New-York Tribune.

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FRANCE NEARS A CRISIS.

DREYFUS SCANDAL MAY CAUSE WAR WITH GERMANY

MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCES—WHOLE COUNTRY NOW DEMANDS A REVISION OF THE CASE.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war, and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The Government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes the "Journal des Débats" and other papers, but it may succeed in preventing a crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Education, is in Switzerland. His address is not known here. M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, is at Marseilles, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, is at Cherbourg.

In the mean time M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, and M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, are busy enough. M. Sarrien haw two prolonged conferences with M. Brisson this afternoon, and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Sarrien both Ministers looked ruffled.

Those and other impromptu Ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the Minister for War of the necessity, on political grounds, of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

DISCUSSION MAY ENTAIL WAR.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow revision will probably entail war, but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

It is now pointed out that a revision must be sanctioned by a Cabinet Council, under the presidency of M. Faure.

No such council has been held as yet, but M. Cavaignac, the Minister for War, held a long conference to-day with M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, and M. Brisson, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. The presumption is that this conference had to do with the question of revision, but the results have not been made public.

It was announced this afternoon by the "Patrie" that several officers of the General Staff had decided to resign shortly and divulge all they know of the Dreyfus scandal. One officer declares that war will inevitably follow as a result of the revelations which will be made regarding the machinations of another Government.

The movement in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case is growing stronger in the newspapers which until now have been hostile to the prisoner of Devil's Island. The "Matin" to-day says:

"The absence of M. Bourgeois (Minister of Education), prevented the Ministers from coming to a decision yesterday, and another meeting of the Council will be held to-day."

MINISTERS FAVOR REVISION.

It is said that the Chamber of Deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over. Almost all the Ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. M. Cavaignac is alone obdurate, insisting that he must first finish his departmental inquiries, and that even then he will only act under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

General Pellieux is furious at having been deceived. He says that during the Zola trial he received a letter from a juryman begging him for proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He learned elsewhere that the jury wanted the report of Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who is credited with having received a confession from Dreyfus.

All of General Pellieux's demands upon the Government failed to bring out anything but Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's forged letter, which he (Pellieux) took on trust.

In his anger at this base deception General Pellieux has now written to the Governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed upon the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The Governor begged him to reconsider his decision.

M. De Pressense, member of the Chamber of Deputies and foreign editor of the "Temps," is organizing meetings throughout the country in favor of revision.

M. Zola remains in hiding, but he has written a letter of congratulation to Mme. Dreyfus.

Colonel Picquart implores Maitre Labori, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain his (Picquart's) freedom, as he says he can wait until September 21, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers.

Mme. Dreyfus, so far, has taken no action.

GERMANY MIGHT CLEAR DREYFUS.

London, Sept. 3.—M. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of "The Times," telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This man admitted that "Germany, by speaking out, could, perhaps, clear up the Dreyfus affair," but he added that "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to General De Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible." M. De Blowitz says:

"General De Boisdeffre's shortcomings are just as fully understood here in France. There has been an idea of sending him as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post he desired; but the incident of the Zola trial made his retention as Chief of Staff imperative. Now, however, the Germans no longer have a motive to keep silence."

Proceeding to relate, from inside knowledge, the history of the forgeries of Colonel Schwartzkoppen's (late German military attaché in Paris) handwriting, "The Times's" correspondent says the work was so cleverly done as to deceive Colonel Schwartzkoppen himself.

"It is absolutely impossible," says M. De Blowitz, that Lieutenant-Colonel Henry should have attained the necessary professional dexterity. The actual forger, therefore, must be sought elsewhere, though it is likely enough that Henry concocted the phrases. Discovery would not be difficult, and would elicit the whole truth."

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. PARLOR CAR SERVICE between New-York and Cape May, on train leaving New-York 12.50 p. m., leaving Cape May 7 a. m., will be discontinued, last car leaving New-York Monday, September 5, and Cape May Tuesday, September 6.—Adv.

COMMISSION STARTS ON SEPT. 17.

