

tion, the Panther, and the Nina, had been sighted off Point Judith exchanging signals with vessels further to the west. At 5:40 the fleet reported drawing close to the shore of Block Island, and a few minutes later the expected attack on the signal station there began.

It was 8 o'clock when a landing party clambered up the steep shore of the island and captured the wireless station on Beacon Hill. The following message apprised General MacArthur of the movement:

Beacon Hill signal station captured at 8 o'clock by landing party; all but two escaped.

The next message was in the nature of a surprise, and came at about 10 o'clock. It read: Wood's Hole signal station destroyed by the Olympia at 9:31.

Two hours later the signal men at Point Judith caught the flash of a heliograph on Block Island, and communication was re-established and has continued ever since.

This is a concise history of the war from the point of view of the army for the first eighteen hours. The net result of this first party has been entirely satisfactory to the land party.

The loss of the fleet, made apparently, that they could steal past Point Judith unobserved has been proven false. All night the signal men followed them closely. As for the capture of Block Island, nothing vital has been lost. When the Gloucester went in to coal this afternoon, going alongside the collier in the inner harbor, a Tribune reporter was watching the operations from the deck of an excursion steamer, when the Indiana rejoined the fleet.

After a little run during the afternoon she was passed by the same excursion boat. Two hours later the exact details of these happenings were told to the same reporter by Captain Edgar Russel, chief signal officer, at his headquarters in New-London. Thus swift and accurate has been the work of the signal corps, and thus perfectly has the army been able to follow the slightest move on the part of the fleet.

WORK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Late in the afternoon a marvellous example of the work that the wireless instruments are doing was furnished. A message was received from Montauk that a converted yacht, believed to be the Mayflower, had been sighted off that point. This wireless message was sent to a station and relayed on a regular telegraph wire, the message going by way of New-York. It took exactly four minutes to transmit this message. This is a fair sample of the sort of work the army is doing at the present time.

The seizure of Block Island has given to Admiral Higginson a base of operations—a place at which to coal. It has also, owing to his failure to capture the signal men, placed himself under the direct vision of the army. If he makes the slightest move, the news of the start of the direction of the fleet and the names of the ships will instantly be sent to General MacArthur by heliograph or by night rockets. This is the programme of the signal men, and this the navy does not yet know.

SHIPS IDLE IN THE BAY.

All day long their ships have been lying idly along the shore of the island, and the marines, who have been landed on a point which suggests the position held at Guantanamo, have been enjoying a swim in the ocean, but no effort has been made to get hold of the concealed signal men.

Scouting expeditions have been made by the Scorpion along the shore west of Narragansett. She was sighted about noon a few miles south of Watch Hill by Captain Kelly, of the steamer Block Island. This officer reports that a short time before he had passed the Unique, the tug-boat which has been equipped with the apparatus, round the western end of Fisher's Island. The tug, with the signal men, under the command of Lieutenant Clark, returned to this port to-night.

Shortly before sundown the fleet was sighted by a Tribune correspondent still lying off Block Island, and showing no signs of moving. At that time the Olympia had not yet returned from Wood's Hole, and the Mayflower was also missing. It is believed at the signal stations that no move will be made until after dark.

A CHANCE FOR THE FLEET.

The weather continues to thicken. To-day a heavy haze hung over the islands, and the ships of the fleet as they lay off Block Island were hidden. To-night there is promise of a storm, for all the afternoon the southwesterly wind has been freshening, and the indications point to a storm. This means that Admiral Higginson will have an opportunity offered to him to-night to make a dash for Plum Gut or the Race. Through the haze the searchlights are of little value, and an ideal condition for a swift onslaught is offered under the cover of a fog, it is believed that Newport will be the objective point. The fleet is lying not more than twenty miles from the entrance to Narragansett. Its inactivity throughout the day has led to the belief that Newport will be the objective point for the night's action, and Newport is the nearest place they can reach.

