New-York Tribune.

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TOADSTOOLS KILL EIGHT.

THE POISON'S AWFUL WORK.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY REPORTED FROM THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

CARELESS VICTIMS MEET SWIFT AND AGONIZING DEATH—ALL THOUGHT THEY WERE EATING MUSHROOMS—ONE EXPIRES BEFORE HELP REACHES HIM—ANOTHER REFUSES MEDICAL AID AND SOON SUCCUMBS—MANY OTHER SERIOUS CASES.

An appalling number of deaths caused by the poisonous toadstool has been reported from the city and the nearby suburbs during the last two days. In every case the fatalities have been caused by the dreadful mistake of eating toadstools for mushrooms. In most of the cases the victims have been absolutely careless, though in some instances regular dealers in the vegetable have themselves been deceived. It is noticeable that Italians have been the greatest sufferers, though they are by no means unique.

On Sunday one Italian died in Harlem. The rest of the record follows. It includes three more deaths in the city; two in Mount Vernon, one in Yonkers, and two in New-Jersey towns, with a large addition of serious cases, some of which will prove fatal.

Three persons died yesterday within a stone's throw of South Fifth-ave. and Bleecker-st., and three other persons were sick from the effects of the poison. Among the victims was John Facoinet, an unmarried Frenchman, fifty-one years old, who lived alone at No. 162 Bleecker-st. He frequently went to pasturage places on Long Island and gathered mushrooms, which he peddled in the city, and he therefore should have known the genuine mushrooms. Early yesterday morning he was found in his room ill with symptoms of poisoning, and he died before a physician could be called to attend him. The cause of his death will have to be determined by an autopsy, but it was known that he was fond of mushrooms, and frequently ate those which he failed to sell, and it was believed yesterday that he had been eating some toadstools by mistake.

Another vender of mushrooms, an Italian, whose name was not known, took some toadstools into Facoinet's neighborhood on Friday, and sold them at the grocery of Geralomo Domarco, another Italian, at No. 53 South Fifth-ave. Domarco thought they were mushrooms of extra fine quality. He sold part of them in the evening to Mrs. Rosina Conzoinero, an Italian woman, of No. 25 South Fifth-ave., who cooked them and helped her husband Peter and her sister eat them. The sister ate sparingly and was not seriously ill, but Conzoinero and his wife became so sick before morning that Dr. W. E. Forest, of No. 101 Waverley Place, was called to attend them. He thought they had been poisoned, and he soon learned that they had been eating what they thought were mushrooms. To confirm his suspicion that they had been eating toadstools, he went to see the grocer, in the expectation of being able to get a sample. He found the grocer and his brother Martiana ill with the same symptoms of poisoning. To save the supposed mushrooms that remained unsold, the grocer had cooked them, and his brother and his partner, John Cuneo, had helped eat them. Cuneo, also, was found ill at his home, No. 68 West Third-st. Domarco was out of danger yesterday, and his partner and brother were believed to be recovering.

The Conzoineros, however, suffered from the poison all day Sunday, and their condition did not improve, although Dr. Forest did everything in his power to mitigate their sufferings. The woman died early yesterday morning, and her husband died before 9 a. m. An investigation left no doubt that the Conzoineros had died from the effects of poison in toadstools.

Sanitary Superintendent Roberts sent the fruit inspectors into the district with orders to seize any toadstools that were offered for sale. He said there was danger in eating supposed mushrooms unless the mushrooms had been gathered by experts.

Mary Coffircella, sixty-three years old, and Nicholas Nardachione, forty-eight, of South Mount Vernon, with several other Italians, went out in the fields near that village on Saturday to gather mushrooms for their Sunday dinner. They were not particular what they gathered so long as it bore a resemblance to a mushroom, and they did not hesitate to take toadstools from the stumps of dead trees. They cooked a portion of what they had gathered for their evening meal Saturday. The result was that two of them, Mary Coffircella and Nicholas Nardachione, died Sunday and four others are likely to die.

Mrs. Mary Connor and four children, living at No. 7 Pond-st., Yonkers, were poisoned Sunday by eating toadstools. Mrs. Connor died yesterday morning from the effects of the poison. On Sunday Mrs. Connor's four children went to Valentine's Hill to gather mushrooms. They came home with a basketful of what they thought were mushrooms, and their mother cooked them for dinner. After eating them they soon became ill, and Dr. E. M. Morrell was called in. He administered antidotes to the sufferers, but Mrs. Conner was too far gone to be saved. The four children, after heroic treatment, were brought out of danger.

Coroner Cass investigated the death of August Feltz at Belmont, N. J., yesterday, and it was proved beyond doubt that he had died from eating toadstools. A week ago on Sunday Feltz and his wife gathered a quantity of what they thought were mushrooms. Feltz ate a large quantity, but his wife was not hungry, and partook sparingly of the deadly vegetable. Their son did not like them, and refused to eat at all. Feltz and his wife were taken extremely ill the same night, but the next day were slightly better, and on Tuesday the woman had recovered. But her husband rapidly grew worse, and, against his wife's wishes, refused to have a doctor called. On Wednesday he died in great agony, no physician having been summoned. The man's body was swollen, and a physician decided at once that he had died from toadstool poison. The investigation yesterday left no doubt on the matter.