SECRETARY DAY WILL SEE THE PRESIDENT ON TUESDAY FOR FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Secretary Day, who is now at his home in Canton, Ohio, will return to this city next Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with the President regarding the final instructions to the United States members of the Peace Commission, which is to meet in Paris on October 1. The United States Commissioners will start for Europe by steamer sailing from New-York on September 17, and it is necessary for them to have all their preliminary arrangements in this country completed before that date.

GOLD RESERVE INCREASING.

THE HIGHEST POINT IN ITS HISTORY REACHED YESTERDAY.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The gold reserve in the United States Treasury reached the highest point in its history to-day, with a total reserve of $219,320,372. The highest previous amount was $218,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888. The reserve was established in 1879 with $116,000,000. It first reached $200,000,000 in October, 1887, and the amount was $2,000,000 above that mark at the month's end. The lowest point reached was $44,000,000 in January, 1895. In June, 1897, there was $140,000,000, and one year later the amount was $167,000,000.

ENGLAND AND THE CZAR'S NOTE.

REPORT THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL OFFER HEARTY CO-OPERATION IN PROMOTING THE PEACE SCHEME.

London, Sept. 2.—"The Westminster Gazette" announces that although Great Britain has not yet formally replied to the Czar's peace note, owing to the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has already communicated in cordial terms the hearty sympathy with which the rescript was read by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour.

When the Marquis of Salisbury replies to the note, "The Westminster Gazette" says, he will hail with satisfaction and delight the Czar's initiative, assuring him of the determination of Her Majesty's advisers to co-operate heartily in promoting his great aim.

AS TO MEANING OF CZAR'S NOTE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The "Novoe Vremya," replying to criticisms of the Czar's peace note, interprets it as meaning that the "Powers are to remain in the relative positions they now occupy, and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are ruining all nations."

The paper then adds:

"There is no question of immediate disarmament or the resulting consequences which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

RUSSIA'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—It is the intention of Russia, according to trustworthy information obtained by the correspondent here of The Associated Press, to convene a peace conference a month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American peace conference.

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

INVADE SOUTHERN ISLANDS WITH A VIEW OF SEIZING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BEFORE PEACE IS SETTLED.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Sept. 2.—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. General Rioz, the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Palawan, where they found treasure to the amount of $42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here.

Delegates from the Hong Kong insurgents are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams to-night, and it is thought this may possibly result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

GERMAN FORCE AT MANILA REDUCED.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note issued to-day says that orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine Islands, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region.

CHASED BY A MYSTERIOUS SCHOONER.

SEVERAL VESSELS IN CUBAN WATERS REPORT ENCOUNTERS WITH AN ARMED BOAT.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—Since the withdrawal of the American fleet several Jamaica schooners that do a casual trade with Cuban ports have reported being chased along the coast of Cuba by a mysterious schooner.

The captain of the schooner Carmita and Dr. Gobino, a passenger on the vessel, now report that she was chased between Cape Cruz and Niquero, on the Gulf of Guanayro, by a schooner armed with rifles. The Carmita, having arms, returned the fire, repelling the attack.

The Jamaican Government, it is reported, will make representations as to the incident to the United States Government through the British Colonial Office.

PLOT TO MURDER HUNGARY'S PREMIER.

Buda-Pesth, Sept. 2.—The newspapers here report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier.

HOLLAND'S DOWAGER QUEEN.

COMMITTEE OFFERS TESTIMONIAL OF THE PEOPLE'S LOVE AT THE CLOSE OF THE REGENCY.

The Hague, Sept. 2.—The Dowager Queen granted an audience to-day to a committee formed for the purpose of offering a "testimony of the people's love at the close of the regency."

The Burgomaster of Amsterdam has presented 200,000 florins for philanthropy, and the Queen has announced her intention of founding a hospital for consumptives with a portion of the fund and devoting the remainder to the Dutch East Indies.

CAMP WIKOFF VIA MANHANSET HOUSE.

Daily round trip by commodious new steamboat OLD GLORY. See Manhanset House advertisement, Summer Resort Column.—Advt.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

TWO COUNTRIES SIGN A DOCUMENT PRELIMINARY TO A TREATY.

ENGLAND TO LEASE DELAGOA BAY FROM PORTUGAL AND GIVE GERMANS FREE HAND IN ASIA MINOR.