Some time in the week Fort Mansfield is destined to be captured. This is as certain as the taking of Block Island, which "The Tribune" forecasted under the name of "The Signal Station." Napretee Point, a long peninsula stretching out along the Rhode Island shore opposite Westerly, and commanding the entrance to Narragansett Bay, is a point of great strategic importance. The capture of this fort will permit some of the smaller forts to pass up Fishers Island Sound and take Fort H. G. Wright in the rear.

The following dispatch was sent by General MacArthur:

Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Hostilities began at midnight last night. First scout of the enemy sighted east of Point Judith at 12:20 a. m. Fleet of seven vessels stood in line, headed east in column formation at 4:20. Brooklyn and Indiana bombarded Block Island and collier entered harbor there at 11:15. Brooklyn landed troops, proceeded to scout and capture signal stations there. Beacon Hill station on Block Island, captured at 8 o'clock by landing party. All escaped except two. Fleet has established base at Block Island. Wood's Hole signal station is destroyed by Olympia at 9:31.

Above is result of operations of enemy's fleet up to noon to-day. Will wire you daily at noon result of preceding twenty-four hours' operations. Posts in both districts are properly manned and all in excellent condition of preparedness and ready for any emergency. Mine fields all in operation, service of security and including wireless telegraph. All movements of enemy's fleet under complete observation and promptly reported since beginning of hostilities. MACARTHUR, Commanding.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

OCCUPATION OF THE SIGNAL STATION AT THE ISLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Block Island, R. I., Sept. 1.—According to information obtained from the flagship Kearsarge, off Block Island, that station is in the hands of the Red Fleet. Occupation was effected at a few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning by a detachment of two hundred and fifty marines under the command of Captain Magill, marine officer of the fleet, after a furious bombardment of the coast by the Brooklyn, Alabama, Indiana and Massachusetts. The Brooklyn's attack was far from the real point of disembarkation, and was for the purpose of masking the real point of the landing of the fleet.

The Red Fleet sailed from Menemsha Light, where it had coaled, at 11 o'clock last night. The battle hatches were let down, and deck lights were shielded as the fleet left the light. Signal lights were twinkling messages from the flagships and the other ships, and the defence observers at Gay Head must have reported the movements of the fleet as soon as they occurred. When at sea the squadron separated, and the battleship fleet, accompanied by Rear Admiral

Coghlan, in the Brooklyn, steamed in the direction of Block Island.

Shortly after midnight general quarters were sounded, and the men poured from their hammocks and rushed to their guns, believing that the first battle of the night was about to begin. Rear Admiral Higginson merely desired, however, to get ammunition and all the top hampers stowed away. When this was accomplished and the ships cleared for action, the men, with the exception of the watch, were allowed to return to their hammocks.

In the mean time the gunboat Gloucester was sent on to Block Island to make a reconnaissance, and the next morning the fleet saw her well on the coast, and she was apparently having no trouble.

As a measure of precaution, the admiral disposed his ships so as to bombard the shore and cover the landing of the marines. The Brooklyn was on the extreme right, busily bombarding the coast. Passing between her and the flagship were the Indiana and the Alabama, and the Massachusetts took station near Rear Admiral Coghlan's flagship.

"Call away the boats," ordered Captain Hemphill soon after 6 o'clock. Immediately the men embarked, and the landing began. There was no resistance, and Captain Magill at once disposed his men to prevent the enemy from driving him into the sea. The point of landing was immediately cleared, and Captain Magill fortified the camp he established. Thus Rear Admiral Higginson has obtained a base which will be valuable as a coaling and repair harbor.

VESSELS ENTER HARBOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Block Island, Sept. 1.—Between midnight and daylight part of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson's hostile fleet arrived off the west end of this island. They anchored in two lines about one thousand yards off the breakwater at the entrance to the new harbor. The monitor Partisan lies furthest east, heading the inshore line. Astern of her is the flagship Kearsarge, then the cruiser Brooklyn, battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama in that order.

