

headed north for the army signal station, at Prince's Neck. Astern of these ships, about a quarter of a mile, came the flagship Kearsarge and the Alabama, followed at a distance by the tub Leyden. The third squadron was composed of Rear Admiral Coghlan's cruiser Brooklyn and the Olympia. These two headed at once for the shore of Point Judith and Narragansett Pier.

THE BATTLE ON. As soon as each ship was sighted on her course the small running flags were hauled down, and the biggest American flags on board sent to the masts-heads and peaks of all. It was the signal that the battle was on, and a truly pretty and inspiring picture were these eleven warships, advancing at full speed to attack what for them was a foreign foe. The Scorpion sent up a dispatch flag at the fore when half an hour, while she carried an imaginary dispatch back to the flagship.

At 2:32 o'clock the first shot was fired. It was from one of the 6-inch guns of the Brooklyn's starboard battery, and it was aimed at the army signal station on the Narragansett shore. She kept up a steady fire from her starboard battery, both she and the Olympia pepped away at the hotels and saloons, both making a target of the hotel and saloons. Both swung ship, fired from their starboard batteries, covering the imaginary marines who were to land. These two ships anchored about a mile and a half off the pier and continued to fire for an hour, during the fire of Fort Greble and Wetherill at times.

MEANWHILE, the Montgomery had reached a point about one thousand yards from the point where the signal station on Prince's Neck. She opened fire on it with her port battery at 2:37. Two minutes later Fort Adams responded with salvos from its mortars. Both swung ship, fired from their starboard batteries, covering the marines, who were to capture the enemy's camp.

AT ABOUT the time those on sea and shore had made up their minds that the Massachusetts, the Indiana and the Puritan had gone to Newport, Bedford, for they were "hull down" and, ward, all three came back to sea. In just thirty minutes they were, so to speak, in the thick of the fight. The Massachusetts, swinging into Seacoast Bay under starboard helm, opened up with her 13-inch rifles at 3:25, following that fire with a broadside from her starboard 6-inch guns. The Indiana followed suit, and so did the Puritan. Coming to anchor as soon as the range was obtained, they kept up a steady fire, directed at Newport, for an hour, then retiring at 4:49 o'clock, they steamed out to sea.

SPECTATORS LINE THE SHORE. The flagship Kearsarge and the Alabama, meanwhile, had approached within six thousand yards of Fort Wetherill, and had opened fire on it from their port, bow and stern turret guns, while heading to the southwest. The ships, during the engagement, from the Point east, was lined with carriages, each having its quota of spectators. The last shot was fired by the enemy at 4:49 o'clock, but Fort Wetherill continued to fire at intervals as any ship came in range.

THE SHIPS of the squadron followed the Kearsarge out to the southwest, and they were nearly out of sight at sundown. It is expected that an attack will be made on Newport, and the rules say that a day and a night attack must be made at each place. At what time this will occur can only be guessed, but the army declared itself ready for an emergency.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY Sawyer witnessed the mimic battle from Henry Walter's steam yacht Nimrod. The gunboat Newport, with Rear Admiral Mitchell in command, and a number of the naval committee on board, cruised about offshore with several steam yachts.

HIGGINSON'S CAMPAIGN. DETAILS OF THE THIRD ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE RACE. New-London, Conn., Sept. 5.—With last night's furious attack on all the forts at the entrance to the Sound, active military action in this district, it is held, came to an end. Contrary to the general impression, however, Higginson would divide his efforts between Newport and this place, he has concentrated his energies on Forts Wright, Terry and Michie, and in three different forms of attack has sought to force the entrance to Long Island Sound. Last night's attack, as described in The Tribune this morning, was an effort to silence the batteries and destroy the searchlights at the sacrifice of inferior ships, and then make the main attack with the battleships. This was an exemplification of the desperate hazards that might be taken by an enemy bent on reaching New-York.

IT IS TOO EARLY to get a correct idea of the results of this attack. As usual, the army declares that it won a complete victory, and presents a convincing array of official dispatches. Still, it is one thing to succeed in mimic warfare and quite another in real battle. Even if the fleet loses according to the rules of the game it is still possible that it would have succeeded had the fight been real. Too much praise cannot be given to Admiral Higginson for the skill with which he has conducted these attacks.