Agnes M. Maedl, three and a half years old, living with her parents in Ridgefield, N. J., died on Saturday last of poisoning of the heart caused by being fed toadstools. Her mother and another daughter are seriously ill of the complaint. Dr. Ayres says, however, that they will recover. They two daughters went to a field back of Hoboken and gathered what they supposed were mushrooms. That evening the mother and the two girls ate the fungi stewed. They were soon taken ill, but the physician was not summoned until Friday. The father and son were absent when the fatal meal was eaten.

D. B. Van Orden, living on the Rock road, northwest of Plainfield, narrowly escaped death from having eaten of mushrooms mixed with a toadstool on Friday. On Saturday morning he awoke violently ill. Dr. D. C. Adams was summoned, and worked over Van Orden all day, but not until night was he pronounced out of danger. Two cats which had eaten of the remaining portion in the dish died. It was found that only one toadstool had been cooked in the mess of mushrooms, but it had poisoned the whole dish. The Doctor says that had Van Orden eaten a larger quantity of the edible his recovery would have been improbable.

Michael Granieri, who keeps a tailoring establishment at No. 90 Jackson-ave., Long Island City, and his wife Annie are dangerously ill at their home as a result of having eaten of toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. A friend of the Granieri family who keeps a farm in Flushing brought them what he thought was a choice lot of mushrooms on Wednesday mrning. Frank Granieri, the son, says Italians have a mode of telling mushrooms from toadstools by placing a silver coin in the fungus. If it does not turn black it is then a good mushroom. This test was made, and, as the coin did not change color, the fungi were declared to be mushrooms.

At 11 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Granieri were seized with violent pains in the abdomen and a shortness of breath. A daughter of the Granieris, who also ate of the supposed mushrooms, was similarly affected. Dr. J. R. Kennedy administered antidotes for the poison. The husband and wife became so ill that on Saturday the son went to New-York for an Italian doctor, who is a specialist on poisons. The doctor found out for certain that the family had been eating toadstools. Miss Granieri recovered on Sunday and was able to sit up.

ARREST OF FRANCIS H. WEEKS.

IN VIRTUAL CUSTODY IN COSTA RICA.

THAT COUNTRY WILL BE ASKED TO DELIVER HIM UP, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO TREATY—THE LAWYER STOLE OVER $1,300,000.

Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer who stole trust funds to the amount of about a million and a third of dollars, is under virtual arrest in Costa Rica. There is no extradition treaty between that Republic and the United States, so the New-York authorities cannot get hold of him unless he is delivered up by Costa Rica as an act of international comity.

District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll received a dispatch yesterday from Secretary Gresham, saying that the Minister to Costa Rica was on his way to San Jose to cause the arrest of Weeks, and asking Mr. Nicoll to send the necessary papers to the State Department. The District-Attorney at once had his assistant, John D. Lindsay, draw up the documents, which Secretary Gresham will send to Costa Rica. Weeks has not been indicted, so the authorities will have to make out a prima facie case against him, to lay before the Central American Republic.

When it was learned here about a month ago that the missing lawyer was in Costa Rica, steps were taken to bring him back. Silence was kept about these efforts, as it was known that Weeks's friends here telegraphed him all the news which appeared in the papers about him. It is understood that he is under surveillance, so that he cannot escape, pending the arrival of the United States Minister at San Jose. This is the capital of that country. The Minister there also represents this country in Nicaragua and Salvador, and was doubtless in one of those countries when instructed to go to San Jose.

When Weeks lost all the money intrusted to him and saw that he was liable to prosecution, he made an assignment and fled to Costa Rica. He picked out that country, doubtless, because it had no extradition treaty with the United States. Its climate is also described as being most agreeable. It is reasonable to suppose that Secretary Gresham expects that Costa Rica will deliver Weeks to this country out of friendship for the United States.

Weeks lived at No. 11 East Twenty-fourth-st., and he assigned to Richard W. G. Welling. The assignee filed his schedules in the Court of Common Pleas on July 29. These schedules showed that Weeks stole about $1,366,741 60 in trust funds in his hands. This sum is subject to slight correction, the assignee says, because some of the assets in his hands may be claimed by those to whom the trust funds are due. The following is a complete list of the amounts due to estates and persons from Weeks for money intrusted to him for safe keeping and investment.

