The Sun.

Fair; continued high temperature; south winds.

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GEN. SHAFTER AT MONTAUK

SAYS SOLDIERS IN CUBA LACK NOTHING BUT A COOL CLIMATE.

There Was Plenty of Food and Medicines, but Transportation Was Inadequate—Men in Cuban Hospitals Well Cared For—Has Just Learned of the Alger-Miles Controversy, and May Talk About It Later.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 1.—Major-Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding officer of the Fifth Army Corps, who led the American forces to victory in Cuba, arrived here early this morning from Santiago on the transport City of Mexico. Gen. Shafter seemed to be in excellent health when he came ashore, but he has lost many pounds of flesh, and his uniform coat and trousers looked as though they had been made for a man half as large again. The General went directly to the detention camp, where it was announced that he would remain for two or three days in order to observe the quarantine regulations. Two hours after he reached there, however, he exercised his prerogative as commanding officer of Camp Wikoff and drove out alone to take a look at things. He was gone about an hour, returning to the detention camp alone and going to his tent.

Gen. Shafter was expected to-day, and elaborate preparations for his reception had been made by Gen. Wheeler. A salute of fifteen guns, a cavalry escort and a band to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" were to be among the features of the reception, but somehow Gen. Shafter's landing was attended with far less ceremony than usually accompanies the landing of troops from a transport. The City of Mexico got in Fort Pond Bay and came to anchor before daylight. It was 6 o'clock in the morning when the transport was sighted, and the news was quickly sent over the hills to the headquarters of Gens. Wheeler and Young. Gen. Wheeler rode down to the quarantine station at once and there met Dr. Magruder, the health officer, who had been out to the transport, and who assured him that Gen. Shafter and the members of his staff were in the best of health and in no hurry to land. Gen. Shafter had sent word that he would probably wait until afternoon before coming ashore, so Gen. Wheeler sent word to the four troops of the Ninth Cavalry, which were to escort the General to the detention camp, that they would not be needed before noon any way, and the same message was sent to the band. At 10 o'clock Gen. Wheeler sent out to the City of Mexico once more to find out just when he might expect Gen. Shafter, but his messenger brought back no definite information, so the General and his staff galloped back to headquarters.

SHAFTER'S HURRIED LANDING.

It was about 11:30 o'clock when signals for a boat were spied on the City of Mexico. The quarantine tug James O. Lawrence was sent out at once, and when she got alongside Gen. Shafter and the members of his staff boarded her and the Captain was ordered to make for shore. The tug was half way in before anybody on shore realized that Gen. Shafter was coming. Gen. Young and his aide, Lieut. Smedberg, were at the depot, and quickly corralling a team and carriage they started for the new wooden pier, stopping only long enough to despatch an orderly to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters to tell him that Gen. Shafter was to land at once. Gen. Wheeler was not prepared to get up and go out on his horse on such short notice, but he hustled off his private carriage in charge of his coachman as fast as he could and then prepared to meet the new commander of the camp. In the meantime the tug, with Gen. Shafter and his staff, was skirmishing around looking for a landing place, the transport Specialist was moored to the iron pier, the disinfecting barge and a number of tugs to the quarantine pier and a big barge to the new wooden pier. The captain of the Lawrence finally decided on the latter and the tug was soon moored alongside.

In the meantime there was a great commotion on the converted yacht Aileen, which had been assigned to fire the salute. The Aileen is manned by the Brooklyn battalion of the naval reserves, under Lieut. William H. Clayton. The Aileen went close into shore, and then got with her forward 3-pounder. She fired two shots, and then something happened. The whole gun crew could be seen tugging desperately at something near the breech of the gun. Then an officer stepped out of the group, pointed a sword astern, and the whole gun crew started for the aft gun. In the meantime Gen. Shafter had left the Lawrence, crossed the barge onto the pier, and was shaking hands with Gen. Young. Following Gen. Shafter came the following members of his staff: Major Noble, Major John B. Miley, Capt. Plummer, Major Groesbeck, Surgeon-Major Pope, Major Rondiez, Major Gallagher, Col. Burber, Col. E. J. McClernand, Capt. Benjamin Johnson and Capt. Gilmore. After greeting Gen. Young Gen. Shafter turned to greet his nephew, Shafter Howard, who had come down to meet him. He then entered the carriage and was driven away, followed by the other officers. Gen. Young rode on his horse alongside of Gen. Shafter's carriage.