THE END of the war is at hand. Probably it will come at Newport in the shape of a general attack to-night or to-morrow morning. Then will follow the review. The entire fleet will sail from Newport to New-London, testing charts as it goes. The official limit of war is to-morrow noon.

THE MOVEMENT IN DETAIL. Colonel Davis, at Fort Wright, this morning made the following report to General MacArthur of last night's engagement, which explains in detail Admiral Higginson's movement. At 10:25 a. m. the Brooklyn, which had been sighted at 9:50, was heading toward Block Island, the Olympia leaving her anchorage at Block Island and steaming in the direction of the Brooklyn. At 1:04 p. m. four battleships were reported going west, and at 1:15 o'clock they were reported approaching Fort H. G. Wright from the southeast, distant about twelve thousand yards. At 1:30 p. m. Prospect Hill reported them within range of Fort Wright and approaching rapidly. At 2:05 o'clock the mortars and 12-inch guns from Fort Wright opened upon the Kearsarge. The commander claimed that she was shot out of action. The fleet disappeared in the fog at 2:35 o'clock.

AT 7:40 p. m. Fort Adams reported all well, and that the ships of the enemy were south-west about ten miles. At 8:40 p. m. Point Judith reported fleet moving rapidly toward Fort Mansfield, and at 9:20 p. m. four vessels were reported moving rapidly from the east toward Fort Wright, the three in the rear having extinguished their lights.

AT 7:30 p. m. suspicious vessels were sighted about Fort Prospect Hill. Fort Wright, probably placed to give range or turning point, and at 9:10 o'clock four suspicious lights were sighted from Fort Wright in the direction of Block Island, moving rapidly to the west and northward. At 9:15 all these lights went out except the leading one, which was moving rapidly westward, and at 9:20 Ardois signals were seen. At 10:04 the range the leading light was eight thousand yards. At 10:05 the Brooklyn was shown up by the searchlights. At 10:07 the action began at Fort Wright. At 10:10 the ships sighted, the Brooklyn, Olympia and a small cruiser using searchlights in the direction of the fort.

AT 10:15 three cruisers passed the Race, the admiral is supposed to have directed the destruction of shore searchlights, thus preparing the way for the battleships. The Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Indiana ran the Race at 10:15, the three being covered by the searchlights. At 10:27, seventeen minutes after the cruisers had passed, Fort Wright ceased firing shortly after 11 p. m., having fired 329 shots of all calibres, the fire commander claiming the destruction of the entire fleet by three or four times the number of points required. The ranges were from three to six thousand yards.

LOSS OF SEARCHLIGHTS UNIMPORTANT. Fort Michie discovered the Brooklyn at 10:06, range 5,375 yards. All the batteries fired at all the ships until 11:15, when the last ship was out of range. Fort Michie claiming to have put out the Brooklyn, Indiana and Alabama. Fort Terry, in the mean time, engaged at long range. It was a very clear and bright starlight night. The fire from Prospect Hill, Fort Wright, Olympia and the fire from the cruisers, the battleships were easily seen, and suffered severely from the batteries of Forts Wright and Michie.

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which passed in last night were reported north-west of Terry about twenty-five hundred yards, going eastward. At 6:24 a. m. the cruiser Montgomery was reported four miles south of Block Island, sailing east, the auxiliaries Panther and Prairie are at anchor in Narragansett Bay, and the Kearsarge, Albany, Massachusetts and Indiana are in the Brooklyn and Olympia are coming through the Race from Long Island Sound, returning to Block Island. No firing was done by the ships, and none by Fort Wright.