W. E. Howland estate	$110,000
John Jacob Astor Bristed estate	325,000
Clarence S. Fish	85,000
W. Ellery Sedgwick estate	50,000
Betty Davis Warfield	50,000
Cecile Bristed Griffiths	80,000
P. M. Birckhead estate	30,000
Mrs. Fanny MacGeagh	60,000
George W. Folsom	15,000
Arthur C. Weeks	1,700
Elizabeth N. Perkins	500
Elizabeth Blake	28,070
Margaret Blake	53,870
John A. Dix estate	30,000
Helen M. Lincoln	40,000
Clise Charlier	40,000
Sidney Harris estate	4,000
Mrs. Laura R. James	46,000
Evelyn Hayes	7,000
E. D. Littell	9,000
E. A. Ward estate	20,000
Joseph C. and Melaine Strong	27,000
Mrs. Mary R. Macy	18,000
Isabel Von Linden	185,000
Clarence Andrews	50,000
Julia M. D. Sabin	10,000
Leila S. and M. B. Gould	20,000
Total	$1,368,740

This is the recapitulation of the affairs of Weeks, as furnished by the assignee in his schedules:

Liabilities secured by collateral	$277,525 05
Liabilities contingently secured in part (trust funds)	1,368,741 60
Liabilities unsecured absolutely	364 95
Total	$1,646,633 60
Assets, nominal value	$733,423 50
Assets, actual value	58,815 36

BITTEN BY A SUPPOSED MAD DOG.

THE BRUTE SINKS HIS TEETH INTO A BOY'S SCALP, LACERATES HIS ARM AND LEG, AND TEARS THE ARM OF THE LAD'S FATHER.

Walter Wilcox, twelve years old, and James Wilcox, the lad's father, were bitten by a supposed mad dog at their home in Springfield on Sunday afternoon. The animal was first seen on the turnpike leading to Newark. It bit several dogs and then ran into Wilcox's yard. Mr. Wilcox was in his barn with his son. The boy started for the house, which is about 200 feet from the barn. He saw the strange dog in the yard and threw an apple at it. The animal rushed at the boy, overtaking him before he reached his home. The brute sprang at the boy, sinking his teeth into the child's scalp and inflicting an ugly wound. The boy fell to the ground in a faint. The dog continued the attack, biting the lad in the arm and legs.

The boy's sister appeared at the door, and seeing her brother on the ground, the dog on top, screamed. This diverted the attention of the dog, and he abandoned his first victim and ran for the door where the girl was standing. There was a wire netting door between the girl and the wild animal. As the brute approached the girl opened the door a few inches, and as soon as the dog's head appeared in the opening, she threw her entire weight against it. Her action was well timed, as the door caught the animal fairly on the neck. She would undoubtedly have choked the brute to death in a short time, had it not been for the interference of her father, who, hearing the screams, had run toward the house. Grasping the dog by the shoulders he dragged it from the door, raised it above his head and threw it to the ground. The fall did not appear to injure the animal, as he immediately sprang at Mr. Wilcox's face. Mr. Wilcox raised his arm to protect himself, and the animal's teeth sank into the flesh. The dog fell back and sprang forward again. This was repeated until Mr. Wilcox's arm had been torn in four places. In the course of the battle the man had backed toward the house at a point where a spade was leaning against it. With this he beat the dog off.

Aaron Garner, a neighbor, had been attracted by Mr. Wilcox's cries, and killed the animal. Walter was removed to the house, where Dr. Jackson cauterized and stitched the wounds. Mr. Wilcox was also attended by the physician. Dr. Jackson thinks that the boy and father will recover.

GOV. FLOWER ADHERES TO HIS SUGGESTION.

Albany, Sept. 11.—William C. Wey, as president of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira, sent to Governor Flower on September 4 a long communication in which he submitted many reasons against the suggestion of the Governor that Superintendent Brockway, of the Reformatory, should be suspended during the investigation of his administration, and on behalf of the Board of Managers requested the Governor to withdraw his suggestion. To-day the Governor replied to this request, saying that he is still of the opinion that under all the circumstances it would be wiser for the board to relieve the superintendent from his duties while the investigation is in progress.

SUICIDE OF PROFESSOR BOEHM'S DAUGHTER.

Albany, Sept. 11.—The body of Tillie Boehm, the adopted daughter of Professor William Boehm, was found in Washington Park lake this morning. The young woman's hat on the shore led to the discovery of the body. She was twenty-four years old. No motive can be assigned for the act.

TRAIN ROBBERS ACKNOWLEDGE MURDER.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Oswego, Kan., says that the three men who robbed a Frisco train at Mound Valley, Kan., and killed Express Messenger Chapman last week have been captured, and are now in jail at Arkansas City, Kan. All the prisoners confess their guilt, and one admits having killed Chapman.

WILFUL MURDER CHARGED.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY AGAINST MRS. HALLIDAY.

THE KILLING OF HER HUSBAND DECLARED TO BE PREMEDITATED—THE OLD VETERAN'S BODY DUG UP AND REBURIED—STRANGE ACTIONS OF THE ALLEGED MURDERESS IN PRISON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The jury in the Paul Halliday case brought in a verdict to-night charging Lizzie Halliday with murder and declaring that the crime was premeditated.

