a rival and rendering her bald by means of a midnight anathema! Most particularly awful, so far as the reader's sensations are concerned, think of the same lovely girl, a mellowing of the spirit having in the mean time occurred in her, sending to the denuded victim a bottle of restorative wash! Mr. W. S. Gilbert might use an incident of the kind without exciting any especial surprise, though we are not sure of it; but surely it is not an incident in keeping with a story so remote from any humorous intention as "The Doomswoman." It plays havoc with the wrong feelings in this case. Unquestionably the anathema should have been omitted. Then the restorative wash could have been left out, and that would have been a most fortunate thing for the story, as well as a saving of expense.

The vein of hypnotism has been pretty well exhausted by the story tellers; still Miss Clarice Irene Clinghan has applied the idea with considerable cleverness and freshness of ingenuity in her novel, "Six Months in Hades" (*Town Topics* Publishing Company). The reader might think from her title that she had been engaged in a more daring investigation than is actually the case. The Hades here is only an old house of peculiar and malign influences, which is situated in New Jersey in the neighborhood of the Palisades. The scene of the story shifts between this Hades and the metropolis, and a village in Maine. It is a story with some crudities, but it shows good abilities both of fancy and of expression, and the young author may well feel flattered by what she has accomplished in a first essay of the kind.

Of novels newly published we have received "Friends in Exile," by Lloyd Bryce, and "All Along the River," by M. E. Braddon, and "The Two Countesses," by Marie Ebner Eschenbach, translated by Mrs. Waugh (Cassell Company); "Suspected," by Louisa Stratenus (D. Appleton & Co.); "A Conflict of Evidence," by Rodrigues Ottolenqui (G. P. Putnam's Sons); "Mrs. Falchion," by Gilbert Parker (Home Publishing Company); "Olive Varcoe," by Mrs. F. E. M. Notley (Rand, McNally & Co.), and "A Royal Robber," translated from the German of Herbert Rau, by Agnes A. E. Blake (Morrill, Higgins & Co., Chicago).

From the Messrs. Putnam we have "Lorenzo De Medici: an Historical Portrait," by Edith Carpenter; also "Tasks by Twilight," by Abbot Kinney, a book of essays upon the education of boys and girls, upon diet, and other subjects; also "Princeton Sketches," by George R. Wallace, an account of Princeton College, with an introduction by Prof. West, and portraits and other illustrations.

From the Messrs. Scribner we have received "The New Reformation and Its Relation to Moral and Social Problems," by Bameden Balmforth, a book of essays of spiritual and philosophical inquiry; also "Modern Painting," a volume of essays by George Moore.

The Messrs. Appleton publish in the International Scientific Series a "Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography," by Dr. Edward Maunde Thompson.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish "Theology of the Old Testament," by Ch. Piepenbring, pastor of the Reformed Consistory at Strassburg, translated from the French by Prof. H. G. Mitchell of Boston University.

"Horace: Satires and Epistles," edited on the basis of Kiessling's edition by Prof. James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, is published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

"A Treatise on Highway Construction," by Austin T. Byrne, designed as a text book and a book of reference, is published by John Wiley & Sons.

"Articles, Speeches, and Poems of Carlyle W. Harris, edited by Carl's Mother," is published by J. S. Ogilvie.

IT'S EASY TO GET MARRIED.

If You Don't, the Court Presumes that You Didn't Intend To.

Caroline Alida Anderson has lost the suit she brought in the Superior Court to establish a common law marriage with Magnus Ahlberg, an engineer in Maillard's factory. She averred that in January, 1890, they agreed to be man and wife, and lived together until a week before last Christmas, when he left her a few days before the birth of a girl. Ahlberg married another woman, and had to defend the case vigorously, because a decision against him practically meant a prosecution for bigamy. He admitted that he had lived with the woman, but denied the marriage. He put in evidence two letters written by her in different frames of mind. This was written on Jan. 10 last, two weeks after the birth of the child:

DEAR MAGNUS: I must leave Mr. Locander to-day, and go to-night. If you want to see me be there at 6 o'clock. If not, you will probably not see me again alive. * * * Dear Magnus, would you not be kind and help me a little? I don't know what to do, as I have no place, and it seems as if all doors were closed to me. I am unable to pay the rent, and she said I would have to go. You can send the police on me if you like. I don't care. All I want is for you to help me a little. ALIDA.

On May 22 she wrote:

MR. MAGNUS AHLBERG: All I want you to do is to give the little one some clothes. She has been waiting long enough. You know the case will go to court next week again. I shall have an injury with you. You never had any mercy with me or the little one. Now it will be my turn, and you can see for, that you will be paid for it. What do I care for that woman you have married? I am the one who must have justice and nobody else. If you do not see clothes for the girl soon I will go at the factory and I will disgrace you in the presence of all in the office. Remember, my revenge will meet you some day and I am only waiting for an opportunity. I will follow you and you and mark a few words on you as I would like. You know my address. 1769 Third avenue. You don't want to settle with me? Why don't you? It would be better for you. If you will give me a sign of money I will come home and take the child with me, because I cannot leave her. Now the great waterfall is coming on I am sick every day. Help me with something. A.

"The unfortunate position of the plaintiff is to be regretted," says Judge McAdam, "but when parties seriously contemplate marriage there is no trouble in a large city to find some one to officiate. If this is not to the liking of the parties and they prefer a common law marriage they should take care either to reduce their agreement to writing or induce willing friends to witness the obligation. All these safeguards were disregarded. In this case, and the parties must abide the consequences."

The default by which Florence E. M. Jane obtained a limited divorce from Beulah G. Jane and Sadie vom Brocken, has been opened by Judge McAdam on the defendant's petition.

