NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1886.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

VARIOUS PHASES OF THE LAND QUESTION. MR. PARNELL'S BILL-WELSH AND SCOTCH AGITA-TION-TRADES UNION CONGRESS-NEW BOOKS. [by cable to the tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 11 .- Mr. Parnell's bill for the relief of Irish tenants, introduced last night, has accomplished several things. Already it has sown discord in the councils of his political opponents, driven Mr. Chamberlain abroad, brought Lord Hartington suddenly to London and divided the Cabinet. Lord Randolph Churchill is pretty certainly in favor of making some conto Mr. Parnell. Lord Salisbury and majority of his colleagues and Lord Hartmgton and the Liberal Unionists generally are believed to be against it. The first two parts of the bill receive no support from the Tories or the Liberal Unionists. They see no reason for disturbmg the land settlement of 1881 by admitting leaseholders to the benefit of that act. Mr. Gladstone himself is expected to resist that proposal, nor does the suggestion for a general revision of rents attract support. It is not deemed urgent enough to justify immediate legislation, especially if the third section be adopted.

The real contest is expected to turn on that. Kothing could be more moderate in form than Mr. Parnell's offer that the courts should in each case determine on what terms immediate evictions should be suspended. This is what Lord Randolph Churchill is supposed to be juclined to adopt. But Mr. Parnell will be called on first for facts and figures to prove his case. The existence of widespread distress is affirmed on one side and denied on the other. Mr. Parnell's contention is that no harm can be done by remitting the whole subject to the courts. His opponents reply: "Unless you present a prima facie case you again unsettle the relations between landlord and tenant, invite agitation, impair the landlord's chance of recovery of full rents where the tenant is able to pay." Yet nobody denies that some distress exists and that there are a numbera large number-of tenants who are really unable to

The Standard, which argues this question very cautiously, but leans to compromise, says: "If this be so, policy and humanity alike demand that such tenants shall not be compelled to pay the forfeit of their failure." Still more significantly it adds: "The Government must bid against the League for the gratitude of the Irish people. The Ministry must not be deterred by false pride from giving effect to whatever element of justice exists in Mr. Parnell's proposal."

If this language finds much echo in the Tory party, difficult indeed will the Ministry find it to meet Mr. Parnell with a mere non possumus. The second reading of the bill is now expected to come on Monday week. The Government insist on completing supply first. They will then have to choose between agreeing with Mr. Parnell on some reasonable course or facing the prospect of a winter of distress, outrage and serious crime.

Parliament, meanwhile, toils steadily through business, and indulges itself in flippant discussion of multifarious topics. The number of members present steadily decreases, but the Tories are kept within call for emergencies. His serious duties as leader of the House do not impair Lord Randolph Churchill's spirits or his gift of repartee. Thursday night showed him in his best form. He threw over Sir Michael Hicks-Beach with cheerful alacrity to conciliate Mr. Sexton, wh wants money for Belfast Hospital, and scored repeatedly off Mr. Labouchere, much to the surprise of the latter and to the diversion of the House. Lord Randolph Churchill's allusion to Mr. Labouchere as the Editor of Truth was in Mr. Disraeli's best manner. He declined to reply to the insinuation that Graham was appointed Clerk of the House of Lords because he was Lord Cranbook's son-in-law. "That insinuation" said Lord Randolph Churchill, "is based on gossipmongering, in which the honorable member has a warm professional interest," Mr. Labouchere's relort consisted in moving the reduction of the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Randolph Churchill sat silent and the House thought the joke so poor that only one-fourth of the members supported the motion.

Mr. Tanner is rapidly taking the place in the House of which Mr. Biggar once claimed the monopoly. It is doubtful however, whether he has Mr. Biggar's ingenuity and versatility. The Speaker pretty regularly reduces Mr. Tanner to silence for irrelevancy. Mr. Buggar himself undergoes a similar fate at times. The truth is, that the Speaker applies the rules f the House with great strictness against all comers. Not the Irish members merely, but Cabinet Ministers, past and present, have been repeatedly called to order. The leader of the House himself has not escaped. The great number of new members increasing the tendency to loose talk makes stringent discipline imperative.

The current story that the Porte refused to receive Sir William White as the English ambassador is now officially denied. This denial, however, is coupled with another of his appointment as ambassador, which throws doubt on both. It is certain that the Government meant Sir William White to take up Sir Edward Thornton's post, whether te ambassador or as special envoy.

