

Isaac

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HOPING FOR A GOOD WIND

THE SECOND RACE IS TO-DAY.

IT WILL BE SAILED OVER A TRIANGULAR COURSE, THE WEATHER PERMITTING.

STRONG WORDS BY EX-COMMODORE GERRY ABOUT THE INTERFERENCE OF STEAMERS—A DINNER ON THE ITUNA FOR MR. WATSON.

To-day the Valkyrie and Vigilant go forth to battle on the sea once more for the possession of the America's Cup. They both go out filled with high hopes, if not with supreme confidence. The Englishmen were not unduly cast down by their defeat of Saturday, nor were the Americans unduly elated at the result of the race. Yachts and crews are in good condition, and the thousands who will go out to see the race of to-day will probably see a good one.



GEORGE L. WATSON.

The course will be a triangular one, and such a course is especially adapted to bring out the qualities of a yacht. There will be ten miles of running, ten miles of reaching, and ten miles of windward work. The start will be at the red hull of the Sandy Hook Lightship and the gun which gives the word to go will be fired, according to the programme, at 11:25 o'clock. If it is foggy the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club has it in its discretion to postpone the race. Neither will it be started if there is no prospect of the yachts making the course within the specified time limit of six hours.

Every one hopes that there will be enough wind for a good, fair and square race and no fog. Every American, of course, hopes that when the Vigilant comes in by the Hook to-night the shadows of the wings of victory will be over her.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, of the New York Yacht Club, on his steam-yacht Electra visited the two big racers at their Bay Ridge anchorage yesterday. As soon as the former flagship came to anchor, a launch was lowered and Mr. Gerry was landed at the Atlantic Yacht Club float. In connection with Saturday's race he said to a reporter:

"The race was by no means a fair test. From start to finish the yachts were interfered with by the escorting fleet of steam yachts and excursion steamers. Many of them kept abreast on the windward side and close to the racers. I think that Lord Dunsraven would have been perfectly warranted in raising the protest flag on the Valkyrie and dropping out of the race. His yacht was behind, and therefore more affected by the interference, and it seems to me he would have been justified in sailing directly to the judges' boat and refusing to continue the race under the manifestly unfair circumstances.

"The Electra was never nearer to the course than a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half, and I am sure I was as anxious to see the race as any one else. If this thing continues, the international races will have to be sailed off Newport, for there no interference need be feared."

Yesterday yachts and yachtsmen rested, and the Valkyrie and Vigilant lay at anchor near each other, off the Atlantic Yacht Club's house, at Bay Ridge. Wherever and whenever two yachtsmen met the race of Saturday was the chief topic of conversation. That, indeed, was true of nearly every man, woman and child in New-York. Those who went down to see the race told their friends and acquaintances all about it, and were more enthusiastic than the yachtsmen over the contest.

In looking back over the race of Saturday and analyzing it it will be seen that the gain of 20 seconds which the Valkyrie made in the close reach going home, was more apparent than real, for the Vigilant, in standing so far toward the Jersey shore looking for wind, sailed a longer course than fully the 20 seconds which the Valkyrie gained in the official time.

The balloon jib-topsail of the Vigilant showed that it was a hardly up to the American standard. There was some criticism yesterday as to the crew of the Valkyrie handled her balloon jib-topsail, and it is undoubtedly true that English crews are not as familiar as they might be with this sail, which is not as common in England as it is here.

Other yachtsmen thought that the crew of the Valkyrie handled the balloon jib-topsail well enough, but admitted the superiority of that sail on the Vigilant over the one on the Valkyrie.

It was generally agreed also that the Valkyrie might have five feet more bowsprit to advantage. She has to pay for this extra five feet in measurement, and might as well have it. She pays for it because of measurement of her spinnaker boom. The provisions for calculating a base line for a spinnaker boom are such that if the Valkyrie had a bowsprit five feet longer she would not be taxed any more.

The races will probably be of great benefit to Mr. Ratsay, the partner of Laphorne, and sail maker for the Valkyrie. It was not many years ago when there was a fad among American yachtsmen of sending to Laphorne for sails. It lasted only a short time, however, for while probably Laphorne & Ratsay are the best sailmakers in England, experience has shown the superiority of American sails.