THE FOLLOWING was received at Fort Trumbull to-night, dated Fort Adams, R. I., September 5. Attack was made this afternoon on outside stations. Fleet beaten at all points, except that the Puritan, Massachusetts and Indiana, bombarded from east of Easton's Beach without any possible opposition from us. These ships could do us no damage from this position. All ships put out of action by the battery at Adams. The 12-inch battery at Fort Wetherill, except the Puritan. Hot fire was opened upon Price's Neck by three gunboats, followed by attack by landing parties. Naval umpire decided that landing parties were repulsed, but that the station was put out of action for one hour from effect of gunfire. Protested against decision because gunboats were put out of action by mortar battery shortly after they opened fire. Fleet retired about 6 p. m., and is now reported five miles south of Point Judith.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NAVY YARD. Unusual interest was taken in the Navy Yard yesterday, for a flotilla of seven black, rakish looking torpedo boats had put in for ammunition. It was on its way from the war games to the South.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION. REVOLUTIONARY LEADER CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. Barcelona, Venezuela, Sept. 5.—General Matos, the revolutionary leader, on August 28, at his headquarters at Zaraza, about one hundred miles southeast of Barcelona, was full of hope. He said he had ordered all his military chiefs to concentrate their forces and march in the direction of Alta Gracia, about fifty miles southwest of Barcelona, whence the troops will move later on Caracas. Consequently, Generals Riera, Mendoza, Batalla and Sanchez, with about twelve thousand men, recently left San Carlos, distant 150 miles from Alta Gracia, but they cannot reach the latter place before a fortnight, and therefore the decisive battle cannot take place for some time.

General Castro is still inactive near Cucunare, about thirty-five miles south of Caracas. The Marietta at La Guayra. La Guayra, Sept. 5.—The United States gunboat Marietta returned here yesterday from Willemstad, island of Curaçao.

GREAT SUFFERING IN CARACAS. MINISTER BOWEN SENDS AN APPEAL FOR RELIEF TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT. Washington, Sept. 5.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of August 24, a plaintive plea for the poor in that capital, who are suffering great misery as the result of the protracted war now in progress. The special plea is made by the Rev. J. S. Bond, and Mr. Bond is a missionary in Caracas, and Mr. Bowen has gladly undertaken to receive any contribution he may be sent from America to his relief. He says that Mr. Bond does not propose to give money to the poor, but only cooked food, but could easily use five times as much. In his appeal, a copy of which Minister Bowen forwarded to the State Department, Mr. Bond says that in his experience he has never known a city so full of misery as Caracas. Business enterprises are paralyzed, and the rural districts are in a state of both the government and the revolution. The people are rapidly starving, and are rapidly invading the city, and are obtaining something to do, or at least something to eat. He refers to the fact that Minister Bowen aimed daily feedings of the poor, and that he had seen many women and children, most of whom cannot gain a morsel more than a crust of bread, and that he has seen many who are dying of starvation.

THE MARIETTA AT LA GUAYRA. La Guayra, Sept. 5.—The United States gunboat Marietta returned here yesterday from Willemstad, island of Curaçao.

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CONSIDER SPEED OF TROLLEY CARS. Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 5.—The accident to President Roosevelt's party has resulted in the Board of Aldermen of Pittsfield and the Selectmen of the several towns connected with this city by trolley lines coming together to discuss the rate of speed at which trolley cars shall be run to the various places. The aldermen to-night adopted an order regulating the rate of speed at which cars may be run in the city.

CRAIG'S BODY IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Sept. 5.—The body of William Craig, the Chicago Secret Service agent who was killed in the accident that demolished President Roosevelt's coach near Pittsfield, Mass., arrived here to-day in care of Hugh Craig, his brother. Secret Service agents here are expected to have the body, and heaped the coffin with flowers. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

PREDICTS AN ASSASSINATION. LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 5.—Frank Wilson, a Pole, has brought himself to the attention of the police by predicting that an attempt would be made on President Roosevelt's life within the next seven days. He says that he is an astrologer, and made the discovery by the stars. He begged the police to warn the President, and he considered the man harmless and sent him home. Nevertheless, he is personally and mentally considered, and he is carefully watched by the police. He is a weaver in the Massachusetts mills, thirty-five years old, and lives in a dilapidated tenement house in Dalton-st.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR. Which takes place at Syracuse, September 5 to 13. Photographs of the commissioners, grounds, etc. in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