The question of moment at Constantinople as everywhere, is, who shall replace Alexander ! His departure leaves him still a European favorite, but Bulgaria's future will be settled without refer ence to public opinion and probably against English wishes. London is full of diplomatists. Sir E. Malet has been summoned from Berlin and Lascelles from Bulgaria to advise the Government and all the leading foreign ambassadors have returned. There are signs of serious work on

The Trades Unions Congress at Hull daily makes fresh excursions into fields hitherto regarded as remote from its proper business. More than one political wrangle between delegates has occurred. Old members have vainly warned the congress of the danger of destroying the organization by perverting it to political purposes. A resolution was finally carried by a vote of three to one for the appointment of an Electoral Committee for dividing the kingdom into electoral districts with the view of promoting the interests of labor candidates for Parliament. This means that efforts will be made to throw the votes of workingmen in mass, a scheme which promises to end in that the Department is inclined to the opinion that the

traffic on a large scale. There are more delegates than one at this very congress not above the suspicion of having already offered their influence for sale to the highest bidder. More important still is the open alliance between the Trades Unions and Land Reformers, now rapidly forming. A proposal for land nationalization pure and simple was only defeated by a vote of 41 to 47. No attempt appears to have been made to define the meaning of that term, nor was it clear whether the author of the resolution fayored land nationalization in the sense of the ultimate title being vested in the State, or in Henry George's sense of confiscation of private property without compensation. A resolution in favor of drastic reform of the land laws, including compulsory cultivation of waste lands, and opposing emigration meantime, was debated many hours, and was finally carried unanimously. Mr. Joseph Arch appeared as one of the principal speakers and his advice governed the action of the congress on this question. A strong resolution was also carried against landlords' royalties on mines, which the congress fearlessly pronounced to be iniquitous, and proposes to ask Parliament to confiscate.

The shapes in which the land question is continually coming before the public are The tithe war in Wales has perhaps excited more interest in connection with the Church than the land; nor does it appear that farmers who pay the tithe are worse off than those who pay increased rents by reason of the abolition of the tithe charge. But hardly a night passes in Parliament in which, independently of the Irish, some member does not air some land grievance. Both Scotch and Welsh are acting on Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that nationalities help each other. It is significant that Thursday's meeting of the Free Land League was held at the National Liberal Club, which now readily identifies itself with advance movements, The irrepressible Mr. Arthur Arnold presided; a leader not always presenting his hobbies with tact, but certainly master of this subject on which he takes some extreme views. He advocates cheap transfer as a means of wider diffusion of land, but not legalized robbery like Henry George, and he aims not at State management, but at peasant pro-

Dwellers in town are more interested in the newspaper discussion just started on house rents. There has been a fall in most classes of London houses, owing partly to the rapid increase of flats which are now procurable in almost every quarter at rents of from \$300 to \$3,000.

The Lord Mayor's touching appeal for the relief of the Charleston sufferers and the Greeks has elicited a grateful and graceful recognition from the American Minister and a growl from some dyspeptic Briton, whose letter The Daily News prints with prominence. This dyspeptic Briton thinks that British money ought to be employed to relieve distress at home

The second contest between the Mayflower and the Galatea was fully reported, but the leading papers receive the result with blank silence. Experts are understood to agree that the superiority of the Mayflower is evident.

The British Association has adjourned. It is dismissed with a sigh of relief and a sharp rebuke from The Times for attempting too much, admitting papers of trivial importance and failing to make the best use of its opportunities. The meeting, nevertheless, is considered a success. Birmingham and the Association were mutually pleased with each other; Sir William Dawson's presidency was a success, and the scientific work was quite up to

Mr. William Winter's charming volume on Shakespeare's England is appreciatively described by The Saturday Review as possessing a peculiar distinction that isolates this book from others of its class. "Mr. Winter," says The Saturday Review, "is a convincing and eloquent interpreter of the august memories and venerable sanctities of the old country. In the whole literature of the subject

Professor Drummond's remarkable book, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, has reached its fiftieth thousand.

Reprints of American books are more numero than ever. They include new editions of Prescott, Longfellow, Lowell and Dongtass. The American authors continue among the most popular publications. A complete edition of Dr. Ohver Holmes's poems, revised by the author, is preparing; and Lowell, Stock-Aldrich, Holmes, Curtis and Winter are now to be found on every bookseller's counter in England. The American Statesmen series is regularly reissued here; Jefferson and Samuel Adams are already published and Hamilton is promised shortly, so that Englishmen at last seem likely to learn something of American history.