August Belmont, admiral of the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, gave a dinner last night on board his steam yacht Ituna to G. L. Watson, the Valkyrie's designer.

Mr. Belmont invited several leading yacht designers to meet his guest of honor. Among those present were "Nat" Herreshoff, designer of the Vigilant; George A. Stewart, designer of the Pilgrim; John B. Payne, designer of the Jubilee; A. Cary Smith, William Gardner, Mr. Ratsay, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, G. A. Cornack and the officers of the Corinthian Club.

CONFIDENCE BROODS OVER THEM.

There was nothing new at the house of the New-York Yacht Club last night. Only a few of the members were on hand, but these seemed to be confident that the Vigilant would have another victory to-day, provided that there was wind enough. The hopes of the members, however, were frequently tempered by the remark, "It is not well to be too confident."

The Standard says: "The race was little more than a trial. Thursday's victory was fairly earned, and doubtless raises the presumption that she will win three out of the five races. Still, Valkyrie is not beaten yet. She had little chance of displaying her best points of sailing. Had the wind held true she would have had a fine opportunity of showing her merits. Making excuses for the vanquished, however, is not a popular office, and doubtless there are many who would rather see the Vigilant in a position of essential condition of yacht racing. Moreover, we have no idea of disparaging the merits of the Vigilant's triumph."

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RUSSIAN EXILES COMING.

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND OF THEM.

WEALTHY HEBREWS WILL BE FORCED TO LEAVE RUSSIA BY OCTOBER 12—MANY OF THEM EXPECTED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Oct. 8 (Special).—A story is published here to the effect that on October 12 a ukase edicting the wealthy Hebrews of Russia will become effective, and that 25,000 of these refugees will come to the United States. It is added that the majority will come to the Pacific Coast and here make their homes. The authority is Father Artyukov, a Russian, a Russian exile, who lived in California for many years. He claims to have the news direct from Russia, with the oppressed of which country he has always been in communication. Though no corroborative detail is given, the report is credited here. Honcharenko asserts that news of this edict has not yet reached the European capitals.

A CHOWDER PARTY'S MISHAP.

ITS WAGON RUN INTO BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—NEARLY ALL ESCAPED HAD WOUNDS BY JUMPING TO THE GROUND.

Thirty men and boys were returning to Brooklyn last night after a day of pleasure spent in the woods. They formed the Albert Schinbke Chowder Association, named after a liquor-seller at No. 128 North Tenth-st., Brooklyn. A big mineral water wagon, to which four horses were hitched served as their coach. At Glendale, about a mile from Ridgewood, the driver tried to cross the track of the dummy road running from the terminus of the Myrtle-ave. elevated road to Richmond Hills. A train, drawn by a dummy engine, was coming and the horses were unable to get the vehicle over the tracks in time. Many of the chowder party jumped to the ground and were only slightly bruised. The dummy engine struck the wagon, wrecked it completely, hurting two of the horses. Several men and boys, who had not jumped from their seats were caught in the wagon and injured. It was reported as first that a youth of eighteen, whose name was Fabler, had been killed, but this proved to be untrue. Several persons were badly hurt, however. Henry Dunsen, who had his skull fractured, and was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, Robert Parker had his arm broken, but was removed to his home, No. 451 Kent-ave. John Simpson, twenty-one years old, of No. 138 North Eighth-st., received a scalp wound. His hurt was dressed by an ambulance surgeon and he then went home. Henry Dunsen's jaw was fractured and he was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. He is fourteen years old and lives at No. 179 North Eighth-st.

The rumor reached Newtown, L. I., that three persons had been killed, and Coroner Bodwin was summoned to take charge of the bodies. The engineer and conductor of the train were arrested.

A CLEVER SWINDLER CAPTURED.