RIOS ATTACKS VILLAGE. POLICE PURSUES BAND WHICH KILLS WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Manila, Sept. 5.—Rios, a fanatical leader of the irreconcilable natives in the province of Tayabas, Luzon, attacked the town of Lagunamon on September 3 at the head of thirty riflemen and 150 men armed with bolos. The band wanted to kill two women and one girl and wounded several others. A detachment of constabulary arrived unexpectedly at Lagunamon while Rios's men were still there. They attacked and routed the bandits, killing several of Rios's followers, and have rounded up seven hundred men, many of whom are suspected of complicity in the attack on Lagunamon. The guilty ones among the seven hundred men will be picked out and the remainder sent to the military camp.

MAJOR GLENN REINSTATED. Manila, Sept. 5.—Major Edward F. Glenn, of the 5th infantry, who was tried by court martial for administering the water cure to natives, found guilty and sentenced to be suspended for one month and to forfeit \$50 of his pay, has been restored to duty and ordered to return to his command at Bayambang, Luzon.

ST. REMY'S LIGHT SENTENCE. The court martial gave to day sentenced Lieutenant Colonel St. Remy, who on August 7 refused to assist in closing the unauthorized schools, to one day's imprisonment.

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SIGNING OF A TREATY. Shanghai, Sept. 5.—Sir James L. Mackay, the British Tariff Commissioner, and the Chinese Commissioners signed the commercial treaty between China and Great Britain to-night, a new edict having been issued specifically giving the treaty funds to provincial governments.

TURKEY READY TO SETTLE CLAIMS. Constantinople, Sept. 4.—The United States Minister, John G. Leshman, who intended to start with his family on a vacation yesterday, has postponed his departure from Constantinople until Monday in consequence of a request of the Sultan to settle the claims of the latter left here. All the recent claims of the United States are in course of settlement.

LARGEST STEAMER YET AFOAT. London, Sept. 5.—The White Star Line has ordered another steamer to be built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, which is to be twenty feet longer and a few feet wider than the same company's largest ship now the largest steamer in tonnage in the world.

GERMAN EMPEROR LEAVES POSEN. Posen, Prussian Poland, Sept. 5.—Emperor William, the Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William started at noon to-day for Potsdam. They were everywhere heartily cheered.

THE ARBORETUM. Mr. Lowell M. Palmer, of Stamford, Conn., has spent ten years collecting rare shrubs and trees from all over the world. Descriptions and illustrations in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

PRESIDENT GOES SOUTH.

Continued from first page. a. m. September 10, and will start half an hour later in a private car attached to a regular train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Jersey City on September 11. In a statement issued at the White House to-day it was announced that the local committee of the Southern trip will be received at the places they represent, the limited accommodations of the train rendered it impracticable to take them on board in advance.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT'S TRAIN. Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Sept. 5.—President Roosevelt's special train passed this point at 9:51 p. m. Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 5.—The Baltimore and Ohio special train bearing President Roosevelt and his party arrived here at 9:20 and left the station four minutes later.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 5.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived here at 11:25 and resumed its journey over the main line for the west at 11:42 p. m. Notwithstanding the late hour a large crowd had gathered at the station, but the President had no time to spare. He was in the train until 11:42 p. m. At several of the stations along the route crowds had assembled and cheered as the train passed. At Washington, where the President was to stop for water, many people had gathered, and at Martinsburg there was a large turnout. In response to a call from the train, the train is due at Wheeling at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES. FROM SULTAN OF TURKEY, KING OF PORTUGAL AND PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA. Washington, Sept. 5.—Additional messages of congratulation from abroad to the President on his escape from serious injury in the accident at Pittsfield were received at the State Department to-day. They were as follows:

His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, September 4. I have learned with great sorrow of the automobile accident that has befallen you. Happily the accident has caused you no serious injury, and I congratulate you on your excellent recovery. I express my desire and congratulations therefor. ABUL HAMID.

His Excellency King of Portugal, Lisbon, September 4. I have just heard of the accident to you. My full sympathy and most sincere wishes for your complete recovery. KING OF PORTUGAL.