Paul Halliday's body was dug up this morning at the little Walker Valley Cemetery, where it was buried on Friday. Coroner Proesch discovered that four of his jurymen were residents of Ulster County and empanelled a new jury. The body was then replaced in the grave.

Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 11.—This morning Mrs. Halliday when visited in the jail talked in a rambling, incoherent way. She was told that her mother in Ireland had been sent for and was coming to her. Her face assumed a saddened aspect for a moment, and then she told of her coming from Belfast, Ireland.

The District-Attorney is busy preparing to present her case to the Grand Jury, which meets next week. He stated that he did not think the case would be tried until the May term of the court. S. B. Fullerton, a lawyer of Port Jervis, will conduct the defence. Since her imprisonment Mrs. Halliday has refused to eat more than one meal a day. Fearing that this course would result in her serious illness, Sheriff Beecher procured the services of a physician, who, assisted by the Sheriff and District-Attorney Hill, forcibly administered nourishment to her.

Hundreds of persons daily are visiting Monticello in the hope of seeing the prisoner. The Rev. J. F. McLaughlin, the priest in charge of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, called upon Mrs. Halliday and endeavored to engage her in conversation, but she would not speak to him. It is said that efforts will be made to have the prisoner tried at this term of court before Judge Fursman.

BOOMERS SHORT OF BREAD.

SCENES ALONG THE BORDER OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

BICYCLE RIDERS, INCLUDING THIRTY WOMEN, TO MAKE THE RACE ON WHEELS—HORSE THIEVES DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS.

Arkansas City, Kan., Sept. 11.—It is six days until the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and yet there is already a bread famine in Arkansas City. Last night a loaf of bread could not be purchased at any price. It was not here. There was a hasty visit to groceries, flour purchased, and families heretofore dependent upon the bakers made their own bread. The bakeries of Wichita and Winfield were called upon, and will hereafter aid in meeting the demand that will increase during the coming few days. The trains arriving at this point yesterday morning consisted of ten coaches, loaded not only inside, but on the platforms and steps until they resembled huge street cars at the close of business hours. Teams that passed through Topeka ten days ago made their appearance yesterday morning, being the advance of an army that will swell the numbers here many thousands.

For some unaccountable reason the great rush appears to be for the east end of the strip, where, while the lands are good, there are already present a dozen men to each quarter section.

A novel feature of the race will be the bicycle riders from the line south of this point. Fifty-four persons, thirty of whom are women, have signified their intention to enter the race and are getting their pneumatics in order. They will each carry a canteen of water, a small lunch and a blanket, and will roll out over the lines already selected in order to escape the sand and rough places. They are all here and are practising daily in order to harden themselves for the race. In addition to these a number of wheelmen are assembling at Orlando, from which point they propose to make the twelve-mile run to Perry. Some of the Kansas City and Topeka wheelmen came in on the train yesterday morning. They were compelled to abandon the road at Wichita and ship in their wheels because of the constantly increasing number of wagons blocking the way.

Four men were overcome by exposure to the sun's rays this afternoon and had to be hauled back to the city, where they are now under treatment. Two of them will recover, while doubts are expressed as to the other two.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 11.—Horse thieves are getting in their work during the Cherokee Strip excitement. Saturday night a number of valuable animals were stolen here, and a vigilance committee is out after the thieves. At Stillwater three fine horses were stolen yesterday, and one of the thieves was shot. A crowd of excited boomers are after the others and will hang them if caught.

This morning Booth No. 19 for the registration of settlers was opened. This booth is composed of three tents with two clerks in each. Around each tent is a small fence containing five gates for entrance, and at each gate is stationed a guard to keep order, but this appears to be unnecessary, as the settlers are quiet and good-natured. To each tent there is a line of people from one to two miles in length, and since morning it has grown larger. The lines began forming last evening, and John R. Cameron, of Kansas City, was the first to register. The booth opened at fifteen minutes of 7 o'clock and the registration started smoothly. Later it began to get tedious, and a man was registered in from one to three minutes. Half of the settlers here cannot get registered at this rate. Colonel Gallagher, who has charge of the booth, promises reinforcements for to-morrow. He expects sufficient force to register 5,000 people to-morrow. Should he register that number each day from now until September 16 he would probably get the crowd registered. It is estimated that 5,000 people came in to-day, and 2,000 yesterday. The highways leading to the booth for miles is blocked with wagons, and yet the crowd cannot be missed from the boomers' camps in the parks adjacent to the city. The booths closed this evening, and nearly 2,500 people had registered.

STRICT RULES FOR THE RAILROADS.

SECRETARY SMITH ISSUES AN ORDER GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day issued the following order to govern the movement of trains in the Cherokee Outlet on the day of the opening:

ORDER.