London, Sept. 3.—"The Daily Mail" says this morning:

"We learn that Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt, signed on Wednesday a document preliminary to a treaty which will give Germany a free hand in Asia Minor and allow England to lease Delagoa Bay from Portugal at a cost between £2,000,000 and £5,000,000.

"Germany will, as a further condition, support Great Britain's claim for the abolition of the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt. Schombery Kerr McDonald, the Premier's private secretary, has left London for the Continent to submit to Lord Salisbury a copy of the treaty."

London, Sept. 2.—A report was current here to-day that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was actually completed yesterday. This is probably an amplification of the gossip relative to the daily visits of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador here, to the British Foreign Office during the last fortnight, which have been attributed to a desire upon the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China.

Another explanation of the German Ambassador's visits to the Foreign Office here is that they relate to the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt. The international agreement as to the tribunals will end in February. Through French and Russian influence the Court has always hampered the British plans for the use of the Egyptian savings and the advancement of Egypt. Now, it is said, an agreement has been almost reached by which Germany will support the British views relative to the future composition and powers of the Mixed Tribunals.

It is said that as a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt Great Britain will recognize Germany's claim to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon says it has received from a source in which it has every confidence information that the Anglo-German agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador in behalf of the respective Powers. While the agreement is restricted, it embraces an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities.

"This new and momentous departure in our foreign policy," says "The Pall Mall Gazette," "comes as a natural development of the European situation."

The paper then quotes the speech which Mr. Chamberlain made at Birmingham on May 13 last, bidding for a German alliance, and continues:

"Latterly it has been evident from the tone of the semi-official German press that the two Governments have been drawing closer, and finally there were prolonged conferences between Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour. The departure of Count Hatzfeldt proves that the object of the consultations has been achieved. Besides, Mr. Chamberlain has gone to America, Lord Salisbury is prolonging his absence, and Mr. Balfour leaves for his holidays on Saturday. Evidently the Ministers do not expect to have to deal with crucial questions of foreign policy."

Mr. Balfour, when questioned this afternoon, declined to discuss the reports in circulation regarding an Anglo-German alliance.

Count von Hatzfeldt, who, it was believed, had left London, was again at the Foreign Office here this afternoon.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange that the Anglo-German alliance, or understanding, related to the British purchase of Delagoa Bay, with Germany assenting. As a result there was a rise in Kaffir and Portuguese securities.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the speech at Birmingham referred to by "The Pall Mall Gazette," began by warmly advocating drawing all parts of the British Empire into close unity, and maintaining "the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic."

Later, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation of affairs in China, "where," he said, "we have to count with Russia, as in Afghanistan, except that we do not possess an army or a defensive frontier in China, and cannot, therefore, injure Russia without an ally. The fate of the whole Chinese Empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British Nation and a British Government. Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice, we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those Powers whose interests are similar to ours."

In some quarters it was for a time believed that this last reference of Mr. Chamberlain to an alliance referred to the United States, but it developed later that the Secretary of State for the Colonies referred to Germany, and it now seems that the suggestion of an alliance between Great Britain and Germany of some sort, probably referring to Chinese matters only, but possibly embracing other eventualities, has been made an accomplished fact.

TO RELEASE SPANISH SOLDIERS.

WILL PROBABLY BE RETURNED TO SPAIN AT THAT COUNTRY'S EXPENSE.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the Spanish Government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers who are still held captives in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson, and the Government is entirely willing to be rid of them, having consented to release the sailors upon the sole condition that the Spanish Government would transport them home. M. Thiebaut, acting in the interest of the Spanish Government, has just made application to the State Department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is now under consideration, and doubtless will be granted.

SPANIARDS ARRIVE HOME SAFELY.

Santander, Spain, Sept. 2.—The Spanish transport Covadonga, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on August 19 with 2,148 Spanish soldiers, 100 Spanish officers, 44 women and 45 children, a total of 2,346 passengers, arrived here safely to-day.

GENERAL PORTER GOES TO LONDON.

London, Sept. 2.—General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, will arrive in London to-morrow and is expected to confer with Colonel John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador here, in regard to Franco-American matters, in view of the latter's accepting the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington.

Amateur photographers may have their films developed and printed by Rockwood, Broadway (20th).—Advt.