In the second line, headed by the Panther, is the Montgomery, the Mayflower, the Supply and the Scorpion. At daylight the ships began a bombardment of the west end of Block Island. The port batteries of the Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Indiana and the Massachusetts opened fire soon after 5 o'clock. After firing about forty sub-caliber shots, boats were lowered from all the ships, a force of marines was landed and a camp established at the entrance to the harbor. At the same time a company of marines from the Alabama, in charge of an officer, was landed at Sandy Point.

In half an hour they had mounted Beacon Hill, where the army a week ago had established a signal station. The Alabama's men fired a number of blank cartridges, and captured the station and the eight signal men in the process. Several of them tried to escape, retreating to a barn in the vicinity, but they were quickly discovered and captured.

Some time in the night a schooner, one of the ships of the cable which connects Block Island with the mainland, near Point Judith, was destroyed all communication by fire, thereby destroying all communication by fire, thereby destroying all communication by fire.

After this peaceful capture of Block Island the collier Lebanon went into the harbor and anchored, followed by the gunboat Gloucester, which began coaling at once. The gunboat Albatross and the tug Leyden also went into the harbor. The protected cruiser Olympia was left at Menemsha Light, to complete coaling. The Scorpion was sent west on a scouting expedition.

DISPATCHES FROM THE ARMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-London, Sept. 1.—The escaped signal party on Block Island reported by flag that the Olympia came through Vineyard Sound from the direction of Wood's Hole at 4:37, and is now at anchor with the rest of the fleet.

General MacArthur arrived at Fort Trumbull for the night. The Kanawha is lying in the stream with full steam up, ready to take him to any point threatened.

The following dispatch was sent to the War Department by General MacArthur to-night:

To Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Result of operations at 10 o'clock to-night is the loss of telegraph station on Block Island, which was not defended under the rules, notwithstanding which flag signaling was resumed with good results from secret station. Wood's Hole telegraph station was destroyed and out of operation for two hours. This was no material loss, as movements of vessels of fleet in that vicinity were reported promptly from other stations. MACARTHUR.

The following message was sent by Colonel Barry, chief of staff:

To Colonel Davis, Fort Wright, New-York, and Colonel Hasbrouck, Fort Adams, Rhode Island. Information, not entirely reliable, indicates that the fleet will be divided to-night, one squadron under Admiral Higginson going against the western end of our line, and probably will endeavor to force passage of race; the other squadron, under Admiral Coghlan, going against Newport.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

PARISIANS HONOR LAURIER.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Canadian colony of Paris gave a banquet to-night at the Palais d'Orsay to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada. M. Ribot, a former French Premier, presided at the function. The two hundred guests present included Lady Laurier, W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, and a number of prominent French statesmen.

M. Ribot eulogized the guest of the evening as a "Frenchman who has participated in our joys and in our sorrows, and who is now on a visit to the family circle." He said that the Franco-Canadian agreement of 1893 had resulted in increasing almost fivefold Canadian imports from France, while French imports from Canada had almost doubled, and that still more must be achieved by creating a direct steamship service between Canada and European ports. France, continued the speaker, was anxious to co-operate with Canada in struggling against the attempts to monopolize the Atlantic carrying trade.

In reply to a toast, and after he had paid a glowing tribute to Canada, Sir Wilfrid said that if the commercial relations of France and Canada were to-day not more developed it was because the treaty of 1893 did not go far because the Canadian Government, he said, had offered a subvention of \$50,000 to establish a direct French-Canadian steamship line. He appealed to French ship owners to consent to bear their part in the cost of such a line, and said Canadian and British ship owners were being prepared to bear their share of this expenditure.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister of Canada asked permission that he, the descendant of a monarchist of France, might drink to the health of republican France and join to his toast the name of his sovereign, King Edward, who, he said, was also a friend of France. The toasts were received with enthusiasm, amid the playing of the "Marseillaise."

LIKIN EDICT RESCINDED.