DEFENDING PRINCE ALEXANDER. UNTRUE STORY ABOUT HIS ABDICATION-A SUM

MONS BY THE CZAR. Berlin, Sept. 11 .- The North German Gasette pronounces untrue the statement attributed to Alexander and extensively published here that one of the reasons for his abdication was the fact that all the members of the triple alliance forbade him to carry in the coup d' etat. The Gazette denies that the Prince resolved upon any executions, and says powers advised him, in the interpeace, not to allow executions to in the interest inflicted, for the reason that if he permitted them he would incur the danger of retailation if a fresh political outbreak, which was possible, and even imminent,

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION. London, Ont., Sept. 11 .- To-day while playing with a loaded revolver, a ten-year-old lad, George Lewis, accidentally shot and killed George Bruce, age

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 11 .- A Canadian Pacific freight train ran into a large boulder near Port Portage yester-

THE SCRIPTURES IN CANADIAN SCHOOLS. MONTREAL, Sept. 11 (Special) .- At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Church of E. gland in aynol should do everything in their power to influence the legislatures of the various Provinces to anthorize the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools.

MINISTER COX COMING HOME. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.-S. S. Cox,

United States Minister to Turkey, is about starting for home on a furlough, owing to ili-health. Mr. G. H. Heap, ecretary of the American Legation, will conduct the affairs of the office during Mr. Cox's absence. Mr. Heap will continue the negotialions for a new tariff treaty be-tween the United States and Turkey.

DENVER, Sept. 11 .- The Aztec Fair, estabushed and collected by the Orrin Brothers & Nichols, of the City of Mexico, passed through El Paso, Texas, people of the United States illustrations of the inside hipe of Mexico. The fair comprises a number of natives, who will illustrate the different branches of Mexican

NO DEMAND FROM CANADA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Special) .- At the state Department to-day it was officially denied that any demand had been received from the Dominion Government for the release of the Canadian vessels recently seized in Alaska waters for depredations upon the fur action of the Treasury Department in making the seizure cannot be sustained, but no official expression on the subject can be elicited.

THE SEIZURE OF THE EVERETT STEELE. A TALK WITH CAPTAIN FORBES-" WHITE WATER' ON THE BANKS.

SHELBURNE, N. S., Sept. 11 (Special).-Captain Forbes, of the seized schooner Everett Steele, is a native of Yarmouth and has been salling out of Glonces. ter only two years. He said to THE TRIBUNE corre Harbor at noon yesterday for water and repairs and immediately proceeded to the Custom House to report. Captain Quigley overtook and accompanied him. After entering in due form Quigley asked what other Canadian ports the Everett Steele had entered this year, and Skipper Forbes replied that in March last he shelter; that he paid harbor dues to the local officer Sand Point and immediately returned to ship and sailed within four hours his arrival. "I did not then know that it was necessary to report at the Custom House, as that was before any warning had been issued to American fishermen or any cruisers commissioned except the Landsdowne. I subsequently put into Port Hawksbury and Pubnico and scrupulously obeyed the

"Captain Quigley is a very sharp officer. He treated pirate he is painted. If he were an American officer i well on the Banks this season and have not suffered any Squid have been so plentiful on the Banks that I would not have purchased Canadian bait hat I been privileged to do so. Canada's exasperating treatment of American fishermen has made them more determined than ever against another treaty. When fish are down to bottom prices the exaction of heavy lines for trivial offences and the loss of valuable time are not calculated to paoily the minds of either fi-hermen or owners."

The Everett Steele was released with a caution this merging.

The Everett Steele was released with a caution this morning.

The shelburne fisheries have sudienly dwindled down to almost nothing. A short time ago the boat and inshore craft were getting good catches daily. One day last week the "white water," as it is colloquially termed, made its appearance on the ground, moving toward the west. This is a phenomenon rarely witnessed here, but well known to Bank fishermen, who look upon it as a very discouraging sign. The fish either retreat before this milky entrent or else will not but while it is passing. The day before the "white water" was noticed the boats found fish plentful evrywhere. The next day few of them caught over twenty and the scarcity still prevails, though the sea has resumed its natural clearness. The "white water" which showed a long distance on the surface and scenned full of minute fibres of curd-like consistency was on its western edge as perpendicular as the wall of a house and apparently extended down in the water thirty fathoms.

FREEHOLD IN DANGER.