When Gen. Shafter came down the pier with Gen. Young there was a bright smile on his face. He seemed to be glad to get back on American soil again. He looked exceedingly well, but those loose-fitting clothes would have given the most dignified of men a most grotesque appearance. He wore a regulation uniform, with a panama hat. There were not two dozen persons on the pier when Gen. Shafter came ashore and there was no demonstration whatever. As his carriage passed the commissary stores a hundred or so civilian workmen gave three cheers, but that was the only time this occurred all the way to the detention camp. At the railroad station the carriage stopped long enough to allow some officers who served in Cuba to greet Gen. Shafter. It went on almost at once, however, and was half way up the hill when the Aileen began to boom away once more. She fired thirteen times at regular intervals, and then steamed away as though glad that her task was over.

At the top of the hill, just before reaching Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, Gen. Shafter jumped from his carriage to greet Mrs. John A. Logan, who was driving in the opposite direction. Mrs. Logan told the General that she was very glad to see him back again, and after a few moments' conversation she drove on again. Shafter then proceeded to the detention camp, where he was visited a few moments later by Gen. Wheeler.

THE ALGER-MILES CONTROVERSY.

Seated in a large armchair, the very picture of comfort, Gen. Shafter consented to talk with a reporter of THE SUN after the formal meeting with Gen. Wheeler. Asked about the controversy between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles in which his own name had been mentioned quite frequently, Gen. Shafter said: "I really knew nothing about this whole affair until two hours ago, when the substance of the matter was related to me and I read some reports in the newspapers on the subject. I got hold of a newspaper last night and in it I came across a paragraph that indicated that some sort of a controversy had taken place between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. It wasn't until two hours ago, though, that any of the facts in the matter were put in my possession. So, naturally I have not had time to look very closely into the thing, and under those circumstances it is clear that I cannot say anything about it. I shall, however, look up the facts in the matter and inform myself as fully as possible on the subject at issue. I cannot say now whether or not I will say anything when I am better acquainted with the situation, but I am inclined to think that I will not. I believe in every man doing his own fighting. If there is any for me to do on my own account I will do it. That is all I am prepared to say on this subject at the present time."

"How are the conditions in Cuba at the present time?"

"Well, I will tell you this. There is only a handful of soldiers there now, about two-thirds of a regiment and a half of another, and these men are as comfortable as any men can be who are obliged to live in tents in a tropical climate. There is no more suffering among them than can be expected in a place where the natural conditions are so unfavorable. It's hot there, yes, it's damned hot there. There is no mistake about that. Now, about the men in the hospitals. I want to emphasize the fact that they are being well cared for. The friends of the men in Cuba have no cause for worry on that score, for there are plenty of surgeons, plenty of nurses, plenty of medicines, plenty of supplies, plenty of everything. In fact, the men in the Cuban hospitals lack nothing that they should have, excepting the cooler climate of their own country, which they will get as soon as they are able to stand the trip home. Of course, there are a lot of very sick men in Cuba, but as fast as they recover sufficiently to be put on transports with safety they will be sent home. That is the plan that I ordered to be pursued from the start, and the whole trouble with the transport service is that it was not exactly carried out as I meant it should be.

HOMESICKNESS CAUSED MANY DEATHS.

"I was opposed from the first to sending men away who were in the slightest danger of relapse from the strain of the trip, but nevertheless men have been sent away before they should have been, and a great many have died as a result. The wild desire of the men to get away when the fighting was over was chiefly responsible for this. They could scarcely contain themselves, and their one plea was to be taken away from the island. It was the worst case of homesickness ever seen. The men begged so piteously to be put on the transports that many of the surgeons could not refuse them, and consequently many who should not have gone were permitted to go."

Gen. Shafter was told of the different opinions expressed by men reputed to be yellow fever experts on the existence of that disease among our troops in Santiago and other places in Cuba. It was explained that many of the best-known experts had declared that what was taken for yellow fever was only malignant malaria and typhoid fever.

"I am not a medical expert and I do not believe I would know a case of yellow fever from a case of leprosy. Nevertheless, I do not hesitate to say that there was a great deal of it in and around Santiago and that a great many of our men died of it. Reliable medical officers who did know the disease when they saw it so reported to me, and I have every reason to believe that they knew what they were talking about. That is all there is to say on that subject; but, to turn to another matter, I want to say that the stories of a lack of food and medicines in Cuba are all bosh. We had plenty and to spare of both. The great difficulty was in securing proper transportation. The facilities were very poor. The roads were almost impassable in places. We had few wagons and could not improve the service in that respect, because we couldn't buy any for any money, and they couldn't be brought fast enough to do us any good. Whatever suffering from want of food there was in the army in Cuba was due to this unfortunate condition of affairs, which could not be helped, and not a lack of food on the island. It was there all right, but it simply could not be got to the whole army as fast as it was needed."