In view of the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, fixing 12 o'clock noon, September 16, 1893, as the hour at which the Cherokee Outlet will be opened to settlement, and to the end that the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed for said opening may be the more effectually executed, I hereby direct that no railroad train be permitted to enter said Outlet during the six hours before said time of opening; after said time of opening for three hours trains will be allowed to enter said Outlet only under the following regulations:

1. They must be for general use, and not leased or chartered to any favored passenger or passengers.

2. The trains must be stationed at the edge of said land at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening and shall not be entered by passengers earlier than thirty minutes before the hour of opening.

3. No one shall enter either of said trains as a passenger unless he holds a certificate from one of the booths.

4. Trains may start upon said land at any time after the hour of opening.

5. The trains must stop at every station and at intermediate points not more than five miles apart.

6. The trains will be limited in speed to fifteen miles an hour.

7. The regular local rates of passenger charges shall not be exceeded.

8. No person shall be allowed to board said trains after they enter the Strip.

9. The United States officer in charge will give effect to this order.

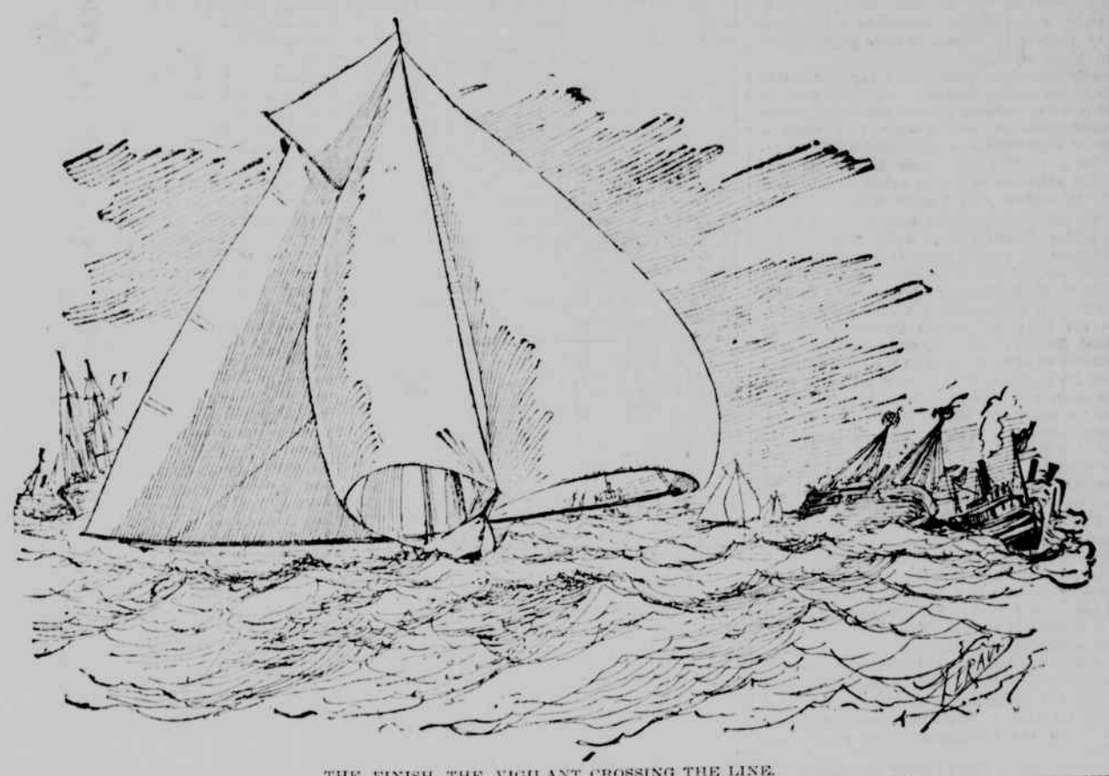
The Secretary has also sent a telegram to the Secretary of State of Oklahoma directing him to take the necessary steps to see that the prohibition against carrying deadly weapons, contained in the statutes of Oklahoma, be strictly enforced on September 16, the day of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY NOT DEAD.

A RUMOR WHICH WAS IN CIRCULATION LAST NIGHT DENIED BY HIS FRIENDS.

It was reported about town last night that Elbridge T. Gerry, ex-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, had died suddenly. At the club the rumor was denied, and at his house, No. 8 East Forty-eighth-st., all knowledge of any such occurrence was disclaimed. Other friends were equally emphatic that the rumor was not true.

THE CHOSEN DEFENDER OF THE AMERICA'S CUP



THE FINISH—THE VIGILANT CROSSING THE LINE.

VIGILANT—CUP DEFENDER

CHOSEN BY THE COMMITTEE.

SHE WINS THE THIRD TRIAL RACE IN MAGNIFICENT STYLE.

FAR AHEAD OF HER COMPETITORS.