HE IS WANTED IN SEVERAL CITIES FOR OPERATIONS AGGRAVATING OVER \$100,000.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Jacob Newman's clerk, who was sent to Detroit yesterday to see if he could identify Stenwall J. De France, under arrest there as being Jayman J. Lamb, telegraphed to Mr. Newman and Inspector Shea this evening that De France and Lamb were one and the same person. Lamb is the man who in April last swindled Newman out of \$5,000. Newman identified Lamb and induced De France to leave for Chicago, where he was caught at the Herman Schaffner & Co. bank. The money was in the bank in making a payment on Newman. On the way to Newman's office Lamb managed to pass the leather satchel containing the money to a confederate, resulting in return on De France. Like it, which he handed to Newman to carry into his office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, while he entered a restaurant to get some luncheon. He has not been seen by Newman since.

"We are considerably interested in the man," said Lieutenant Wood, of the Central Station, tonight. "Besides his crooked work in St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he is said to have raised \$60,000 from various banks, he is wanted in Kalamazoo, Michigan, for swindling a bank there out of \$300. In Kalamazoo he was known as Lewis Forrest. In St. Paul and Minneapolis he was known as Cameron Elliott. I suppose he is one of the smoothest men in his line in the country. The similarity of his operations in various parts of the country made the matter of fixing his identity comparatively easy."

De France has started for Detroit, and will bring Lamb to Chicago if he can get him. It is understood that the Minnesota authorities have given up claim to him present. But he is wanted in Detroit and Kalamazoo, and will be returned to Michigan before being turned over to the authorities of Illinois.

RAZOR AGAINST STUCK IN A CAR.

PASSENGERS STRUCK WITH TERROR BY THE WILD BATTLE BETWEEN A NEGRO MAN AND WOMAN.

A well-dressed negro, accompanied by a negro, got into the first car of a train on the Sixth-ave. elevated road at Eighteenth-st. about 2 1/2 in yesterday. He held a half-smoked cigar in his hand and all one another vile names. A man and two women were in the front of the car and the man left his companions to complain to the conductor. Just a moment later the negro drew a razor and began slashing at the man who was with him. He cut himself as well as he could with his razor, and striking her several times, but she managed to deflect several slashes on his hands. The two women, who were cut off from their escort, were terror-stricken, and he dared not go to them for fear of being hurt by the fighting brutes. By the time the train reached Twenty-eighth-st. the conductor had mastered all the guards and the two negroes, man and woman, were clabbed with sticks used in closing the ventilators until they consented to get off the train. They were not arrested.

THE GUARD SAYS HE WAS ASSAULTED.

Frank Erlich, twenty-five years old, of No. 135 Second-ave., a guard on the Second-ave. elevated road, was complaining in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against Hugo Petzold, a German bookkeeper, forty years old, of No. 78 Avenue A, whom he charged with assault. The guard said he found a man smoking on the platform of the train, southward bound, at 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning, and when he ordered him to stop smoking, the man and woman, were clabbed with sticks used in closing the ventilators until they consented to get off the train. They were not arrested.

The guard said that he was with his wife and Lela. On the train his wife took sick and he and Lela escorted her out on the platform to get some air. Lela was not smoking, but she held a half-smoked cigar in her hand and did not even put the cigar in his mouth. When the train reached Forty-second-st. he said that Lela was brutally hung from the main. Judge Burke held Petzold in \$500 bail for examination to-morrow morning.

CHOLERA AT THE GATES.

UNDER CAREFUL INSPECTION.

THE STEAMER RUSSIA DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

FIVE DEATHS ON THE VOYAGE FROM HAMBURG—TWO PASSENGERS STILL SICK—NO DANGER OF THE PLAGUE SPREAD.

ING. AS PROMISED AND EFFEC.

LIVE BUBBLES HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

Captain G. Schmidt, of the Hamburg-American steamship Russia, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, fourteen days out from Hamburg, reports that five of his passengers died during the voyage, and that two more are now ill. At least four of these seven cases are believed to be due to Asiatic cholera.

The Russia is the second vessel to arrive at New-York this year with cholera on board. The first was the steamship Karamania, which arrived here from Naples on August 2, and reported two mysterious deaths while at sea.