OF COURSE SHAFTER WILL COMMAND.

When asked whether he would replace Gen. Wheeler and assume command of the camp, Gen. Shafter seemed very much surprised.

"Why, of course, I'll assume command," he said. "I'm in command now. This is my army corps here and who else would command it?"

Gen. Shafter said that he did not expect to be called to Washington, as he understood that the President and Secretary of War were coming here on Saturday. He would undoubtedly see both of them and put them in possession of such facts about the condition of affairs in Cuba as they wanted to know.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS MEN IN BAD SHAPE.

The men of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment were landed from the transport Allegheny to-day, and they made a sorry sight. They are in a wretched condition, and a number of them fell in their tracks on the march to the detention camp. One of the first men to drop was Private Patrick Clifford of Company B. He fell over in the road and lay there motionless. A carriage with a number of young women in it was standing nearby when Clifford fell. One of the young women jumped from the vehicle, and, running over to the soldier, raised her umbrella over his head. She held it there until an ambulance came and took the unfortunate man away.

Private M. J. O'Callaghan of Company B fell a little further up the road. He was also picked up by the ambulance.

One hundred and seventy-seven men of the regiment were taken to the general hospital. Some of them are reported as being in a very serious condition. Gen. Block, the Surgeon-General of Massachusetts, came here today to see the men, and said that he found them in better condition than he had expected after some of the things he had heard. A committee from the Knights of Columbus, a society to which over 500 of the Ninth Massachusetts men belong, came here to-day with $2,000 to spend on the men. They found the camp of the boys loaded up with boxes of good things that have been accumulating here for some time, so they decided to split the money up and give each private a share to do with it what he likes.

The Massachusetts men complain bitterly about the lack of proper food for the sick on the Allegheny, and say that there was absolutely no foresight or judgment used in equipping the steamer for her trip North. A soldier who was on board the Allegheny told a SUN reporter to-day that when the transport left Cuba there was but twelve sick aboard of her, "the rest of the men were all convalescents," he said, "and we were saving the twelve sick food only army rations and a little meat was put on board. For the twelve sick we had beef tea, canned soup and a little milk, and only enough of that to last twelve men for the trip. On the second day out we ran into a big storm and all the men were seasick. They got in such shape that they could take no nourishment, and the fever began coming back on most of them. They began to fall sick at the rate of fifteen and twenty a day, and then they began to die. There was no surgeon aboard, no one but Sergt. Meyers of the Hospital Corps of the regular army, who was sent up to take care of the twelve sick with whom we started.

"Meyers did the best he could, but of course he was swamped. On the morning of the third day out all the sick rations gave out, and there was nothing but beans and hard tack to give these dying men. They could no more eat such stuff than they could fly. Some of them just starved to death. Think of it, a transport starting out with 12 sick and coming in with a record of 14 deaths and 177 sick! That is the record of the Allegheny. The transport was only a cattle ship at best and not fit for human beings. The old stalls were knocked out and many of the men had to bunk in them with nothing but blankets for beds. The heat below decks was terrific and all the meat was spoiled before they had been out twenty-four hours. There was not a single pound of ice on the transport."

The chaplain of the Ninth Massachusetts, who came up on the Panther, has been made the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism. He is the Rev. P. J. Murphy of Saxonville, Mass., and it is openly charged that he disappeared when the fighting began and did not show up again until it was all over. Lieut. M. J. Desmond of Company B, who is a lawyer of Boston, said to-day:

"Father Murphy did not perform his duty to the regiment. He left the regiment on July 1, when it advanced from Siboney, and was never seen again until July 18. While we were in the trenches this man was safe back in Siboney. His conduct should be made public. When the men were dying and most needed him he was not there."

Gen. Wheeler said to-day that he was entirely satisfied with the condition of affairs in the hospitals and in the regiment, and that he would assume all responsibilities for the way things had been conducted since he relieved Gen. Young of the command.

Both he and Gen. Ames declined to talk about the investigation that the latter is conducting, further than to say that it was still going on. Two hundred men were discharged from the hospital from the general hospital to-day, and to-night there are 1,600 patients there.