WRONG TRANSLATION SAID TO BE THE CAUSE. Peking, Sept. 1.—The edict abolishing the likin stations throughout the Chinese Empire, which was published in "The Gazette" on August 29, has been practically rescinded. A correction of this edict, which will appear in "The Gazette" to-morrow, will say:

The first edict was mistranslated. It should read: "The likin will be abolished when all the foreign governments have agreed to the increase of customs duties."

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

RECEIPTS SCARCELY MEET THE COST OF COLLECTION.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Surprising results have followed the completion of tariff returns on goods imported from the Philippine Islands in the first five months of the operation of the Philippine Tariff act, approved March 8 last. Under that act 75 per cent of the Dingley rates were to be collected on Philippine imports into the United States, and this was to be held as a trust fund in the United States Treasury. Although when the act was passed it was realized that the imposition of any such tariff would be restrictive of trade, it was argued that, as the returns would be somewhat in the neighborhood of \$50,000 a year, the consideration would outweigh the drawbacks of maintaining a tariff system against the Philippines. The returns just published for the five months of March, April, May, June and July were only \$11,194, a sum so small, in the opinion of the officials, as scarcely to meet the cost of collection. Moreover, the returns by months do not show any increase, but rather a decrease. These facts will be brought to the attention of Congress at its next session.

LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CONGRESS MAY BE ASKED TO MODIFY THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

Washington, Sept. 1.—It is thought at the War Department that Governor Taft's remarks at the Board of Trade banquet in Manila respecting the employment of labor on plantations will form the basis of a suggestion to Congress at the next session that the act extending the Chinese exclusion law to the Philippines be amended. It is contended that to remove the franchise restriction which now exists, and clothe the Philippine Commission with power to regulate the entrance of Chinese labor, the commission itself already has given some attention to this subject, and it is believed that Professor Jenks's investigations and elsewhere in the Orient have its approval. The proposed regulations, it is said, will look to a wisely regulated system of admissions of Chinese as plantation laborers under sufficient bonds in each case, under proper systems of identification, and a condition that they shall leave the Philippines at a certain specified period of time. Such regulations as exist in Hawaii for the proper care of the coolies would be incorporated. Governor Taft's representations on this subject yesterday were in answer to pressing demands from the American chambers of commerce and employers of labor in the Philippines, which, it is alleged, prevent the development of the country.

DEFENCE OF AMERICAN ARMY.

CHARGES OF CRUELTY ANSWERED BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—A correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," writing from Manila, replies to the charges of cruelty on the part of the American army appearing in European newspapers. He says: Perhaps no other nation except the United States would have the audacity to meet the stubborn resistance of the Filipinos in Samar for two long years, with such humanity as the whole has been the case. It is not to be wondered at that the American leaders finally let their anger run over at the treacherous tricks played upon them and adopted sharper measures. Of course, some excesses occurred, but it is highly inadvisable to solve the few cases and serve them to the public as typical of American war making.

The correspondent also emphasizes the injustice of expecting Americans to observe in every case the rules of civilized warfare while fighting such a foe.

The writer praises the political shrewdness, combined with moderation, of making surrendered insurgent officers governors of provinces.

MANY CREWS LOST.

DISASTROUS WORK OF A GALE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN COAST.

Cape Town, Sept. 1.—Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in a gale at Port Elizabeth. Five of them were dashed to pieces, and all the members of their crews were lost. Two tugs are also reported to have foundered, and a score of lighters are ashore. It is feared that there has been great loss of life.

THE PORTE AND MISS STONE.

NO REFUSAL TO GIVE SATISFACTION, ONLY THE USUAL DELAY.

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—The report circulated in the United States by a news agency that the Turkish Government had addressed an abrupt note to United States Minister Leishman saying that it absolutely refused to discuss further the responsibility for the capture by brigands of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and a companion in September, 1901, as the outrage was not committed on Turkish territory, is not true. As a matter of fact, the question of the Porte's responsibility in regard to the capture and treatment of the ransom and liberation of the captives, occurred in Turkish territory. The correspondence on the subject of the measures taken for the discovery and arrest of the brigands continues, and the insufficient of the effort, displayed by the Turkish authorities has been the subject of complaint by the United States Legation. The Porte is following its usual policy of trying to evade the demands of the legation for an expedition and punishment of the guilty persons, alleging American delay in furnishing sufficient information to enable the authorities to find the brigands.