Her passengers were isolated on Swinburne and Hoffman islands, and although a number of them died there the plague did not get beyond those limits. Over nine weeks have passed since then, and although steamship after steamship has arrived here loaded with immigrants from cholera ports, so strict has been the examination of the immigrants before they embarked, that only the Karamania and the Russia have carried cholera germs past it.

The Russia is to be isolated just as the Karamania was, and there is not the slightest danger of the disease spreading beyond the limits of her passenger list. She carries 451 passengers in all, thirteen in the first cabin, twenty-eight in the second and 410 in the steerage. Before leaving Hamburg the passengers were all subjected to the usual five days' detention and disinfection. A close examination of them and of the vessel was then made by Dr. White, of the Marine Hospital Service; Dr. Homann, of the Emigration Board of Hamburg, and Dr. Hoffman, the ship's physician, and she was pronounced to be in first-class condition. The passengers come from all parts of northern and central Europe, but are mostly from Germany.

The disease seems to have been brought on board by the family of Gottfried and Alwin Stubbe, stevedore passengers of Harsch, Meeklenburg. With them were their children, Carl and Ida, and a young woman relative named Bertha Schell.

THE RUSSIA NOT FROM CHOLERA.

The Russia sailed from Hamburg on September 24. On the next day Anna Katrina Luthge, a second cabin passenger, forty-six years old, of Altona, Switzerland, was taken ill and died on the evening of the same day. It is said that she was weak and sick when she went on board, and had been strongly advised not to undertake a sea voyage. She perished, however, and her death resulted, probably from the effects of seasickness on her enfeebled frame.

The third day out Ida Stubbe, one year old, was taken ill with diarrhoea and vomiting, and died the next afternoon at 2 o'clock. Dr. Hoffman diagnosed her case as cholera infantum, but this optimistic opinion received a severe shock two days later, on Sept. 29, when Ida's brother, Carl, nine years old, and her relative and nurse, Bertha Schell, eighteen years old, were both taken down with similar symptoms. Bertha lived five days, dying early on the morning of October 3. Carl, on the contrary, got better, and is now practically well.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE FIRST CABIN.

The next case was that of Augusta Thomas, a first-class passenger, twenty years old, who was also attacked by severe vomiting and died within a few moments. Her death was sudden, and when it occurred the passengers began to look at each other in fear, wondering who would be the next victim. Few credited the statement made by Augusta's brother, Friedrich Thomas, who said that she was subject to heart disease, and that to it her death was due.

Next, on October 3, Ida Aue, a steerage passenger, thirty years old, fell ill with the same symptoms, diarrhoea and vomiting, by this time an old story to those on board. She was still living when the Russia reached port, and was taken to Swinburne Island last night. Later, on the same day, October 3, Wilhelm Schmitt, a steerage passenger, fifteen years old, was taken sick and died on October 7. He had no cholera symptoms, and Dr. Hoffman believes his death was due to erysipelas of the feet and legs.

TO TRANSFER THE PASSENGERS TO-DAY.

This ends the list. To-day the surviving passengers, with the exception of Ida Aue, will be transferred to Hoffman Island, and placed under careful observation and treatment. The Russia will be disinfected and white-washed. Her bedding and light equipment will probably be burned. Dr. Jenkins refused to make any statement for publication until a bacteriological examination could be made. This will probably be done this morning.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Following is a list of the first and second cabin passengers on the Russia: Captain G. Schmidt, Otto Buecher, Felix Buecher, Altheide Restinghoff, Veronika Dull, Bertha Fischer, Rosa Fischer, Waldemar Gollitz, Carl Hoyens, Clemens Harling, Anna Harling, Emil Hubert, Dr. Ernst Schuler, Wilhelm Kludde, Johannes Kettler, Juan Kulkowski, Louis Klenze, Hedwig Lang, Johanna Maasse, Clara Meier, Sigismund Mistunas, Alexander Popowsky, Max Satterthoff, Heinrich Steyerhof, Caroline Stofferren, Emma Schneider, Bianca Zinder, Jan Zinder, Edward Schneider, Martin Sinek, Mrs. Martin Sinek, Miss K. Simon, Kludde, Johannes Kettler, Juan Kulkowski, Louis Klenze, Hedwig Lang, Johanna Maasse, Clara Meier, Sigismund Mistunas, Alexander Popowsky, Max Satterthoff, Heinrich Steyerhof, Caroline Stofferren, Emma Schneider, Bianca Zinder, Jan Zinder, Edward Schneider, Martin Sinek, Mrs. Martin Sinek, Miss K. Simon.