There were nine deaths in the hospital today. Sergt. Fred Kaiser, Company I, Twentieth Infantry, and Privates James K. Selis, Company B, Seventh Infantry; John B. Carlson, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; J. L. Sheridan, Company G, First Illinois; Frank Koener, musician, Eighth Infantry; John M. Campbell of the Hospital Corps, Christian Knuteson, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; Matthew Mueller, Company H, First Illinois, and Thompson Otis, Company I, Eighth Ohio.

The rough riders are being prepared for the mustering out rapidly, and ought to be ready to leave camp in a week. They have formed themselves into a social organization to be known as the Rough Riders, and will hold a banquet on the 24th of each June in honor of the fight at Las Guasimas.

In speaking of a possible parade Col. Roosevelt said to-day that it would be impossible to parade the rough riders on Labor Day. He has given up all idea of a parade of his men, he says, unless the people of New York chance to invite the regiment to parade in their city through Secretary Alger. He would then suggest a parade of rough riders, the First, Third and Sixth Cavalry, and the Ninth and Tenth (colored) Cavalry.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments will leave here to-morrow.

SECRETARY ALGER COMING.

He Will Arrive Here This Evening on His Way to the Camp at Montauk Point.

The Secretary of War, en route to Montauk Point, will arrive in Jersey City on the Congressional limited at 9 o'clock to-night. The Government boat Gen. Meigs will be in waiting at one of the Pennsylvania Railroad piers near the station to take the Secretary to Long Island City or directly to Montauk, as he may elect.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster-General, was directed yesterday morning to secure six carriages, with drivers and horses, and send them to Montauk for the use of the Presidential party on its arrival there. The horses and carriages will be delivered at Camp Wikoff this morning.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Friday, 1:35 A. M.—Bound in, SS. Brittanic, 1:42 A. M., SS. Phœnicia.

Newport Ex., via L. I. R. R., $1.50, Sept. 4. Music on boat. Photo dinner, 75c. See Ex. columns.—Adv.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk. Round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

TO REOPEN DREYFUS'S CASE

THE FRENCH PUBLIC ARE BEGINNING TO DEMAND IT.

Repeated Consultations of the Cabinet—Reason to Believe That the Government Will Grant Revision of the Case and Is Now Considering the Suitable Procedure—President Faure Returns to Paris—Gen. Renouard Appointed Chief of Staff.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The post-mortem examination of the body of Col. Henry shows that after he had cut a gash on the right side of his throat he dealt a terrific stroke on the left side, which proved fatal. When the body was found it lay extended on the bed. There were no blood-stains on the floor, but the clothing of the suicide was saturated.

The most reliable details of Col. Henry's suicide show that in his last moments he was demented. He left an incoherent letter about wanting to bathe in the Seine. The stories that his suicide was due to pressure from higher officers, and that he left letters incriminating his superiors, are not credited, nor are other wild rumors with which Paris has been regaled for the last two days. It is usual to allow officers under rigorous arrest to have a dressing case and razors. There is no barber at Mont Valerian.

The continued silence of the Government both as regards the Dreyfus case and the Czar's rescript causes numberless speculations.

The repeated consultations between M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, and M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, confirms the information that has reached the correspondent of THE SUN that the Government is disposed to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case, and is now considering the most suitable procedure.

Popular opinion now, for the first time since the beginning of the agitation, generally favors a revision as the only satisfactory issue.

The *Journal des Débats* declares that, in view of Col. Henry's confession, all the material details of the affair, with which he was so long actively concerned, should be examined more carefully than ever. From the initial *bordereau* to the last document everything ought to be subjected once more to a minute scrutiny.

The *Echo de Paris*, which has hitherto been the mouthpiece of the General Staff, now advocates revision of the Dreyfus case.

It is said that Gen. Schwartzkoppen of the German Army and Gen. Panizzardi of the Italian Army will apply to their respective Governments for permission to publish all the letters between them in reference to Dreyfus and the charge that they had relations with him.

The Court of Cassation to-day adjourned the hearing on the appeals of Col. Picquart from the decisions and indictment of the Chamber of Deputies relative to his complaints of forgery and complicity in forgery against Col. Paty du Clam.

Gen. Renouard has accepted the office of Chief of Staff, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. Boisdeffre.

President Faure returned to Paris from Havre this afternoon, owing to the situation created by the suicide of Col. Henry.

M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, had an interview this evening with M. Cavaignac, Minister of War.

The reports of the resignation of Gen. Pellieux and the arrest of Col. Paty du Clam are unfounded.