QUEEN'S INDIAN CORONATION DRESS.

WRITES TO LADY CURZON THAT SHE WAS PROUD TO WEAR THE ROBES.

Simla, India, Sept. 1.—Queen Alexandra, in an autograph letter to Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Lettice of Chicago and Washington, wife of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, says: The Indian coronation robes which you so kindly designed are perfect, and made the most brilliant effect. I am so proud of wearing the Indian dress on this great occasion. I hope you will make this known in India.

TWO SISTERS ARRESTED IN PARIS.

AMERICAN GIRLS CAUGHT PICKING POCKETS AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Two sisters, who were arrested this morning in front of the Eastern Railroad Station, charged with picking pockets, gave their names as Dorothea and Betty Nautsuyt, of St. Louis, Mo. Four pocketbooks, containing sums amounting in all to \$24, were found hidden in Betty's umbrella.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT HAVANA.

THEY SHOW A DECREASE FOR AUGUST, OWING TO THE STRIKE.

Havana, Sept. 1.—The customs receipts at Havana for the month of August amounted to \$755,885, a decrease of \$133,840 from the amount collected in August, 1901. This decrease is attributed largely to the recent five day strike of the Havana dock laborers, which suspended operations at the custom house.

CONFESSES MURDER IN AMERICA.

Colchester, England, Sept. 1.—At the police court here this morning Lance Corporal Lloyd, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who had surrendered to the authorities, charging himself with the murder of last, was remanded for a week after formal evidence had been given. Lloyd, who claims to be an American citizen, in his confession to the police said his real name was William G. B. Coll, of No. 22 East Seventeenth-st., Kansas City, Mo. In January last he had been arrested by the police of Colchester, and was held in the cells of the Colchester police station. He had been in the name of the man he killed, but he did not know his name, and he knocked the man on the head with a coupling pin.

WIPED OUT BY PELEE.

Continued from First Page.

confirm the theory of Professors Jagers and Hovey, of the Dixie party of scientists, that Pelee may be in its dying throes, and may, before its present activity ceases, collapse in a final cataclysm, and, like Krakatoa, disappear in its own cavity.

It has been estimated that thirty thousand people lost their lives by the eruption of Mont Pelee on May 5. At that time the city of St. Pierre and the neighboring towns of Grande Riviere and Macouba were destroyed, and covered with mud and ashes. The property loss, while exceedingly difficult to estimate, is thought to have exceeded \$10,000,000.

It would therefore seem strange, after such destruction of life and property, and after such a demonstration of the utter helplessness of man when brought face to face with so terrible a convulsion of nature, that any one would have remained on the island of Martinique. But it has been noted by foreign travellers that the inhabitants of a country visited by volcanic disturbances, earthquakes or cyclones soon recover their natural confidence after each devastation, and run even greater risks than before. Then, again, the fact that certain communities on the island escaped destruction in May is strengthened by the people of Morne Rouge may have been more careless when the latest fatal eruption came.

The eruption of Mont Pelee which destroyed St. Pierre was heralded on April 25. Then the mountains began to smoke. Distinct rumblings were heard on the night of April 29, and on May 5 the volcano threw out mud and ashes.

At noon on May 5 a stream of steaming, scalding lava, bubbling with poisonous gases, rushed 1,400 feet down the mountainside, following the dry bed of a torrent, and reaching the sea, five miles away, in three minutes. In its rush the death dealing flood swept from its path plantations, buildings, factories, cattle and human beings over a breadth of about half a mile. At the rear of the Riviere Blanche stood the large Guerin sugar factory, one of the finest in the island. It was completely engulfed by the mud and lava, which left only the top of the chimney visible above the wreckage.