Abraham Kaufman has obtained an absolute divorce from his wife Mary from Judge McAdam.

Judge McAdam has given Minnie E. Hanley an absolute divorce from Florence Hanley, whom she married in September, 1888.

Will Take a Bride to His New Parish.

The Rev. George Clarke Cox, the rector of Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., has accepted a call to St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Poughkeepsie, and will enter upon his duties in September. He was called to Ridgewood three years ago from Holy Trinity Church of this city, where he was associate rector. He is 23 years of age. He will take to his new parish a bride chosen from his present congregation, Miss Maude Chapman, the only daughter of Mr. Charles H. Chapman, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The marriage will take place in August.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets..11 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 01 | Gov. Island 10 21 | Hell Gate..12 10

Arrived—Sunday, June 16.

Ss La Touraine, Frangeul, Havre.
Ss Adriatic, Smith, Queenstown.
Ss Olympia Maverick, Morgan Hall.
Ss Cuba, from Philadelphia for Cuba.
Ss Königin, Fraisch, Hamburg.
Ss Lake States, Allison, Rotterdam.
Ss Calais, Sisson, Gibraltar.
Ss Gellert, Kimpf, Hamburg.
Ss Normannia, Heinrich, Hamburg.
Ss Erin, Davies, Dundee.
Ss Edam, Frankman, Rotterdam.
Ss Chas. F. Meyer, Band, Baltimore.
Ss Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk.
Ss Richmond, Davis, West Point, Va.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

SAILED FROM PORTS.

Ss Rhein, from New York, at Hamburg.
Ss Columbia, from New York, at Hamburg.
Ss India, from New York, at Newcastle.
Ss Johannes Brun, from New York, at Dartmouth.
Ss Kansasett, from New York, at Avonmouth.
Ss Norge, from New York, at Copenhagen.

SIGHTED.

Ss Moravia, from New York for Hamburg, off Scilly.
Ss Brilliant, from New York for Dover, off the Lizard.
Ss Umbria, from New York for Liverpool, off Brow Head.
Ss Nomadic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.
Ss Westernland, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly.
Ss American, from New York for Rotterdam, off Isle of Wight.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Tauric, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Werra, from Gibraltar for New York.
Ss Britannia, from Gibraltar for New York.
Ss Manitobia, from Rotterdam for New York.
Ss Carlisle, from Rotterdam for New York.
Ss Hercules, from Bremen for New York.
Ss Berlin, from Shields for New York.
Ss Gregory, from Para for New York.
Ss City of Rome, from Moville for New York.
Ss Forest Diamond, from Southampton for New York.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Ironsides, from Charleston for New York.
Ss Niagara, from Buenos Ayres for New York.
Ss City of Birmingham, from Savannah for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail Today.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Atrinoia, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Conchita, Galveston	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Hayti	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Suevia, Hamburg	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Norway	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due Today.

Thuringia	Hamburg	May 31
Gascogne	Bordeaux	June 3
Etruria	Liverpool	June 10
France	London	June 4
Victoria	Gibraltar	June 3

Due Sunday, June 18.

Anchoria	Glasgow	June 8
Statendam	Rotterdam	June 10
La Bretagne	Havre	June 10
Russia	Havre	June 7
Westernland	Antwerp	June 7

Due Monday, June 19.

Alvena	Port Limon	June 10
Chester	Southampton	June 10
Friesland	Antwerp	June 10
Italia	Gibraltar	June 4
Junio	Liverpool	June 3
Trave	Bremen	June 10
Yumuri	Havana	June 13

Due Tuesday, June 20.

City of Para	Colon	June 13
H. H. Meier	Bremen	June 6
Italia	Christiansand	June 4
Philadelphia	La Guayra	June 14

Due Wednesday, June 21.

Athos	Jamaica	June 15
Caribbes	St. Croix	June 10
Orinoko	Havana	June 11
Pontiac	Gibraltar	June 6
Teutonic	Liverpool	June 14

Due Thursday, June 22.

Aller	Bremen	June 13
Island	Christiansand	June 10
Manhattan	Swansea	June 9
Marsi	St. Kitts	June 15

JAMES FURMAN RECAPTURED.

He is One of the Negro Convicts Who Recently Escaped From Crow Hill.

James Furman, one of the two negro convicts who escaped from the Kings county penitentiary one night, a couple of weeks ago, where the two keepers who were supposed to be watching the corridors were dozing, has been recaptured. Warden Hayes has kept up the search for Furman and his companion Walters from the night of their flight, and a day or two ago he got track of the former in Fall River. Keepers Hughes and McManus were sent to Fall River on Thursday, and yesterday the Warden got a despatch from them that they were on their way to Crow Hill with Furman. The Warden expects to recapture Walters in a few days.

Business Notices.

"Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a vegetable cure for biliousness, constipation, indigestion.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder; whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25c.

MARRIED.

ELLISON—COFFIN.—On June 17, at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 5th av., by the Rev. George R. Van de Water, S. Harry Ellison to Laura Leake Coffin, both of New York.

DIED.

AHORN.—At his late residence, 118 East 28th st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Robert W. Ahorn, in his 81st year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARLTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on June 16, Helen Newcomb, the wife of William J. Carlton.
Funeral notice to-morrow.

BOYLE.—Patrick Boyle, in his 75th year.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 401 East 76th st., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

MASCHECK.—On Friday, June 16, Mary, wife of Hubert F. Mascheck.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

DESK ROOM IN STORE
TO RENT ON LEASE.
RENT $40 PER MONTH.
OPEN UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
1,265 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D ST.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS
Require immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS are the BEST WORM LOZENGES to use. Give relief quickly. For sale by druggists. 25 cents a box.

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