GRAVE PROBLEMS TO SOLVE.

WORK OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION AT QUEBEC.

AN ADJOURNMENT TAKEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF RECIPROCITY.

Quebec, Sept. 2.—The Joint High Commission of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Great Britain, after ten days' work, adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon to meet again in this city on September 20 at 11 a. m. All the American Commissioners except Mr. Kasson will return to their homes or to Washington. Mr. Kasson will remain in Quebec. The sub-committees and secretaries will continue their work here or at their homes in the recess. Lord Herschell, the representative from England, will go from here to Newport. Sir James Winter, Newfoundland's representative, has returned home. The other Canadian Commissioners left the city this afternoon for their homes. Congressman Dingley left this afternoon for his home in Maine. General Foster will go to Washington. Last evening the Commissioners and their wives and daughters dined with R. D. Dobell, Cabinet Minister, without portfolio, at his country home.

What the Commissioners have accomplished up to this point or what they are likely to accomplish in the future can only be inferred from outward indications. Absolutely nothing has been revealed from within the meeting-rooms of the Commission. From the first session until the adjournment, the Commissioners on both sides have repeatedly said that the most friendly relations existed on both sides, and that the representatives of both Governments manifested a determination to reach a final adjustment of the questions before them. In fact, everything that has happened before the public eye in connection with the conference has confirmed these statements.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS STILL TO ADJUST.

But there are questions which many predict the Commissioners will have great difficulty in adjusting, if they are able to adjust them at all. Some of these difficulties are foreshadowed in what has taken place here in the last three days. Three powerful industries of the United States by their representatives have appeared here praying the American members of the conference to make no change in the duties now imposed on the Canadian products of lumber, fish and pulp paper. The lumber interest is the most important of the three, and it is known that between this time and the reconvening of the conference active steps will be taken by the United States lumbermen to forestall any action on the part of the Commission in the way of opening wider the United States markets for Canadian lumber.

Another powerful industry yet to be heard from is the agricultural interest. The farmers of the United States, it is known, will vigorously oppose any adjustment of affairs which will involve a reduction of the duty on Canadian agricultural products. Yet these are some of the concessions the Canadian Government desires. If the Joint High Commission had nothing to do but settle the Behring Sea question, the boundary lines of Alaska, the fisheries, or any group or all of the twelve questions enumerated in the protocol, no doubt it could be done, but the greater question of reciprocity has seemed to force itself before the conference, and the question will be difficult to settle. So far as is known, the only expression from the United States in accord with the Canadian view of reciprocity is that coming from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Its representatives told the Commissioners that they favored the freest possible trade relations with Canada, and that they spoke for a large number of the manufacturing interests of the Eastern and Northern States. Against this argument came the protest of the lumbermen, who declared that their industry alone gave employment to a number of American citizens as large as the entire population of Canada, and they desired the duty on lumber to remain as it is. Thus it may be seen from a superficial view of the situation that the Joint High Commission has a task of the gravest importance, and one that is accompanied by the greatest difficulties.

After the adjournment to-day it was announced that no more hearings of any sort would be given, except in cases where the Commissioners themselves requested the appearance of persons for the purpose of giving necessary information.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE ON RECIPROCITY.

A man closely connected with the United States Government, and who has followed the work of the conference closely, made the following statement this afternoon:

Since I have been here I have carefully observed the situation, and have learned that Canada expects the United States to give them an exclusive preferential duty in our market while they propose to admit our goods only upon the same condition that the products of Great Britain are admitted. The Canadians' idea is that in our markets they are to have an advantage as against the rest of the world, while in their market they will give us only an equal opportunity to compete with Great Britain. The kind of reciprocity which the American people favor, and which the commercial bodies of the United States have asked our Commissioners to secure, is the reciprocity which gives an equal advantage in the respective markets in the countries which are parties to the agreement, and that this advantage should be exclusively enjoyed by each country.

Had these various commercial bodies known at the time they considered and passed their resolutions what kind of reciprocity Canada wanted, it is doubtful if any of them outside the Boston Chamber of Commerce would have favored it or would have presented these resolutions which are now in the hands of the Commissioners.