President Roosevelt, Guatemala, September 4. I regret the accident, and am glad that it was not grave. M. ESTRADA C.

CONGRATULATION FROM CUBA. Havana, Sept. 5.—The House of Representatives has sent the following telegraphic message to President Roosevelt:

The House expresses the satisfaction which it feels in the knowledge of the illustrious combatant of the hills of Santiago and the zealous defender of reciprocity and the president of the republic, and says from the great danger which threatened it. PELAYO GARCIA, President of the House.

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SELECTION DUE TO SATOLLI.

HE ENERGETICALLY URGED THE APPOINTMENT OF BISHOP FARLEY. (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.) Rome, Sept. 5.—Now that Bishop Farley's nomination for Archbishop of New-York has been approved by the Pope, more details have been learned about the discussion by the Cardinals of the Propaganda over his appointment. It appears that his success was principally due to the energy of Satolli. The objections to Bishop Farley were overruled by him. He maintained that while there might be better men for the place, that given the vacancy and the situation in the archdiocese of New-York, together with the desire of the American clergy, no more satisfactory person could be found for the office.

FARLEY'S NAME CONFIRMED. POPE AGREES TO CHOICE OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S SUCCESSOR. Rome, Sept. 5.—The Pope has confirmed the appointment of the Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Auxiliary Bishop of New-York, as Archbishop of New-York, in succession to the late Archbishop Corrigan, and of the Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as coadjutor to the Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, the latter with the right of succession.

Archbishop Riordan is expected to reach Rome shortly, both the Pope and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, desiring verbal information regarding the Pious Fund question before the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Monsignor Vecchia, Secretary of the Propaganda, at an audience which he had with the Pontiff this morning, submitted a full report of the proceedings of the Congregation of the Propaganda, on September 1, and His Holiness immediately approved the appointments of Bishop Farley and Montgomery, saying, "I hope I shall be satisfied the Roman Catholics of New-York."

Archbishop Riordan sailed for Europe a month ago, and is now probably at The Hague, with his legal adviser, Garrett McEneaney, of San Francisco. The Archbishop and Mr. McEneaney are to appear before the International Court at The Hague in the claim which the Archbishop has brought through the United States against the Republic of Mexico for the payment of the interest on California's Pious Fund, the sum involved being about \$1,000,000.

MUST AWAIT INSTALLATION. BISHOP FARLEY CAN DO NOTHING UNTIL HE IS INVESTED WITH THE PALLIUM. Bishop Farley, whose election to the office of Archbishop of New-York has been approved by the Pope, will not remove to the see house on Madison-ave. in the rear of the cathedral, until he is installed and has been invested with the pallium, the symbol of his office. This will not be for some time, probably for two months. While he is aware of his appointment, he can take no steps toward its installation in his cathedral church until he receives the official papers from Rome apprising him of his appointment. These will come by mail. The pallium, with which he will be invested at the time of his installation, will be sent by some prominent member of the church coming to his country from Rome. As Bishop Farley was so recently in Rome, being on his way home from a visit there when Archbishop Corrigan died, he will not go to Rome again immediately. This country after receiving such appointment to visit Rome, the period within which this visit must be paid is so extended that Bishop Farley need not be leaving the city. He will have ten years within which to make this obligatory visit.

The Sunday Tribune of to-morrow will have five half-tone pictures of Monsignor Farley, his home and church, and some interesting facts about the man and the tremendous work connected with his new office.

THE CORONATION DURBAR. DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT TO REPRESENT KING AND QUEEN—THE VICEROY NOT TO RESIGN. Simla, Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the council to-day the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, announced that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught would represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra, respectively, at the Delhi coronation durbar, the King being unable to be absent from England long enough to enable him to be crowned personally at Delhi.

The Viceroy added that the last three weeks were the happiest he had spent in India, as in consequence of the splendid rains all fear of another famine was over. The authors of the reports that he would resign after the coronation durbar were after his return to England, and he would take his hand from the plough before the end of the durbar was in sight. Much of his work was still incomplete, and he regarded it as a betrayal of duty to lay it down. It is estimated that the cost of the durbar will be \$2,000,000.