THE TOWN THREATENED BY FIRE. GREAT EXCITEMENT BUT NOT MUCH DAMAGE AFTER ALL-THE LOSSES.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 11 .- The town of Freehold was thrown into a state of wild excitement to-day by the discovery of lire in the three-story brick store of D. C. Perrine, general merchant, in Main-st. The store has the principal front in Main-st., but an L goes around into South st. and Taylor's Hotel lies in the angle of the L at South and Main-sts. As soon as fire was discovered the local fire consisting of an engine company and a hookand-ladder company was called out and got to work, Before they arrived, however, the flames, which had started in the oil and paint department of Mr. Perrine's stock, had gained great headway, and it was evident that the whole block was doomed, if indeed the fixmes did not carry away the entire business portion of the town. The guests of Taylor's Hotel and the tenants of the threatened buildings made haste to seek places of safety as quick as possible, with such of their property as could be saved. In the Town Hall, immediately opposite the burning buildings, the records and papers were put in the fireproof vaults. Assistance was ed from the surrounding towns, and by means apparatus from Mateawan, Keyport, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Burlington and Bordentown were on hand and of hard work the fire was got under control, having been confined to the block in which it originated. The store of D. C. Perrine and Taylor's Hotel were the only places burned in Main-st. In South st. next to the hotel was part of Perrine's establish. old country. In the whole literature of the subject we can recall no more brilliant pictures than his studies present, so sharp and vivid are the impressions."

Interesting announcements of forthcoming books include the Life and Works of the Earl of Shaftesbury, by E. Hodder, in three octave volumes, a performance on too great a scale; Problems of a Great City, by Arnold White; and Hayward's Letters, by Carlisle. as nearly overtaken by the flames, but was

rescued by James Flanigan.

It was a time of great excitement to the people of Freehold, there not having been a fire in the town since 872, and the streets were crowded all day long. When he firemen had not the flames well under control they were invited by Mrs. William Throckmorton to Shina's the firemen had got the flames well under control they were invited by Mrs. William Throckmorton to Shiun's Hail, where a good lunch had been spread, Some arrests were made for theving. The total loss from the fire foots up about \$150,000. Over half of this falls on D. C. Ferrine. He had just got in a full line of fall goods and estimates his loss on stock at \$70,000 and on the building at \$35,000. He is insured for \$65,000 in the German-American, Commercial Union, Royal, Mount Holly, New-Brunswick, Merchants', Westchester, Nisgara, Franklin, Fire Association of Treuton, Hannver, Washington, London Assurance, Standard of Treuton, and other companies. Join Taylor, of Taylor's Hotel, says his damage will be about \$30,000, and is insured for \$15,000 in the Commercial Union, Lancashire, German-American, Fire Association of Trenton, Condinental, Niagara and other companies. David Patterson loses about \$7,500 on buildings, and is insured for \$5,000 in the New-Brunswick, Fire Association of Trenton, London Assurance, Westchester and Continental Companies. Burtis & Co. lose about \$1,500 in stock, and are insured for \$1,000 in the Pacenix Insurance Company. The other losses are divided up between the other tenants and are partly covered by Insurance.

BUSINESS HOUSES RUINED IN WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11 .- The threestory building in Factory Square in this city occupied by the H. H. Babcock Buggy Company as a storehouse was destroyed by fire last night. An adjoining tenement-house occupied by five families and owned by Jason Mizer, was also destroyed. The tenants lost all their household effects, and were rendered homeless. A small barn belonging to Thomas Dillon was burned, and two dwellings in Factory-st. owned by Samuel Grant were badly damaged. Babcock & Co. estimate their loss at \$3,700; insured for \$2,700. The total loss on all the property ourned is about \$7,000, all of which, with the exception of about \$1,000, is covered by insur-

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 11 .- A fire on Signal Road, St. John's, N. F., last night destroyed ten tenr-ment-houses and rendered thirty-five persons homeless.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.-The building occupied clothing, at Canal and Peters sts., was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, fully reinsured in local companies, who had insured the greater part of the risk in foreign companies, including \$24,000 in English a d Scotch companies and \$5,000 each in the Niagara, of New-York, and Paccaix, of Brooklyn.

TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 .- The celebration of the 1812, will be held on Monday. Only four of that band of patriots are left in Baltimore-George Ross, age ninety-two; James C. Morford, age ninety-one; John Pattheord, age ninety-one, and Nathaniel Watte, age ninety-one. Samuel Jennings died nearly a year ago. The a relivers will be invited to a dinner at the Hotel Rennert. The Grand Army of the Republic will adopt September 12 as "Grand Army Day," and will observe Monday by a parade and camp fire.

NO MONOPOLY IN COTTON PRESSES. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11. - The Cotton council last night resolved to make no distinction to the matter of labor between the independent presses and those of the Cotton Press Association. All other organ izations having heretoiore taken similar action, the question may be regarded as actiled, and a lively com-petition in the business of compressing cotton is antici-pated.