The *Figaro* says it is possible that an extraordinary session of Parliament will be convoked and the appointment of a grand commission of inquiry is also spoken of. A majority of the press is inclined to the belief that there will be a revision of the sentence of Dreyfus.

The *Gaulois* says that President Faure has deferred his departure for Havre in consequence of the situation caused by the confession of Lieut.-Col. Henry.

The *Echo* says there is reason to believe that the Minister of Justice has taken steps toward ordering a new trial for ex-Capt. Dreyfus. It is significant, the paper adds, that Lieut.-Col. Henry committed suicide shortly after being visited by an officer of the general staff, who, after a prolonged stay, ordered the sentry at the door not to disturb Henry, as he had a great deal of work to do. After the departure of the officer, Henry must have immediately written his farewell letters, including telegrams addressed to Gen. Boisdeffre and M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, and then cut his throat. An officer of high rank is authority for the statement that M. Cavaignac is convinced that Henry did not initiate the forgery of the fabricated letter, and every effort will be made to discover his accomplices.

It is rumored that the arrest of Lieut.-Col. Paty du Clam is imminent, and there is also a widespread belief that a majority of the officers of the general staff will resign.

There is a lack of harmony in the Ministry, and a Cabinet crisis appears to be inevitable.

The *Aurore* says that the Government will be forced to move, and quickly, too, in order to avoid scandal in Rome and Berlin, where official revelations concerning Major Esterhazy are shortly to be made public.

La Patrie says that Gen. Gonse has resigned.

In the August number of the *National Review* L. J. Maxse, in a long and able analysis of M. Cavaignac's recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies, wrote: "It is evident that the third document, which to M. Cavaignac demonstrates the authenticity of the others, is a forgery fabricated within the precincts of the War Office."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Times*, commenting on the Dreyfus situation, says that never since the close of the war with Germany has France found herself in a more painful or more anxious position than at present. A revision of the Dreyfus case can no longer be refused without placing France in a humiliating position before the civilized world. The French people's faith must be shaken in their army's chiefs.

The military organization, from which so much was expected, might have shown itself in the hour of trial to be as unworthy of trust as that which broke down hopelessly in 1870. What pretext can now be alleged in behalf of the French Government refusing to take note of the explicit statement of Herr von Bülow, the German Foreign Minister, in the Reichstag that Germany had no connection, direct or indirect, with Dreyfus.

NEW SCHOOL OF MUSIC IN PARIS.

A Model Vocal Conservatory with Jean de Reszke as Principal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Paris says that a committee is being formed in that city to establish a model vocal conservatoire. Jean de Reszke will be the principal.

The school will be richly endowed. Its promoters belong to the richest families of France. M. de Reszke has expressed his entire approval of the scheme, and has promised his co-operation, his other engagements permitting.

Newfoundland's New Governor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Edward MacCallum has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Newfoundland.

Servia Bumps Into Her Dock.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The Cunard line steamship Servia, Capt. Watt, from New York, while entering her dock here to-day collided with the pier head and started several plates on her port bow.

STRIKERS KIDNAP MINE OFFICIALS.

March Them Through the Streets at the Pistol's Point and Strike Down a Clergyman.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 1.—A crisis has been reached in the coal strike situation and to-night the city is virtually under mob law. This afternoon David J. and Louis Overholt, President and Superintendent of the Springside mine, were seized on the main street of the city by a crowd of miners and forcibly dragged from their buggy. The attack was made opposite the Hotel Pana. The Rev. Dr. Milliard, a septuagenarian and life-long friend of the Overholts, rushed to their assistance and was beaten into insensibility with the butt end of revolvers in the hands of strikers.

He was carried into the office of Dr. Miller and his wounds dressed. His injuries are believed to be mortal. The kidnappers took the Overholts into the Hotel Pana, where Sheriff Coburn and two deputies attempted to effect their rescue. The Sheriff was quickly disarmed, beaten and kicked out of the hotel. The miners then marched south on Locust street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. Two miners, revolvers in hand, headed the procession.

As they passed the strikers' headquarters pistols and guns were handed out to the men. Past the light plant they marched, where Robert Johns attempted to induce the men to release their prisoners, but he was brushed aside. Retracing their steps, amid shouts and yells and firing of pistols, the strikers marched to North Pana to the Springside mine.