THE CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

THIRTY-FOUR NEW CASES AND FOURTEEN DEATHS AT PALERMO—MANY CASES AROUND BILBAO.

Rome, Oct. 8.—Two fresh cases of cholera were reported to-day in Leghorn. In Palermo there have been thirty-four fresh cases of cholera and fourteen deaths in the last twenty-four hours. Madrid, Oct. 8.—In the last three days there have been ten fresh cases of cholera and forty-one deaths in the Province of Biscay, the capital of which is Bilbao.

QUARANTINE AGAINST JERSEY CITY RAISED.

Madrid, Oct. 8.—The government has raised the quarantine declared against vessels arriving from Jersey City, Rotterdam, Santos and Rio Janeiro.

THE CITY A PREFERRED CREDITOR.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8.—Judge Austin rendered a decision yesterday which may have an important bearing on the status of the city's claims as a creditor of the defunct banks. In a case in which the city asked to have a preferred fund created for the payment of notes against the defunct South Side Savings Bank, Judge Austin held that the city was a preferred creditor of the bank. The ruling is interesting, especially from the fact that two weeks ago the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company Bank was argued before Judge Johnson, of the Circuit Court, and he has not rendered a decision in the matter. The decision of Judge Johnson will not amount to much in itself, as the claim in the South Side bank is only \$40,000, but the city has nearly a million and a half deposited in the Marine Bank.

DAYS OF REGISTRATION.

TOMORROW IS THE FIRST OF THEM.

EVERY VOTER SHOULD ENROLL HIS NAME.

THESE DIRECTIONS AS TO HOW TO FIND OUT WHERE YOUR BOARD MEETS.

To-morrow is the first day of registration in this city this year, and in each election district three inspectors of election will meet and organize as a board of registry. As there are two Democrats and only one Republican in each district, the chairman is likely to be a Democrat in each district. It would be well for Republicans in this city to register to-morrow, if possible, and thus to make sure of their right to vote this year. Unless a voter has been registered he cannot vote, and many voters are lost to the Republican ticket each year because the voters neglect to register. It makes no difference how many years a citizen has lived and voted in the city; if he does not go to the polling place in his district and register to-morrow or on one of the three other days of registration this year he will not be able to vote this year. There is danger in putting off the duty to register as a temporary illness or a business trip out of the city on other days may prevent a citizen from making sure of his right to vote. Therefore it is the safest plan to register to-morrow.

On each day of registration the polling places will be open from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m., and the inspectors are required to be in attendance constantly. There is no registration of voters by proxy in this city. Every citizen must appear in person at a polling place and answer the questions put to him by the chairman of the registry board. After taking an oath to answer the questions truthfully, he tells his place of residence, his name, his age if he is a young man, the length of time during which he has lived in the election district, in the Assembly district, in the city and in the State, where he lived before he became a resident of the Assembly district, his birthplace, and, if he is a naturalized citizen, when and in what court he was naturalized. He may also be asked to state if he has made any bet or wager depending on the result of the coming election.

The inspectors write the information contained in the citizen's replies to the questions in their registers, but as each answer calls for only a word or two, or for a number, written under printed headings in the registers, it takes only a few minutes for any person to register when he goes to the polling place.

To be entitled to register and to vote a man must be at least twenty-one years old on or before election day; a citizen, native or naturalized; his naturalization must have occurred at least ten years before the election; an inhabitant of the State one year before election; a resident of the county for the last four months; a resident of the election district for thirty days before election; he must not have been convicted of bribery or felony, or if so convicted, he must have been pardoned and restored to the rights of a citizen, and he must not be interested in any bet depending on the result of the election.