INDICIMENT OF SAMUEL J. SNELLING. Boston, Sept. 11 (Special) .- The Grand Jury o day in the Superior Criminal Court found an indictment against Samuel J. Speiling, who is charged in two counts with appropriating to his own use \$79,633 33 of the funds of the Lowell Bleachery while acting as its treasurer. Shelling will be arraigned on Monday. The bail of \$50,000 and the bondsmen are the same as when the case was appealed from the lower court.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

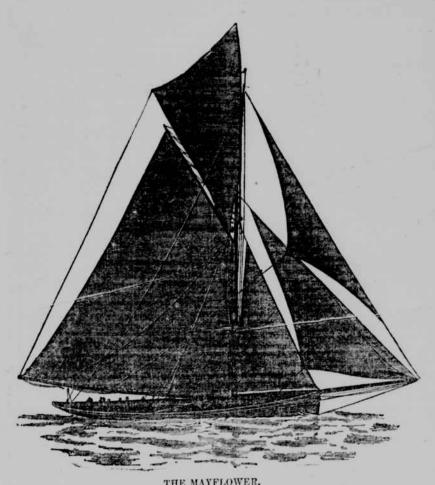
STEALING FOR HIS DYING WIFE, things for my wife. She is in a hospital and is dying.

FOR OPENING HIS FRIEND'S LEFTERS.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 11 (Special).—Louis E. Ryder, a N.

Haven confectionery dealer, was arrested this morning or charge of opening letters belonging to a business acquaicance. Ryder was released ou a \$500 bond. THE AMERICA'S CUP WILL STAY HERE.

AN EASY VICTORY WON BY THE PEERLESS MAYFLOWER-DECIDING THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.



THE MAYFLOWER.

jib for headsails. The time of the start was as fol-HOW THE YANKEE SLOOP WON

HER SPLENDID WORK IN BOTH STRONG AND LIGHT WINDS.

RUNNING NIMBLY AWAY FROM THE BEATEN GALA-TEA-GOOD MANAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON BOAT-LIEUTENANT HENN ILL-HIS REQUEST FOR A SHORTER COURSE DENIED.

The America's cup will not go across the ocean this year, for the Mayflower won the second of the international races yesterday. The victory of the American boat was so great and so complete that the race was unmteresting. Five minutes after the yachts started the race was practically over. The only real race was the race of the Mayflower against time, and all the betting done was after the wind died out and it became a question whether the Yankee sloop would get to the Scot-land Lightship within the seven hours allowed for making the race. The owner of the Galatea has made himself so universally liked that every one who saw the race felt sorry for his sake that the victory was so overwhelming, and joy at the Mayflower's splendid performance was tempered with regret that Lieutenaut Henn had ever allowed houself to be persuaded that the Galatea stood any chance of winning the cup.

It was not a hard struggle between two flee boats, it was a walk-over, and the Galatea wa never near enough to her rival to make the affair interesting. From the race yesterday it looks as if any one of the four big sloops would be more than a match for the Galatea. The English boat crossed the line nearly half an hour after the Mavflower had finished. The Galatea finished "by moonlight alone," and her dispirited crew could see the Mayflower far off in the distance sailing in by the Point of the Hook accompanied by most of the tugs and excursion steamers which had come out to see

the race.

The Mayflower was well sailed, as usual, by General Paine. The Galatea was badly handled by J. Beavor-Webb. Had the cutter been properly handled she might have out down the time by which she was beaten, but she stood no more chance of winning against the peerless and wonderful Mayflower, even if a sailor had been at the tiller, than she did of flying after one of the carrier-pigeons which brought the news of her overwheiming defeat up to the eity. Never has a yacht with any pretentions to speed been so humiliatingly defeated. In comparison with the Mayflower, she seemed to be anchored. It was cruel for such a yacht, with J. Beavor-Webb at the helm, to sail against a yacht like the Mayflower, handled in the skilful way she was.

The race was over the outside course, twenty miles to leeward and return from the Scotland Lightship. The wind was blowing treshly, about fifteen miles an hour at the start, but after the turning buoy was rounded it began to die out, and after some time it seemed as if even the Mayflower could not reach the lightship in time to make a race. But she got some wind under the land and, as it needs only the slightest provocation to make the Mayflower go like a racehorse she cause flying over the line with about ten minutes to spare. There was nothing wonderful in her beating the Galatea, but her race against time when she got the breeze and came rushing up to the lightship was marvellous.

Start. Finish. Time. Time, and she may should be seen coming up to the lightship and to the cutter's time of the race against time when she got the breeze and came rushing up to the lightship was marvellous.

against time when she got the breeze and came rushing up to the lightship was marvellous.