OPPOSED BY AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

It was not then known that such great National industries in the United States as agriculture, lumber, coal and others were to be laid on the international bargain-counter, there to be disposed of in consideration of securing for a few manufacturers in Boston and other New-England cities the poor privilege of competing in the Canadian markets on an equality with some other country where production is carried on at a cost far below the cost of production in our own country. It will readily be seen that the Boston and Canadian proposition will be of no material benefit to American producers.

In anticipation of the appointment of this Joint High Commission, Canada some time ago increased the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain 12½ per cent, so that to-day in the Canadian market American goods pay 25 per cent more duty than English goods. If reciprocity between nations, especially between the United States and foreign countries, is to be secured only in this way, then the American Government should add 25 per cent to its present tariff in order that it might make a reduction corresponding to that which other countries like Canada propose or, in other words, so that it would have something to trade on.

It is this attitude of the Canadian press and Canada's public men that leads me to believe that reciprocity with Canada is utterly out of the question, but nevertheless American producers, and especially those interested in the three greatest of our National industries, should take steps to convince the American Commissioners that the Canadian policy of reciprocity will never meet the approval of the American people.

$1.00 SUNDAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK, PA., via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Sunday, Sept. 4th. Leave New York, foot of Liberty st., 8.30 a. m., South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8.25 a. m.—(Advt.

TROOPS' TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS SUFFER AGONIES ON THEIR JOURNEY FROM CAMP.

PENNED IN STIFLING CARS WITHOUT RATIONS OR ICE—HEARTRENDING SCENES IN LONG ISLAND CITY—ONE MAN DEAD AND MANY PROSTRATED.

The sections of the train carrying the 33d and the 34th Michigan regiments started from Montauk Point at 9 a. m., and began to arrive in Long Island City at 3 o'clock. It was well into the evening before the last of the sections arrived. During the long ride through Long Island the men suffered terribly in the hot cars. The healthy men even panted for breath, and stripped themselves of almost all their clothing, hanging their heads out of the windows in an effort to get a little of the breeze created by the movement of the train. But this breeze was like the one which comes from a furnace, and only seemed to make the men want water.

Men who thought themselves strong and able to stand the trip home to Michigan soon collapsed and sank down in the aisles of the cars or curled themselves up in the corners completely worn out by the hot march to the train and still hotter experience in the cars.

STARTED WITHOUT RATIONS.

The men started without rations. Why, some one may be able to say. It was understood by the men that they were leaving army rations behind and that their meals would be purchased along the road, but there are few places along the Long Island Railroad where anything can be purchased. On the South Shore Road almost every village is from a mile to three miles from the nearest station, so that when the trains stopped, as they often did, all the refreshment the men could get was to crawl from the cars and stretch themselves under the nearest shade, only to have to crawl back on the cars a minute later when the train moved forward. Some tried the experiment of riding on the roofs of the cars, but the fierce sun, worse than any they found in Cuba, the men say, made the tin burning hot and drove them back into the sweltering cars.

Officers and men suffered alike. The trainmen stopped the trains at every water-tank and had the supply in the cars renewed, but this afforded little relief, as the water was usually warm. While the strong men suffered the condition of the sick became frightful. Men weak and wasted from dysentery and fevers moaned and begged for aid which could not be given to them. Men who had smiled and rejoiced when they left the camp behind them cursed the day they went to the war and raved and wandered. The doctors and nurses did everything they could for the sick, but when they were themselves suffering tortures from the heat which made life almost unendurable they could do little to assuage the suffering of the sick.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES AT THE STATION.

When Long Island City was reached at last and the trains were unloaded, the most frightful scenes that have been seen there since the war began were witnessed. Men climbed and crawled from the cars and threw themselves down wherever they happened to be. Men staggered from the cars and out into the streets only to fall or to stagger along until aided by some one to a place to sit down or onto the boats that were to take them to Weehawken. The Red Cross relief station had its full force on hand, in expectation of something of the kind, but its force was swamped in ten minutes. The railroad company ordered all of its employes who could be spared to help in the work, and storekeepers and residents of the section lent their aid.