There was a serious loss of life caused by this lava rush, and it created a state of great alarm in St. Pierre. Some who were able sent their families away to neighboring islands for safety, but the most timid probably did not dream of the catastrophe impending.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE.

On May 8, about 7 o'clock in the morning, when the people had more or less recovered their confidence, there was a tremendous out-rushing of hot mud and gases, which dealt death and destruction before the victims could realize the awful facts upon them. It was stated that thirty thousand people perished within three minutes, the entire population of the city, excepting one negro murderer, who, being confined in a dungeon under the city prison, escaped with his life.

As the fiery stream rushed to the sea, the latter receded three hundred feet all along the west coast, and then returned in a tidal wave, which carried still greater destruction in its wake, and which covered the whole sea front of St. Pierre.

Terrible detonations, heard hundreds of miles northward, followed at short, irregular intervals all day, and continued days and nights thereafter. The French warship Suchet visited the scene of destruction, and brought away several survivors.

Following the eruption of Mont Pelee, the volcano of Soufriere, in the island of St. Vincent, became active, killed two thousand people and destroyed about \$5,000,000 worth of property. The volcano began to rumble on April 25, and the climax of the eruption came on May 7.

As soon as the greatness of this West Indian disaster was realized, Congress voted \$200,000 for the purchase of supplies, and the transport Dixie was placed in commission, to carry these supplies to the stricken island. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, of this city, raised \$10,000 for the relief fund. The Dixie reached Fort-de-France, Martinique, on May 21. Much relief had already been accomplished by means of money, which had been telegraphed to the Governor of the island by Morris K. Jessup, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

STEAMER WITH NEWS TO GUADELOUPE.

SAW MARTINIQUE'S VOLCANO IN VIOLENT ERUPTION.

Basle-Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, F. W. I., Aug. 31.—The French Transatlantic Company's steamer Salvador, which has just arrived at Point-a-Pitre, reports that she left Fort-de-France, Island of Martinique, yesterday afternoon, and passed Mont Pelee at 7 o'clock the same evening. The volcano was then in violent eruption, on approaching the islands of Les Salvettes, small islands off the south extremity of Guadeloupe—ashes were falling on the vessel. She arrived off Point-a-Pitre at 5 o'clock, but was unable to enter that port until 11 at night, owing to the obscurity.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TORISHIMA.

JAPANESE ISLAND WAS DEVASTITATED BY A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.—The Japanese cruiser Takachiho has returned from her inspection of the island of Torishima, which was destroyed by a volcanic eruption between August 13 and 15. The captain of the warship reports that the eruption utterly devastated the island, and that nobody on the coast left alive. Over one hundred and fifty persons were killed.

TORISHIMA LIES BETWEEN THE BONIN ISLANDS AND THE MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN.

AMERICAN GENERALS IN BERLIN.

THEY VISIT THE GERMAN MILITARY SCHOOL AT LICHTENFELDE.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Major General Corbin, Major General Young and Brigadier General Wood and the other members of their party visited the Military School at Lichtenfelde to-day. Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Kerr, the United States military attaché, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the visiting American army officers. Besides the members of the United States Embassy a number of the highest German military officers were present.

POLITICAL RIOT IN PORTO RICO.

FIGHTING AT CAYEY IN WHICH SIX PERSONS ARE WOUNDED.

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 1.—At Cayey yesterday evening there was a conflict between persons attending the meetings of Federals and Republicans, during which six men, including a police captain, were wounded. The fighting was caused by a strictly political dispute.

Acting Governor Arzuffel has instructed Acting Governor Arzuffel to make the guests of the Government at Humacao, where three persons were killed and three were injured.

CANADIANS CHEER THE TENTH.