At 8:30 a. m. the judges' boat, Luckenbach, took the Galatea in tow off Bay Ridge and the tug Scandinavian got a line to the Mayflower. They were towed out to the Scotland Lightship and there cast off. The wind blew fresnly from the northwest and the course given out was twenty miles southeast. After some manœuvring measures Hyslop was safely landed on the Scandinavian from the iron steamer Taurus as an annex to the regatta committee and started with a taffrail log to log off the course. Before the Scandinavian started the Galatea came alongside the judges' boat and Lloyd Phenix sang out from her deck that Lieutenant Honn was sick, and requested that the course be fifteen miles and return instead of twenty. The regatta committee decided that they did not have authority to shorten the course. Then Mr. Phenix requested that a tug be sent to the Galatea immediately after the race to tow her up to the city, as Lieutenaut Hean wanted to see a physician that night. This was promised by the committee and the steel cutter went guding away. Just then the Priscilla was seen running down near the lightship. She was in racing trim and had evidently come out to show what she could do with the champions. She found out what she could do with the Mayflower before the race was over.

At 11:10 the Luckenbach blew the preparator whistle, and ten minutes later the starting signal was given. Both yachts were near the line. The Mayflower had her spinnaker run up in stops and broke it out. It was beautifully done, and a cheer went up from the on the excursion boats. Under mainsail, club to sail, spinnaker, fore staysail and jib the yacht, whose beauty even the distiguring potlead could uot conceal, went rapidly across the line before the strong wind which was now breaking the surface of the ocean into white caps. The Galatea went over about two minutes later and set her spinnaker as she crossed. The Mayflower set her batloon jib-topsail soon after crossing and took in her other headsails. Thus doing all her work with her immense spinnaker and jib topsail, her great mainsail and towering club topsail, she was blown rapidly toward the southeast. The Galatea did not set her balloonjib topsail, but kept up her forestaysail and

Mayflower. 11:22:40
Gaiatea. 11:24:10

The Mayflower at once began to run away from her competitor. The red cross in the white field fluttered from the peak of the Galatea's mainsail in the strong wind. Her lean body was scarcely perceptible beneath her towering piles of canvas, and her sharp bows cut through the waves like a knife. But the Yankee ghost ahead of her, with the waters foaming beneath her bows, drew further and further away. A stern chase is proverbially a long chase, but when a boat has the Mayflower in front of her, its length has no end except the regatta committee's seven-hour limit; so the two racers went sweeping toward the southeast and the Priscilla, which had passed inside the lightship about the same time as when they crossed the line, went sweeping down also, her racing sails distended by the wind and her ron hull making good time over the water. She was in shore from the racers, but rapidly drew up on the Galatea, and before the outer mark was reached she was ahead of the cutter. The course being forty miles in all the Mayflower allowed the Galatea thirty-nine seconds. The Mayflower and Priscilla came up to the turning buoy not far apart. The Galatea was some distance behind. The times of rounding were as follows:

The Priscilla rounded the buoy at 1:57:00. The Mayflower had gained thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds on the Galafea on the run out. The elapsed time to the outer mark was as follows:

Mayflower
Galatea.

The Priscitla after rounding the buoy began to
beat up to windward, but when the wind died out
and she saw the Mayflower a hopeless way ahead
of her she took a dimmutive but friendly tug and
was towed home. The yachts took in their
spinnakers before rounding and the balloon
jib topsail of the Mayflower likewise disappeared.
The yachtshad up fore satysais and jibs when they
began the windward tack, and after a while the
Galatea set a small jib topsail. The racers
stood on the star and tack, reaching far over toward the Jersey shore. The
Mayflower made one short leg on the port tack, but
quickly came back on the starboard tack again.
The wind began to die out soon after the buoy had
been turned and every minute it got lighter and
ligater. Finally it was almost a flat calm, and the
long swells shook the sais of the yachts.

Over toward the Jersey beach was a long, narrow, rippling streak of water. There was wind

Thus the Mayflower beat the Galatea twentynine minutes and nine seconds.

Lieutenant Henn was reported to be much better last night. As the Galatea was towed to her anchorage at Bay Ridge near the Mayflower her crew gave three cheers for the Yankee boat, and the Mayflower's crew cheered the Galatea in return. Then the two boats dropped anchor side by side.