WORK OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. REPORT THAT MESSAGES HAVE BEEN SENT FROM SPAIN TO WALES. London, Sept. 5.—It is reported here that a regular exchange of "Marconigrams" is proceeding directly across Spain between the Italian warship Scabuca, which is at Cadiz, Spain, and the Carlo Alberto, which is at Poldhu, Cornwall, wireless telegraph stations. It is anticipated that a commercial line between Italy and England will soon be in operation.

KING VICTOR GIVES A CRUISER. Rome, Sept. 5.—King Victor Emmanuel has ordered that the Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto, on board of which wireless experiments have been going on for some time, be placed at the disposal of the Italian navy for experiments between Europe and America.

A RULING ON EXTRADITION. DECISION IN MONTREAL AT VARIANCE WITH GAYNOR-GREENE CASE. Montreal, Sept. 5.—An interesting decision regarding extradition was rendered here yesterday in the case of Louis Cohen, of New-York, who is wanted in that city for the alleged theft of diamonds. Cohen's attorney applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Cohen's arrest had been made illegally, no warrant being in existence at the time. Cohen was arrested on July 27, and the writ was issued on the next day, to the effect that he has since been held. Judge Mathieu held that even if the arrest was illegal, the writ was not of sufficient importance to justify the release of Cohen, and that the absence of a warrant when it was, and that the absence of a warrant was not of sufficient importance to justify the release of Cohen, and that the absence of a warrant when it was, and that the absence of a warrant was not of sufficient importance to justify the release of Cohen.

A 5,000 ACRE FARM. ENORMOUS FARMS ARE NUMEROUS IN THE WEST, BUT FEW PEOPLE KNOW THAT THERE IS A 5,000 ACRE FARM IN VERMONT. It is called the "Sheburne Farms," and is the property of Dr. W. Seward Webb. Interesting illustrations and description in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

SULGRAVE MANOR NOT SOLD. London, Sept. 5.—The agents of Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washington family, deny the report printed in "The Daily Chronicle," of London, this morning, that they have sold the estate to a wealthy American. They say they have not even received an offer for the place.

PROTECTED COMMERCE.

Continued from first page. informed the consuls, governor general, calling the department. His efforts in this affair have been to prevent trifling with the world's commerce, as well as to hasten the decisions of these slow acting officials. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY M'CREA, Commander United States Navy, commanding, The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

AN ACT OF PIRACY.

SEIZURE OF THE GERMAN STEAMER MARKOMANNIA BY A FIRMINIST GUNBOAT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Sept. 5.—The probable action of the German Government in the case of the seizure of Cape Haytien on September 2 by the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot of the German merchant steamer Markomannia, which was carrying a cargo of arms to the Provisional Government of Hayti, is the subject of some conjecture at the State Department, especially as it touches an interesting question of international law involving principles which do not seem to be entirely well settled. The general principle of the law of nations is that the sale and exportation of arms and ammunition are free to all, even in time of war. The person engaging in such trade subjects himself, however, to the risk of confiscation of such arms and ammunition as may fall into the hands of a belligerent on the way to the ports of his enemy. The rule, as stated by President Jefferson, is:

Our citizens have always been free to make, vend and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings—the only means, perhaps, of their subsistence—because a war exists in foreign and distant countries, in which we have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of nations, therefore, respecting the rights of those at peace, does not require from them such an internal derangement in their occupations. It is satisfied with the external penalty pronounced in the President's proclamation—that of confiscation of such portions of these arms as shall fall into the hands of the belligerent powers on their way to the ports of their enemies.

WHEN SEIZURES ARE LAWFUL. This rule, however, presupposes the existence of a state of belligerency, a conflict between two parties who have been recognized by foreign powers as belligerents. There has been no such recognition of belligerency in the Haytian conflict. It is well settled that the parties engaged in a domestic conflict have no right to interfere with neutral vessels on the high seas where all nations are in time of peace equal. It is only when a condition of recognized belligerency exists that authority to interfere with such vessels on the common highway of nations is conceded.