NO NEED OF FURTHER CONTESTS—THE FIN-KEEL TYPE OF YACHTS YIELDS SUPREMACY TO THE CENTREBOARD—THE COLONIA, JUBILEE AND PILGRIM BADLY DEFEATED—BOSTON'S COSTLY EXPERIMENT A FAILURE.

There will be no more trial races. The great white sloop Vigilant, the fleetest of all the yachts which the genius of the blind boat-builder of Bristol has produced, has been officially chosen as the boat to defend the America's Cup. The strength and fleetness of the Vigilant had been proved before the trial races began. In the waters which rock the lightship on Brenton's Reef she had shown herself worthy to be the champion of a nation. The trial races have only been the means of adding leaves to the crown of laurels which the Vigilant has gathered from the fields of sea.

Her crowning victory was won yesterday when over a tumbling and wind-swept ocean she showed her mighty superiority over her antagonists. It was an excellent day to test yachts. The wind blew steady and strong, and the seas rolled in from the eastward in a way that made the racers and their attendant train of excursion steamers, tugs and yachts pitch and roll to the tossing and tumbling of the billows. No one could desire a better day in which to bring out the qualities of a yacht.

The Boston fin-keels did not stand the test. Accidents happened to the Jubilee which led her to make a poorer showing than she otherwise would have done, but taking out of consideration these accidents, she in no way showed that she was a boat upon which the hopes of the country could be safely pinned.

The Pilgrim, the extreme of the fin-keels, proved that she was the first and last of her type that would ever be built of her size. She was a bold and daring experiment, the success of which could only have resulted in harm to American yachting, and she is a failure. The only regrettable thing about her defeat is the disappointment of her owners and designers, who had risked and hoped so much. The Colonia did well for a keel boat of her size, but the possibilities of a centreboard on a boat over sixty feet were fully exemplified in the way the Vigilant beat her.

A fresh wind was blowing from the east when the yachts left their anchorages off Bay Ridge yesterday and stood down through the Narrows. As they went out by the Point of the Hook they caught the heavy swells which came rolling in over the bar, and they housed the topsails. The sea outside was choppy, and the boats pounded a good deal. The finkeels especially would jump half their length out of water and then come down on the waves in a manner which boded ill for the safety of spars and rigging. The flagship May was out by the Scotland Lightship, and signals fluttering brightly in the wind from her triatic stay gave notice that the course for the day's race was fifteen miles to the east and return. At 11:30 the preparatory gun was fired, and the yachts began to manoeuvre for position. The Pilgrim got far to windward of the starting line and fairly ran away from the helmsman. When the first gun was fired, her sailing master tried to get her over toward the lightship, but the brute refused to pay off, and when finally she was got under control it was too late to save a big handicap. It was the boat's fault, and the handicap counted against her, but even without the handicap being taken into consideration, she was a badly beaten boat, as the table will show.

The Jubilee also had a hard time of it in getting across the line. Something about the jaws of her gaff was carried away, and her jib halyards parted. She ran to the leeward of the lightship and repaired damages, finally crossing the line with a handicap of over eight minutes.

The starting signal was given at 11:40. The Vigilant was over the line seventeen seconds afterward. Close behind her was the Colonia. The two yachts went over on the starboard tack, and the Vigilant at once began to weather out and gain on the Colonia. Nearly eight minutes after the leading yachts went over the Pilgrim crossed, with the Jubilee a minute behind her. The Vigilant went plunging out toward the turning buoy, taking the seas beautifully. Her spoon-shaped white bows threw no green water, but only a feathery foam, which sparkled in the sunlight.

The Pilgrim crossed the line on the port tack. She and the Jubilee stood well off toward the open sea, while the Vigilant and Colonia worked short tacks along the Long Island shore. In working out the Vigilant passed within a quarter of a mile to windward of the Sandy Hook lightship, while the Colonia went to leeward of it. It was evident by this time that the race was entirely between the Vigilant and the Colonia, and that the Vigilant would be the winner. The Colonia did as she has always done, pointed beautifully and footed with great speed, but sagged away to leeward so badly that her other and redeeming qualities were nullified.

The Vigilant steadily gained on the fleet and worked away from the Colonia. The Jubilee passed the Pilgrim to windward and gained a little on the Colonia. She could not gain enough, however, to make any perceptible closing of the gap which separated the two leading boats from the two which were following. The race was being sailed in sections. The Vigilant and the Colonia were racing together and the Pilgrim and the Jubilee were doing the same. Boston and Bristol had separated and were having an internecine war among themselves.

Off Long Beach the Vigilant was half a mile ahead of the Colonia. The Pilgrim stood in near the beach, but the Jubilee made a long leg on the port tack off shore. About three miles from the outer mark the jib halyards of the Jubilee parted and her jib came down on the run. The damage was quickly repaired and the jib set again.