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN INSPECT THE ALBANY SOLDIERS AT OTTAWA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—To-day at noon, on Parliament Hill, the 10th Battalion of the National Guard, of Albany, N. Y., was inspected by Ministers of the Crown and military dignitaries here. The battalion made a splendid showing, and was heartily cheered by the thousands who had assembled to take a look at the American soldiers. Since the arrival in Ottawa on Saturday night the members of the Albany Battalion have been the guests of the Government and military dignitaries here.

From the most reliable sources of British diplomatic circles, it is learned that the contingent of the Hong Kong contingent to the coronation ceremony of the Emperor of China, which is to be held in London, will consist of twenty-four men, all of whom are from North India, who went to China on the expedition in 1900. Fifteen are from the Hong Kong contingent, and nine are from the Hong Kong Artillery and forty Hong Kong volunteers.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.

HAHNE & CO.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK.

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF

Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Sheets and Cases,

NOW IN PROGRESS.

WE have made extraordinary preparations for this sale, at a SEASONABLE time, and are now prepared to offer unexcelled values in the above lines, including every size, from the smallest crib to the largest double bed size, in every desirable quality.

THESE PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER THAN ANY HERETOFORE QUOTED

and should not be confused with the stereotyped so-called midsummer sales.

BLANKETS. BED CLOTHING.

Ten-Quarter Size, special per pair, 50c, 75c, 1.10, 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.98, 3.50, 4.25, 5.00.

Eleven-Quarter Size, special per pair, 79c, 98c, 1.15, 1.39, 1.98, 2.39, 3.98, 4.25, 5.00, 5.98, 6.50, 6.98, 8.25.

Twelve-Quarter Size, special per pair, 1.25, 1.55, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50.

Also about 125 pairs of Mill Samples, slightly soiled by handling, at about one-half price.

1,000 Bed Comforters, special price 74c, 98c, 1.19, 1.38, 1.75, 1.98, 2.50, 2.98, 3.98.

4,000 Crochet Bedspreads, special price 62c, 75c, 88c, 98c, 1.25, 1.48. Value 80c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.58, 2.00.

Satin and Marseilles Bedspreads, special price 1.69, 2.15, 2.50, 2.98, 3.25. Value 2.00, 2.48, 3.00, 3.75, 4.25.

Hemmed Sheets and Cases at less than present wholesale cost, in every desirable size and make.

HAHNE & CO. Newark. HAHNE & CO.

B. Altman & Co. will continue to close their store at 12 Noon on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other business days during September.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

BRITISH TRADES UNIONISTS.

THEIR CONGRESS MEETS IN LONDON—LABOR IN AMERICA.

London, Sept. 1.—The thirty-fifth Trades Union Congress began a week's session in London to-day. Upward of five hundred delegates, representing a million and a quarter of workers, were present. They included many women delegates. The United States was represented by Harry Blackmore and Patrick Dolan. One of the principal resolutions which will be submitted demands legislation creating a supreme court of arbitration, with compulsory power to settle disputes between employers and employes.

The report of the parliamentary committee referred to the visit of the British trades union delegates to Washington, and says they were greatly impressed with the advantage American trades unionists possess over the British by the willingness of the President at all times to consult with accredited union representatives. "The trusts," says the report, "up to now have made no use of their combination, wages having a tendency to increase."

CROATIANS AGAINST SERBIANS.

POLICE SUPPRESS DISORDERS IN THE CITY OF AGRAM.

Agram, Austria-Hungary, Sept. 1.—There were serious disorders here yesterday in connection with a demonstration on the part of the Croatian students against the Serbian inhabitants. The police charged with drawn swords, and many persons were wounded.

Agram is the capital of Croatia and Slavonia. It is the centre of South Slavic learning, and has many seminaries and gymnasia and several learned societies.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

TIMOTHY HARRINGTON BEATEN BY ALDERMAN DOWD, LABOR CANDIDATE.

Dublin, Sept. 1.—Alderman Patrick Dowd, the labor candidate, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Timothy C. Harrington, the retiring Lord Mayor, was a candidate for a third term, but was defeated.

Timothy C. Harrington is Member