Sheriff Coburn had preceded them to the threatened point of attack. He walked the negroes out of the mine, and as each one appeared armed him with two revolvers and a rifle and established a troop to hold the strikers in check. Shouting and yelling the strikers came, nearly 500 strong, and were confronted by some 200 armed deputies and negroes. Here a halt was ordered, and the strikers induced the Overholts to sign a message ordering the negroes from Springside, but Sheriff Coburn would not allow the bearer of the message to proceed. Jack Boyle, former President of the Miners' Union, then addressed the strikers, counselling moderation and the release of the hostages. After a time the leaders assented to this, and the procession marched to the Schuyler Bank, where the Overholts got their liberty. They at once entered the bank, accompanied by a committee of miners, where a protracted conference was held, but without result.

Mayor O'Connell telegraphed Gov. Tanner for troops to quell the riot and preserve the peace, and in response received a telegram refusing to call out the militia, but saying that a representative would be sent to Pana to investigate. The Governor's representative arrived this evening, and it is supposed will take evidence to-morrow. Strikers are everywhere and armed deputies guard the mines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Gov. Tanner, when seen this evening on the labor troubles at Pana, said he had sent a representative to the scene of disturbance to investigate and report his conclusions as speedily as possible, but that he would not call out troops to suppress labor troubles caused by the importation of workmen from outside the State. Miners had rights and privileges which must be respected, as well as operators.

IOWA IN DRY DOCK NO. 3.

Battleship Safely Cradled—Narrowly Escaped Collision with the Chicago.

The battleship Iowa was put in dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. It is the first time the dry dock has been used since its recent repairs. It was for the faulty construction of this dry dock that Civil Engineer Menocal was tried by a court of inquiry and convicted of inefficiency. The dock has been called a hoodoo. The officials who had charge of the docking of the Iowa yesterday took the greatest precautions against accident. But at almost the last minute it looked as if a serious accident was to take place. Four tugs, the Nina, Narkeeta, Pawnee, and Raynor were towing and pushing the big ship toward the dock entrance under the direction of Capt. Bell, the chief pilot at the yard. The tide was very strong. The Raynor's hawser broke and the Iowa was carried away by the tide toward the cruiser Chicago.

The men on the Raynor threw a new hawser to the Iowa and the battleship was stopped just in the nick of time. The collision was prevented. The battleship was floated safely into the dock, which contained thirty feet of water. The Iowa drew only twenty-two feet. As soon as the water was pumped out a detail of men was set at work scraping her hull, which was not as foul as had been expected.

The hull of the cruiser New York, which was put in dry dock No. 2 on Wednesday, was painted yesterday. The wooden bulkheads which were taken out when the vessel went in action will be replaced by steel. The auxiliary tug Wompatuck sailed last night for Boston, whence she will tow the monitors Wyandotte and Lehigh to the League Island Navy Yard. The work of lightening the battleship Oregon was continued yesterday. She showed two feet more of her hull than when she arrived at the yard. The work of removing her 1,000 tons of coal is very slow. The auxiliary cruiser Resolute will be ready on Monday to carry the Military Commission to Cuba. The converted cruiser Restless was put out of commission yesterday. The cruiser Atlanta will leave dry dock No. 1 to-day.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Marquis de Noailles Says It Must Be Settled by a Peace Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The *Neues Wiener Journal* prints an interview with the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador to Germany, in which he says that the Egyptian question must be dealt with by a peace conference. He believes that the difficulties between Russia and England are growing to be of international importance.

He expresses the opinion that if the conference proposed by the Czar assembles it will first solve two or three international questions before dealing with the question of disarmament.

HONORS FOR THE YOUNG QUEEN.

Emperor William Appoints Wilhelmina Colonel of the Fifteenth Hussars.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Emperor William has appointed Queen Wilhelmina of Holland Colonel of the Fifteenth German Hussars.

All Well on the Overdue Cleopatra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Atlantic Transport line steamer Cleopatra, from New York Aug. 15 for London, and several days overdue, was spoken, on Aug. 26, in longitude 49° 32' W., by the steamer Victoria of the same line, from New York Aug. 20, which arrived here to-day. The Cleopatra reported all well on board.

Colston Hall, in Bristol, Burned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Colston Hall, in Bristol, in which the Trades Unionist Congress was being held, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

Vesuvius Getting Ready for an Outburst.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Prof. Tascone of the Vesuvian Observatory says that, according to symptoms similar to those preceding the great eruption in 1872, much greater activity of Vesuvius is imminent.

Mr. Carnegie Buys Skibo Castle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has just purchased the historic Skibo Castle, in Sutherlandshire, which he had rented for some time.

Steamship Pretoria Aground.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Pretoria, Capt. Kopff, from New York for this port, is aground at Kugelbaake.

PRESIDENT HERE TO-DAY.