Thus the four big boats went dashing through the billows toward the red flag which waved on the outer mark, and the seas sprang toward them and clasped them in their arms as if they loved them. The Vigilant was first around the mark. As she went around she sent up her topmast and lowered away her spinnaker pole. Then she set her working topsail, her baloon jib-topsail and her spinnaker. When she got all that canvas on her she seemed fairly to rise out of the water and fly. The Colonia followed the Vigilant around the mark at a respectful distance, and set the same sails, as she rounded. The Vigilant, it should be said, was what seemed to anxious onlookers a long time in setting her topsail. All the boats were slow in setting their light sails when they rounded the mark. The Colonia sent up her topmast before she rounded; the others just as they got well off the wind. The Jubilee was the third boat around the outer mark, but she was a long way behind the Colonia, and the poor sadly-tingly Pilgrim came around fourth far astern of the Jubilee. The time of the boats at the outer mark was as follows:

Vigilant	2:11:50
Colonia	2:19:08
Jubilee	2:25:11
Pilgrim	2:30:50

The elapsed time of the racers between the starting line and the turning buoy was as follows:

Vigilant	2:31:33
Colonia	2:38:35
Jubilee	2:40:35
Pilgrim	2:51:44

The wind, which had been blowing fresh at the start, dropped a little just before the outer mark was reached, but as the yachts were coming home it freshened again. At the start it blew about eighteen miles an hour. At 2 o'clock, just before the yachts had reached the outer mark, it was blowing fourteen and a half miles an hour, and at the finish it blew seventeen miles an hour. There is little to tell of the race after the yachts rounded the outer mark. The great towers of canvas went surging to the westward, shining, white and beautiful, marvels of strength and speed. The white-suited sailors who swarmed aboard the racers had been lying down to windward, flat on the decks, in the work to the outer mark, except when the voice of the sailing master called them to perform some duty. Now they gathered close bunched on the long and overhanging sterns.

There was no shouting or any babel of voices on board the racing yachts at any time. The crews of all of them are apparently well trained.

The Vigilant on the run home increased her lead, and at 3:46:43 came rushing across the finish line a winner. All the fleet of rocking, tossing, plunging boats which awaited her coming broke forth in screaming of whistle and banging of guns. The best boat had won, and everybody was glad of it. The purely American type, the type which since 1851 has defended the cup and sent back in the shadow of defeat the best boats that the world could send against it, was evidently to be the type again to defend the great trophy.

The Colonia was second over the finish line, the Jubilee third and the Pilgrim last. The time of the yachts at the finish was as follows:

Vigilant	3:46:43	Jubilee	4:01:28
Colonia	3:53:59	Pilgrim	4:19:41

The elapsed time of the yachts on the run home was as follows:

Vigilant	1:34:53	Jubilee	1:38:47
Colonia	1:34:48	Pilgrim	1:39:51

The time of the race, computing it from the time the yachts actually crossed the line, would be as follows:

Name.	Start. h. m. s.	Finish. h. m. s.	Elapsed time. h. m. s.	Corrected time. h. m. s.
Vigilant	11:40:17	3:46:43	4:06:26	4:06:26
Colonia	11:40:33	3:53:59	4:15:26	4:14:09
Jubilee	11:49:06	4:01:28	4:15:22	4:14:13
Pilgrim	11:48:06	4:19:41	4:31:35	4:29:55

The starting time of the Jubilee and Puritan, however, was officially at the expiration of the two minutes allowed them to cross the line under the rules governing the race, or at 11:42. Thus the Jubilee was handicapped seven minutes and six seconds, and the Pilgrim six minutes and six seconds, so that the official elapsed and corrected time for the two handicapped boats would be as follows:

Jubilee	4:22:28	4:21:51
Pilgrim	4:37:41	4:36:05

The Vigilant, not taking into consideration the handicap, beat the Colonia 6 minutes and 43 seconds; the Jubilee, 8 minutes and 19 seconds, and the Pilgrim, 23 minutes and 33 seconds.

When the race was over, and as the flagship May was steaming in from the open sea, a meeting of the special committee on the America's Cup was held on board the commodore's boat. It was decided that no more trial races were necessary to prove the superiority of the Vigilant, and that boat was officially named as the American champion in the coming international races. The following letter was sent to C. Oliver Iselin, who represents the syndicate which built the Vigilant:

New-York, September 11, 1893.
Flagship May.

Mr. C. Oliver Iselin.

Dear Sir: By direction of the America's Cup Committee I have the honor to inform you that, for the defence of the America's Cup against the challenge of the Valkyrie, the committee have selected the Vigilant.

By order of the America's Cup Committee.
A. CASS CANFIELD, Secretary.

JOY AMONG THE CLUB'S GUESTS.

BOSTON MEN WERE DISAPPOINTED, BUT ALL HAILED THE VIGILANT AS A GREAT YACHT.

Some of the people who went down to the sea on the steamboat Taurus yesterday, as the guests of the New-York Yacht Club, to witness the third of the trial races, are not likely to forget their day's outing. They had a delightful time until the steamboat began to roll and pitch, which it did immediately after passing the Narrows. Then they

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SILVER MEN KILLING TIME.