Mrs. A. G. Hammond, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Chauncey and Miss Reid, who are now in charge of the relief station, directed affairs. Lieutenant Bricker, of the 17th Infantry, and two men who have been detailed to the station at Long Island City, worked hard. Dr. Valentine and Dr. Carpenter, the railroad's physicians, were also on hand, as were Drs. Hall and Powers, of St. John's Hospital. Many citizens aided, led by George Clay and J. H. Smedley, business men of the neighborhood, who called on their fellow-tradesmen to aid.

Ambulances were summoned from St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, and from the Presbyterian Hospital, in Manhattan.

HELP TOO LATE FOR ONE MAN.

One of the first men found to need the services of an ambulance was George Allen, a private in Company F of the 34th Regiment. His home was at Milan, Mich. He was completely exhausted, and when the volunteer nurses were carrying him from the train to the ambulance he said their help was useless, and asked to be left alone, as he was dying. As the stretcher was placed in the ambulance he died, and his body was taken out, that the ambulance might be used for some comrade who was alive. Allen's body was carried to the baggage-room and laid out on a blanket pending removal to the morgue.

Then the ambulances from Manhattan arrived. Those men unable to go further with the regiment were sent across the river. It was decided to send none but those in immediate danger to St. John's Hospital, for it is considered good policy to hold this hospital always ready for emergency cases, because it is not far from the railroad station.

ANOTHER BADE HIS FRIENDS GOODBY.

Edward Reyes, of Company A, of the 34th Regiment, was also taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. While in the relief station he obtained paper and wrote a letter home. He said it was probably the last letter he would ever write, and he bade his friends goodby. He entered the Army a strong man, but he is now in the last stages of consumption. His prediction that he will never see home again will probably be verified within a few days.

One private, who went on with the other soldiers toward home, was carried from the train to the boat by a hospital steward, and to show his gratitude the man, who is suffering from consumption, and is weakened by fever besides, gave him a little book made out of the bark of the tree under which the exchange of Hobson and his men took place. The sick man said he wanted to take the book home to his folks, and counted on doing so when he made the book, but now he realized that if his body reached Michigan he would be fortunate. He did not want to go to a hospital in New-York to die, but wanted to get as near home as he could, so his comrades took him along.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Miss Fischer and Miss Clark, who are in charge of the diet kitchen at the relief station, worked hard all afternoon providing strengthening food and drinks for the men. They had the aid of a male and a female cook, and called in cooks from a neighboring restaurant to aid for the afternoon.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Smedley pressed the children of the neighborhood into use to distribute fruit to the soldiers. The entire reserve force of the police precinct was cut to aid the soldiers and preserve order in the crowd that gathered. Many of the sick were carried on to the boat in the strong arms of the bluecoats. When the first train arrived and the situation revealed itself, the Long Island Railroad ordered its hospital-car into service, and its appliances for the care of injured at an accident were turned over to the Red Cross.

The Fastest Train from New-York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Its time is Five Hours.—Advt.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

HE SPENDS THE DAY IN TOWN AND LEAVES THE CITY FOR MONTAUK.

WITH HIM ON THE TRAIN FOR THE CAMP ARE THE VICE-PRESIDENT, SECRETARY ALGER, SENATOR PROCTOR AND OTHERS—TO GO TO PATERSON TO-DAY.

President McKinley arrived in the city yesterday. His train, which was composed of a combination car and two private cars, reached Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11:45 o'clock in the morning. The President was in George H. Westinghouse's private car Glen Eyre. In the President's party were Mrs. McKinley, Colonel Myron T. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick, Major Webb C. Hayes, George D. Cortelyou, assistant private secretary to the President; Mrs. McKinley's maid and the steward of the White House. As soon as the train stopped John Addison Porter, the President's secretary, walked down to meet it. Vice-President Hobart, Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, jr., who were also awaiting the arrival of the train, greeted the President when he stepped down from the car.

The President wore a blue serge suit and a straw hat. He looked warm and somewhat fatigued. Owing to the uncertainty of the hour at which the President was to arrive, only a small number of people had gathered to greet the party, but these warmly welcomed him. As the President passed the engine he stopped and spoke to the engineer, saying that he had enjoyed a pleasant trip and thanking him for his care. The party then went aboard the ferryboat St. Louis, which carried it to Twenty-third-st. There a squad of mounted police kept back the crowd while the President and his party walked to their carriages. They were joined by William S. Hawk, one of the proprietors of Hotel Manhattan, who escorted the party to that house. Wherever the President was recognized cheers greeted him.