In a case which arose in 1885, where an American merchant vessel was seized by Colombian insurgents on the high seas, Secretary Hayard took the position that our naval authorities in Colombia should immediately take measures to recapture the vessel. The proposition laid down by him was:

When vessels belonging to citizens of the United States have been seized and are not navigated by the high seas by persons representing any government or belligerent power recognized by the United States, such vessels may be captured and rescued by their owners, or by United States cruisers acting for their owners, and all force which is necessary for such purpose may be used to make the capture effectual.

It does not definitely appear from the published dispatches whether the seizure of the Markomannia took place on the high seas or within Haytian waters. This fact has an important bearing on the question involved. While it is well settled that insurgents have no right to interfere with the vessels of a third power on the high seas, even when carrying contraband of war to their enemy, the right of parties to a domestic conflict to carry on hostilities does not depend on the recognition of belligerency, and in such cases foreign powers generally acknowledge the duty of non-interference. It seems clear that a third power cannot interfere within the jurisdiction of the nation in which the insurrection prevails except on the grounds of self-defence against acts of wanton injury. While neutral governments are not bound to prevent it, the supply of materials of war to either party to an armed conflict constitutes on the part of the individuals who engage in it a participation in hostilities. The generally accepted view is that insurgents have a right to prevent within the jurisdiction in which the conflict is being carried on, the supplying of war materials to their enemy.

The question was exhaustively discussed by the eminent international law writer, Professor John Bassett Moore, in his lectures at the United States Naval War College, at Newport, in the summer of last year. The conclusion reached by him was:

Without regard to the recognition or non-recognition of belligerency, a party to a civil conflict has no right to interfere with the vessels of a third power on the high seas, even when carrying contraband of war to their enemy, the right of parties to a domestic conflict to carry on hostilities does not depend on the recognition of belligerency, and in such cases foreign powers generally acknowledge the duty of non-interference. It seems clear that a third power cannot interfere within the jurisdiction of the nation in which the insurrection prevails except on the grounds of self-defence against acts of wanton injury. While neutral governments are not bound to prevent it, the supply of materials of war to either party to an armed conflict constitutes on the part of the individuals who engage in it a participation in hostilities. The generally accepted view is that insurgents have a right to prevent within the jurisdiction in which the conflict is being carried on, the supplying of war materials to their enemy.

THE QUESTION OF THE CINCINNATI. TO RELIEVE THE CINCINNATI. Washington, Sept. 5.—The Navy Department has decided to send one of the small cruisers or gunboats which are now engaged in the manoeuvres to Hayti next week to relieve the cruiser Cincinnati, which has been at Cape Haytien for several days, and to provide a relief force to take service on the Venezuelan coast. It is said that either the Montgomery or the Panther will probably be sent.

BISHOP FARLEY. Who has just been chosen successor to Archbishop Corrigan, will sail over to-morrow for Rome. Pictures of the Bishop and St. Gabriel's Church, where he labored for many years, in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

DISCUSSING CUBAN LOAN. SECRET SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE BEING HELD—POSSIBLE LOTTERY. Havana, Sept. 5.—The House of Representatives is daily holding secret sessions to discuss the question of the \$35,000,000 loan and the matter of providing means to meet it. The idea of establishing a lottery to this end has many supporters, while other members of the house advocate an internal revenue tax.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM. Washington, Sept. 5.—A statement prepared by the Controller of the Currency shows that from March 15, 1899, to August 31, 1902, 1,141 national banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$53,345,000, were organized. Of that number, 146 associations, with an aggregate capital of \$10,585,000, were conversions of State banks; 331, with an aggregate capital of \$20,333,000, organizations of State and private banks; and 644, with an aggregate capital of \$12,427,000, private organizations. The number of active banks has increased from 2,617 on March 14, 1900, to 4,616 on August 31, 1902; authorized capital stock from \$615,208,000 to \$1,717,198,000; bonds on deposit from \$14,611,520 to \$104,411,520; and bond secured circulation from \$224,581,000 to \$1,044,411,520.

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