FULL OF DEVICES FOR DELAY.

AT THE END OF SIX WEEKS REPEAL SEEMS AS FAR AWAY AS EVER.

NOW THE CHEAP MONEY FORCES LOOK WITH HOPE TOWARD A FIGHT OVER A FEDERAL ELECTION BILL TO DISTRACT ATTENTION AND AFFORD AN EXCUSE FOR DROPPING FINANCIAL LEGISLATION—MR. PUGH'S THREAT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 11.—The sixth week of the extraordinary session began to-day in the Senate, with that body apparently no nearer a vote on the Repeal bill than it seemed to be at its very earliest sitting. The complete surrender last week of Mr. Voorhees to the do-nothing policy of Mr. Gorman and the Democratic "steering committee" took from the contest for time now being made against repeal the only element of vitality and interest which it could possibly possess—that of an intelligent and organized trial of parliamentary skill and endurance between the repeal and anti-repeal forces. Now that the opponents of repeal are able to control the course of debate to suit their own pleasure and convenience, every semblance of a genuine legislative struggle has disappeared, and the anti-repeal policy of dilatory discussion is allowed to develop itself, unopposed and unchallenged, in dreary and endless monotony.

According to the terms of Mr. Voorhees's surrender, the Senate is to content itself with a session of from four to five hours each day. As the Repeal bill cannot properly come before the Senate until 2 o'clock, if there is enough new business each day to occupy the "morning hour," the anti-repeal managers have devised the clever plan of introducing daily some resolution of inquiry, which can be discussed between noon and 2 o'clock, leaving only two or three hours, at the most, to be filled out with "debate" against the Voorhees bill. Mr. Peffer and Mr. Stewart have, so far, taken turns in proposing these resolutions of investigation, the consideration of which lends a little variety to the dull grind of denouncing monometallism and exposing the "iniquitous designs of the conspirators of Wall and Lombard streets."

It was Mr. Stewart's turn to-day to suggest some side-line topic of debate, and he brought forward a resolution directing an inquiry to discover whether any of the members of the Senate are stockholders or directors in National banks. Mr. Hill, who has been away from the Capitol for a week or more, either did not fully suspect the buncombe character of the resolution, or was willing to lend a hand in the new programme of time-killing debate, for he gravely joined issue with Mr. Stewart on the propriety of putting Senators on the rack for such a purpose. The two "friends of silver" would probably have continued their colloquy until 2 p. m. if they had not been interrupted by Senator Hawley, whose objection carried the resolution over until to-morrow. Mr. Stewart promised to renew the debate on his suggestion of an investigation, and it will be sent to the calendar, or to some committee probably, after serving the purpose of wasting the greater part of the first two hours of to-morrow's session.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Pugh were the two anti-repeal speakers who held the floor to-day, after the Voorhees bill was called up. Mr. Pugh spoke first, by Mr. Teller's courtesy, and the Colorado Senator then talked the afternoon out. The junior Alabama Senator is known as one of the most radical and determined free-coinage men in Congress, and his speech was a pronounced and spirited criticism of the un-Democratic character of the Administration's programme of unconditional repeal. The most striking passage, perhaps, was that in which Mr. Pugh frankly announced the purpose of himself and those who agreed with him to fight unconditional repeal by all parliamentary means as long as breath and strength lasted them. The Alabama Senator openly advocated filibustering against the Voorhees bill in a recent newspaper interview, and he may be counted upon to join the silver State Senators at any time in all of the adverse measures which they have planned to prevent a vote on unconditional repeal.

Mr. Teller spoke for only an hour to-day, but said he would give up the floor to-morrow to Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, and finish his own speech on some other convenient occasion.

The anti-repeal managers in the Senate were naturally elated to-day at the news that the House would this week take up and pass a bill repealing all the existing Federal election laws. Nothing would better please both the silver State Senators and the free-coinage Democrats than to have the House send such a bill to the Senate in the present condition of political feeling in that body. The proposition to destroy all the existing safeguards about National elections is one, indeed, that will be bitterly opposed by the Republicans in the Senate, who would easily be justified in going to the same length to defeat such a bill as the Democratic Senators did in 1890-91 to defeat the Lodge Election bill. To send an Election Law Repeal bill to the Senate would mean the immediate reorganization of factional lines, and the precipitation of a struggle which would leave the fate of the Silver Purchase Repeal bill in the gravest doubt.

That the anti-repeal managers understand the peril to the success of repeal involved in an attempt at this session to alter the Federal election laws is shown by their rumored purpose to offer such a proposition as a "rider" to the Voorhees bill, hoping thus to kill one proposition by the aid of the other. It may be taken for granted that if the House considers and passes Mr. Tucker's Election bill this week or next week little or no progress toward a vote on repeal will be made in the Senate for the rest of September, or until the effect on the situation of this rash and dangerous piece of legislation can be more clearly estimated. The enemies of repeal have in their