ON BOARD THE EXCURSION BOATS. FINE DAY FOR SIGHTSEERS-DIMINISHED CROWDS -FOLLOWING THE BACERS. That piping gale which New-York yachts-

nen sometimes talk about, but which absents itself proverbially on racing days, proved as much of a fiction resterday as ever. No one on the excursion boats doubted that in a light wind the outer had no chanceif, indeed, she has one in any wind with the victoriou sloop-and only a stern sense that one must get his money's worth of a day's outing kept one-naif of the yaents and tugs from cutting away to New-York or Long Branch before the race was half done. The terrors and rowds on the excursion boats amazingly. The Taurus 150 passengers aboard. The sixteen commodores and on. The Bostonians had all gone home disgusted with the sort of weather New-York furnishes for yacht racing. Few of the well-known people who had ventured down in Thursday's fog had the courage to repeat th day was simost perfect. The early morning Septemoe. freshly across the bay, ruffling it with white cap all the way down to Staten Island and the Narrowa The sky was cloudless or fi ked and streaked with gray along the horizon and the sunlight danced laughngly over the breast of the waters, catching the unwary on the steamboats before they knew burned hands and faces. The Mayflower and Galaice had already disappeared from the Bay Ridge anchorage ground and most of the yachts and tugs had followed them down through the Narrows to the Scotland Light

By 10:30 o'clock a good sized fleet of tugs, yachts and teamers had gathered outside the Hook. The Cepheus and Sirius, of the Iron Steamboat Company, steamed leisurely along, well filled, but prudently not overcrowded. The John E. Moore, of Starin's Lane, and the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

PRICE THREE CENTS. A SWITCH TOWER DAMAGED.

DYNAMITE USED BY CHICAGO STRIKERS. NARROW ESCAPE OF A PASSENGER TRAIN-SEARCH-ING FOR THE CONSPIRATORS

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.-The war against the

Lake Shore Railroad Company in the Town of Lake bas

broken out afresh in a new and dangerous manner. The latest method is the use of explosives, and an attempt made to destroy the property company might have involved a loss of life. ments before 12 o'clocks last night James Calvin, the night operator, was sitting in the signal tower of the Lake Shore Company at the intersection of the main and stock yards tracks. The tower is thirty feet high, and in it is machinery by which the switches, signals and gates for a long distance along the line of the road are turned. Calvin was alone in the top of the lower and had noticed nothing unusual, when he was side of the structure. It was bright moonlight, so that he was aware of the nature of the cloud in an in-stant. A moment later his little room was completely filled with a blinding smoke which almost sufficiented him. He started to run down the stairs to investigate the cause of the unusual phenomena. As he reached the landing below a deafening explusion took place. At the same moment Calvin saw took place. At the same moment caving as a tall, siender man dart away from the building. The man ran west towart the stock rards, and was lost in the labyrinth of cars which cover the tracks. At this instant another explosion occurred. Cavin was thrown to the ground with great force, and his hat was blown through a window. Such was the force of the explosion that a number of tools were lifted from the floor and thrown through the windows. Calvin did not love consciousness, and after pulling himself together rushed out on the tracks, Officers Donovan and Costello were on guard at the time at the Root-st, crossing. They heard the sound and rat to the tower where they found Calvin terribly fright ened. Then a search of the tower was made and it was rewarded by the finding of a twenty-inch piece of shart tered gaspipe. Close to it was a package of something which looked like cotton which had been soaked in some kind of a dark liquid. Smoke was coming from it and bright sparks were thrown off. A bottle containing what is supposed to be an acid was picked up near by. The door of the signal tower was ajar and the danger ous explosive had been thrown on the floor. The explosion shattered all the glass front of the house. I There were 100 battery cells in the room, and of these thirty-four were broken. The pneumatic tubes, also used in the signalling, were torn and twistel.

On a trial of the switches this morning, it was found

that the damage was not as serious as was at first supposed. Several of the pneumatic tubes were replaced, and with other temporary repairs, the company was enabled to move trains in its yards as usual by noon, it was first thought that the bomb was of the gas pipe pat-tern, but an examination of the scraps proves it to have been of spherical shape. The damage could not be as-certained until this morning, when the police again visited the tower. In a shed at the rear of the tower was been removed and the bundle had been carefully placed on a mattress. It is wrapped in a piece of tar paper tied with black cord. It had also been saturated with an acid that dripped and stained the mattress. This box was atterward opened by the Lake police, and was found to contain a round roll of cotton saturated with kerosene, in the mid tie of which was a lot of powder. A box of matches was also in the box. It was evidently the design to set fire to the inflammable stuff at the time of touching off the explosive, and thus to make sure of a fire to complete the work of the explosive. Calvin had only been in charge of the tower a little while, having relieved William Nevins. What makes the attempt more dastardly is the fact that the outward bound passenger train, No. 12, was due at the town a few minutes after the explosion occurred. The theory of the police is that the wreckers hoped to plow up the tower and when the passenger train came along to throw a switch and thus the train would have plunged into the mass of freight cars that line the side traces. The erploston would have done greater damage had the door been closed after the package was ignited.