HE SPENDS A FEW HOURS AT HIS FORMER OHIO HOME.

Started for This City Last Evening—Greeted Old Friends and Took a Walk About Town—Visit to the Family Burial Plot—Enthusiastic Greeting from Neighbors.

CANTON, O., Sept. 1.—President McKinley left Canton this evening, for New York, on the way to Camp Wikoff, giving every outward sign that his short visit had contributed in a great measure to the object of his trip out of Washington—rest and recreation. It was not a quiet day for him, for he was the centre of two very noisy and enthusiastic demonstrations by his old neighbors and friends, who, in spite of his desire that there be no celebration on his present visit, were not to lose the opportunity to show their continued confidence in him by a welcome and a good-by, however informal the circumstances demanded such affairs must be.

The appearance of his train this morning was the signal for the beginning of a national salute of twenty-one guns, which, as the train steamed into the station, was drowned by the welcoming strains of the Grand Army Band and the cheers of thousands of people in and about the station to greet him. Carriages for the party were escorted by two famous organizations of the campaign of 1896, the Citizens' Reception Committee and the Canton Troop of Mounted Horsemen, who greeted every one of the delegations calling on the then candidate. The drive was direct to the home of M. C. Barber, which was for years the Canton home of the McKinleys, and is still occupied by Mrs. McKinley's sister.

Once at the house the President was free to rest as he desired, but it seemed to give him pleasure to meet his old neighbors, and he spent much of his time on the cool, wide veranda, shaking hands and exchanging greetings with friends who called. Mrs. McKinley being occupied in the house in much the same manner. Few of the cares of official life crowded themselves upon the President. It is true a few anxious friends and relatives of soldiers sick in army hospitals called to intercede for his influence in securing their prompt return home, and it was his pleasure to give all such every possible encouragement.

Among the callers at the house were a number of soldier boys home from camp on sick furlough. They had a particularly cordial greeting from the President. The boys here have nearly all seen service in Cuba, nearly 400 Cantonians having served in Santiago in the regiment popularly known as "The President's Own."

During part of the afternoon the President walked about the business part of the city, just as he did when he was a Congressman representing this district. This walk, which was near the house which had long been his Canton home, took him past the homes or offices of many old friends on whom he called for an exchange of greetings. He finally landed at his old law office, and visited it as well as the other offices on the block.

When in Canton the favorite and almost daily drive of Major and Mrs. McKinley was along country roads ending at Westlawn Cemetery, which by city streets is but a short drive. Here are buried their two children as well as their parents. They never come to Canton without visiting this family burial plot and depositing some flowers on the graves of their loved ones. Such a visit was made to-day.

When the carriages were called to take the party to the station this evening, the reception committee and the troops were again on hand for escort duty, as were also thousands of citizens, including many stay-at-home people who had missed the morning reception. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowd and cheer after cheer was given them. At the station the crowd was dense and there was great eagerness to shake hands with the President. As the train was pulling out he stepped upon the platform to make some acknowledgment of the greetings extended, but such a tumult of applause greeted his first sentiment on the pleasure of meeting old friends that the train was under way and well out of the station before he could be heard again.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—President McKinley left here for Canton this forenoon. As his special train swept out from under the Valley train shed it passed a succession of tall, smoke-begrimed factories. Every window of every factory there leaned two or three or four, and sometimes more, perspiring workmen. In many windows there were women, their sleeves rolled up and their dresses loose at the throat. As soon as the train started from the station a cheering in these factories began, and continued till the last of the factories was passed.

The President and Mrs. McKinley were up soon after 8 o'clock and the start from the house to the train was made at 9. With Col. Herrick and Major Webb C. Hayes, the latter in his yellow cavalry uniform as the volunteer cavalry in Cuba, they rode in the first carriage, while Secretary Cortelyou, Mrs. McKinley's maid, and the White House major domo, who acts as the President's valet, followed in Col. Herrick's carriage. There was a detail of half a dozen policemen at the Valley station when the party arrived.

Patrolmen Mackey and Fisher guarded the President on his way to the station. The President and Col. Herrick, with Mrs. McKinley between them and leaning on their arms, walked directly through the station from the carriage to the train.

Mrs. McKinley seemed to mount the steps with some difficulty and the President went ahead and helped her. Just at this time a puff of hot, sulphurous smoke from an engine on the track below the train shot burst through the floor and almost suffocated every one, and seemed to frighten Mrs. McKinley.