At the hotel another squad of police was lined up, and the President passed in hurriedly and went upstairs immediately to the apartments that had been reserved for him. The hotel was decorated in honor of the occasion. Flags were festooned over the desk, and a full-length portrait of the President, draped in American colors, hung in the corridor. After the President had rested for a time in his rooms he received a number of callers. He would not say anything about his plans other than that he was going to Montauk for a visit. He did not intend to review the troops formally. He said that none of the women in the party would go to Montauk, and that he did not know just what he would do after he reached there.

One of the President's first callers was Alexander H. Revell, of Chicago, president of the Union League Club of that city, a prominent Republican and personal friend of the President. Another caller was Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, who sails to-day on La Touraine, of the French Line.

The President's party took luncheon together in a private room of the hotel. At about 3:30 o'clock the President, accompanied by Vice-President Hobart and John Addison Porter, drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, from the balcony of which they viewed the parade of the Naval Reserves. It is said that as soon as Mr. McKinley found, on his arrival in New-York, that he would be able to see the parade, he announced his intention of doing so. The scenes which attended his review of the Reserves are described in another column.

The President and his companions returned to the Manhattan Hotel at about 4:30 o'clock. By this time it had become generally known in the city that the President's party was there and a large crowd was present. Mr. McKinley was loudly cheered. He bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment. At 6 o'clock, with Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, the President started for a drive in Central Park.

Returning to the hotel, the President and Vice-President found dinner ready to be served in the State suite. The President's party dined in a private room. After donner the time was spent in a hopeless struggle to keep cool. A number of callers were received by the President, including General Daniel Sickles.

Early in the evening a dispatch was received saying that Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary and Mrs. Bliss, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Commissary-General Eagan and others were on their way to New-York, and would join the President at Long Island City, to go to Montauk Point. At 10 o'clock the traps were gathered together, and President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Porter and Major Webb C. Hayes entered carriages and started for the railroad station.

They went in three carriages and were driven down Park-ave. to Thirty-fourth-st., and then to the ferry at Thirty-fourth-st. and the East River. A crowd of guests and citizens had gathered on the portico and balconies of the hotel to witness the President's departure. The carriages had reached Fifth-ave. before many people had recognized who were in them. At Park-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. some newsboys shouted that the President was coming, and hundreds of people quickly gathered and cheered loudly as the carriages passed. The party crossed the river on the ferryboat, which left the slip at 10:15, and five minutes later the President entered the Long Island City railroad station, and, passing through the dense crowd which thronged it, walked to his car.

The train which was waiting to carry the President to Montauk was standing in the station and was made up of four Pullman sleeping-cars, the St. James, the New-Zealand, the Glen-eyre, the Iolanthe, and a baggage-car. Upon his arrival at the station President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart entered the Iolanthe, where they remained several minutes.

President Baldwin, of the Long Island Railroad, had been at the station for hours personally superintending the arrangements for the President's trip. He was working about the station in his shirt-sleeves and was an extremely busy man. The train was ready to start at any moment. It was in charge of William King, conductor, and R. E. Morgan and W. E. Cozzens, brakemen. The train was drawn by engine No. 40, with John Foley, engineer, in the cab.

Secretary Alger, accompanied by Mrs. Alger; Commissary Eagan and Senator Proctor, arrived in Jersey City over the Pennsylvania road on the 9 p. m. Congressional limited. Attorney-General Griggs met the party as they alighted from the train, and he accompanied them on board the Government boat General Meigs. The General Meigs immediately steamed down the river and around the Battery and up the East River to Long Island City, which was reached a few minutes after President McKinley and party had arrived there. Just as Secretary Alger and Attorney-General Griggs reached President McKinley's carriage the latter and Vice-President Hobart alighted and greeted them.

The President, accompanied by Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Attorney-General Griggs and Senator Proctor, then walked through the station and visited the hospital of the Red Cross, opposite. This hospital has only recently been opened. It is a three-story frame

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $5.00. See excursion column.—Advt.