There were also other attempts at destroying property on the Lake Shore road last night, one of which was successful, the other resulting in the arrest of the men opported in the affair. About 8 p. m. the Lake Shore road received from the Illinois Central a train of twenty-eight cars. While these were being taken over the Root-st. crossing a switch was thrown after half the care had passed, causing a general wreek. Fifteen of the cars were thrown from the rails, and although no loss of life or serious damage resulted, the contents of the cars were badly shaken up. About midnight, John Fagin, an ex-switchman of the Lake Shore Road, was arrested at Forty-third-st. just as he was about, it is charged, to throw a switch with the intention of Joralling a train drawn by engine No. 532. The arrest was made by Piakerton officers, who are still guarding the Lake Shore tracks at that point. Inc prisoner was taken to Harrison Street lockup. Farin's explanation of the offence is:

Farin's explanation of the offence is: In company with one Murphy, who is also an ex-Lake shore switchman, he was waiking along the tracks. Neither of them noticed the approaching freight train until it was so close to them that they were separated by it. When arrested by the Pinkerton officer as was looking under the train as it passed, to see if any harm had come to Murphy.

The Lake Shore officials, when they heard of the attempt to blow up the signal tower, were greatly disturbed. Superintendent Ansden immediately went to Fortiethest, to make an investigation. W. H. Meintosin, chief of the detective force of the company, this merning said that up to yesterday the attempts to descroy the company had been confined to points at some distance north or south of the Forty-thirdst, yards, the police had confined themselves to surveillance of the points at which these attacks had been made and the signal tower had been left entirely unprotected, Mr. Meintosn said he was sure he knew who committed the outrage last eight and that he would have them all under arrest within forty eight hours.

TO TURN OUT CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- Attorney-General Hunt filed a petition in the Circuit Court yesterday against William H. Wills, Henry Hudson, William W. Younger, Joseph H. Thompson and A. L. Crandell to have them removed as officers of the United States Life and Acci dent Association of Chicago, and to have a receiver appointed for the concorn. It is charged that for air months the secretary of the association has failed to perform his duty and has also failed to give a bond, Crandell is the president, treasurer, medical director and acting secretary of the association. He has placed funds in a box in the safe vanis placed funds in a box in the safe vanis at irregular intervals, which is at all times under his entire control. Large amounts belonging to beneficiaries are now in his hands or have been wroughlift converted by him. He has not given voluciors to the secretary for money received by him; he did not gives bond or make a report. Various other violations of the by-laws are cited. The court is asked to restrain the defendant from withdrawing, or the banks from paying out any funds deposited, and finally that the defendants be removed from office, a receiver appointed and the business of the association closed. Judge Morgan granted an injunction as prayed literry Hudson, one of the directors, we are to the trula of the charges. After this bill was first Crancali was arrested, charged with embezzing \$1,200 from the association. He was taken before Justice Foote and in default of \$1,200 ball was taken to jail.

INTEMPERATE ANARCHIST SYMPATHIZEES CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- The sympathizers with the condemned Anarchists held another meeting last night to express their indignation at the conviction of their compatriots and to raise money in oid of their further defence. Between 800 and 1,000 persons were present. They were Germans almost exclusively. Some twenty-five or thirty women were among the number. With greet unanimity the crowd applauded the most violent utterances of the speakers the most heartly. The temper of the crowd was more than ordinarily excited, and there were moments when the reporters present thought their necks were not much safer than those of the convoted anarchists. The collection taken up netted \$35. When the meeting broke up a part of the crowd left the ball singing the "Marselliance." twenty-five or thirty women were among the number,

SUIT OVER A CHARGE OF EAVESDROPPING. FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 11 (Special) .- Sait was entered to-day for \$5,000 damages by J. A. Storer, United Press operator, against The Globe newspaper, which charged him with stealing Associated Press dis-patenes by listening to the ticking of The Globe instru-ment from The Herald office window.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET. FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 11 (Special) .- The stock market is firm and steady at 3 cents for 50s, and 3% cents for 64s. The weekly report is as follows: Production, 175,000 places; stock, 555,000; sales, 401,000; deliveries, 155,000.

THE MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 11.-The Michigan monthly crop report shows the average yield of wheat now threshed to be 16 16-100 bushels per acre, indi-

ATTEMPTING TO POISON HIS FATHER. Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.-John Fowle, the colored boy who attempted to poison his father, to-ias pleaded guilty, but as he was under sixteen years of age, the judge ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered until further examination can be made.