For the purpose of voting, no citizen shall be deemed to have lost or gained a residence by reason of his absence or presence while employed in the service of the United States, engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, or the States, or the high seas, while he is a student at any seminary of learning, or while he is detained in any asylum, almshouse or prison at the public expense.

Any person who appears before the inspectors and asks to be registered may be challenged by any qualified elector of the district. He may also challenge the inspectors, who may take an oath truthfully to answer questions regarding his qualifications as a voter. If he takes the oath and answers the questions, and if his answers show that he is entitled to vote, his name must be placed in the registers.

If, at a meeting of the Board of Inspectors for the district, any elector of the district shall, upon oath, declare that he has reason to believe that any person on such list of voters will not be qualified to vote at such election, the Board of Inspectors shall place the words "to be challenged" opposite the name of such person, and when such person shall offer his vote at such election, he shall be sworn to by the inspectors, and he shall be administered to him, and if he shall refuse to take such oath he shall not be permitted to vote.

There are 112 election districts in the city this year, and there have been some changes in the boundaries of a number of the districts since last year. If any Republican voter does not know what district he lives in, he can find out the number of his district easily by consulting the election notice which is published in The Tribune this morning. In the first part of the advertisement the boundaries of all of the election districts, arranged in numerical order, and in their Assembly districts, in the same order, are printed in full. The boundary lines run through the middle of the streets and avenues named. Voters who know the numbers of their election districts but have not learned the situation of the polling places in the districts where they are to register and vote, will do well to consult the assembly board of election notice, where the address of each polling place is given.

Thus, a voter who lives on the south side of West Fifty-second-st., between Eleventh and Ninth aves., will learn that he lives in the Twenty-eighth Election District of the XVIIIth Assembly District, the boundaries of which are given in the election notice, as follows: "All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-st., Eleventh-ave., West Fifty-first-st., and Ninth-ave." He will also find that the polling place for that district this year is the barber shop at No. 24 Ninth-ave.

Voters who live in Madison-ave., anywhere between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth sts., will find that they are residents of the Twenty-fourth Election District of the XVIIIth Assembly District, the boundaries of which are given in the election notice, as follows: "All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-second-st., Eleventh-ave., West Fifty-first-st., and Ninth-ave." He will also find that the polling place for that district this year is the barber shop at No. 24 Ninth-ave.

The Superintendent showed the effect of the influenza which he received by a fall in his bath on Wednesday evening, his face being much paler and his left eye somewhat discolored. The cut over the eye appeared to be healing rapidly, but his physician had advised him not to get out of bed of taking out in the wind by attending the yacht race. He is expected to resume his duties at the Central Office again to-day.

ARRANGING THE DETAIL OF POLICEMEN.

Superintendent Byrnes was at the Central Office yesterday to make arrangements for detailing policemen to the polling places in the city to-morrow. As the law requires that two policemen must be detailed to preserve order at each of the 112 polling places during the hours of registration, it is a task of some difficulty to distribute the police in such a manner that all of the polling places will be looked after and that proper protection shall be given to the public in streets and avenues where there are no polling places. It is necessary to make temporary transfers to strengthen the forces in some of the precincts and to give orders to captains in all of the precincts.

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EVIL WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

Haver, N. H., Oct. 8.—The Norwich Shook and Lumber Company's steam mill at Norwich, Vt., was burned early this morning. The building was 200 feet long, two stories and basement, and had just been completed. It was splendidly equipped with new machinery of the highest grade, all of which, and considerable manufactured stock, were lost. It was undoubtedly incendiary, and Henry Rogers, the watchman, was killed, but he had escaped through a window with his clothing on fire. The loss will be upward of \$300,000. Insurance, \$250,000. A. Anderson, of East Cambridge, Mass., and George E. H. recently of Boston, were largely interested in the company.

WILLIAMS' CENTENNIAL.

A NOTABLE GATHERING AT THE VENERABLE COLLEGE.

LISTENING TO A SERMON BY THE SON OF MARK HOPKINS—A CONFERENCE ON THE RELATION OF THE COLLEGE TO CHRISTIANITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]