The train started at 9:58 and was to reach Canton at 11:30. The Presidential special train was made up of four cars. There was a combination baggage and smoking car, then the Pullman private car Iolanthe, which the President occupied, followed by the other Pullman private car Glen Eyre, just like the one used by the President, and at the end of the train a Wheeling and Lake Erie private car. The train was pulled by No. 12 engine, and Engineer Alex Burke, who was at the throttle, is the same engineer who has hauled the President repeatedly. The President expressed himself as greatly benefited by his brief stay here, and said that he had not enjoyed so pleasing a rest since his election.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—It is announced here to-day that President and Mrs. McKinley are to visit Vice-President Hobart at his home in this city on the coming Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will accompany Mr. Hobart to Paterson after the inspection of the camp at Montauk. The visit is to be informal.

THE SUNKEN SPANISH SHIPS.

The Government May Give Up the Attempt to Save Them—Watson's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Commodore Watson, who was directed to examine the condition of the sunken Spanish ships Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa, has reported to the Navy Department that, in his opinion, the Colon cannot possibly be saved, and he questions whether the Teresa can, although the wrecking company expresses hope that with a week's additional work the ship may be floated. This week the naval authorities became dissatisfied with the progress made on the Teresa, and at a meeting of the bureau chiefs a recommendation was made to Acting Secretary Allen that the plan of getting her off shore and to this country be given up, and this will be done at once unless the wrecking company can show satisfactory proof of its ability to clear the ship in a reasonable time.

Constructor Hichborn has opposed the action of the bureau chiefs so far as it related to the Colon, and in a minority report suggests that an opportunity be given Hobson to try his devices before being ordered home. He points out that Hobson has entered into contracts involving many thousand dollars, on the authority of the Government, and to drop so suddenly the project would be to humiliate the young officer and serve no good purpose. When in Washington recently Admiral Sampson informed Mr. Allen that the Colon could not be saved, and that it was doubtful if the Teresa could be floated. Hobson is said to be determined to continue his work, but if he does so without authority he will probably be peremptorily instructed to return north.

OUR EXHIBITS IN THE PARIS SHOW.

Commissioner Peck Desires to Erect a Special Building for Them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—Archbishop Ireland has tendered to Commissioner-General Peck his assistance in obtaining more space for the United States at the Paris World's Fair. He will at once write to Minister Cambon at Washington and also to the officials at Paris. Mr. Peck desires to erect a special building at Paris for the United States exhibits and will depend upon the Archbishop to secure the necessary concessions. The prelate was educated in Paris and has many influential friends there.

Albany Day Line Trips.

Daily, except Sunday, best for Saturday, Sept. 3, and Labor Day. See Excursion and Steamboat columns.—Adv.

COMING BATTLE NEAR OMDURMAN.

Shelling the Dervish Position—A Sandstorm Interrupts the News.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—The telegraph line to the front is interrupted beyond Nasri Island, owing to a sandstorm. This will delay the news of the great battle that is expected to occur between the Anglo-Egyptian expedition and the Dervishes for at least a day.

The latest despatches received described a reconnoissance of the Dervish position near Kerreri by the British gunboats. The Dervishes were warlike, sounding their drums and displaying scores of banners. The gunboats shelled the position.

Although frequent glimpses of the enemy have been had during the past few days, Monday's engagement was the first time the two forces were in actual touch. The British and Egyptian cavalry repeatedly charged the Dervish horsemen, who galloped away in the brush.

The Dervish position at Kerreri is in a hollow, and it is impossible to tell their exact strength or their loss from the gunboats shelling their intrenchments. There was much movement on the right bank of the river, which is believed to have been made by fleeing bodies of the enemy.

THE ST. PAUL AT MANILA.

All Well on Board—The Religious Orders Selling Their Property.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—The transport St. Paul arrived to-day. She reports all well.

The lighthouses on the southern islands have been relit.

It is reported that the religious orders are selling their property to a Hong Kong syndicate.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Tetuan Hasn't Said Yet Whether He Will Serve—1,500 More Troops Arrive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—After the Cabinet council, held at the Palace this afternoon, Prime Minister Sagasta said that the Duke of Tetuan, ex-Colonial Minister, had not yet replied to the proposal that he sit as one of the members of the Paris Peace Commission.

Señor Giron, Minister of the Colonies, says that Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas, had cabled that he had assumed the Governorship of the Philippine Islands. He added in his despatch that Admiral Dewey had asked him to open the ports of the islands to the commerce of all the nations, including the United States, and he had agreed, subject to the approval of the Madrid Government.

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, said that the Washington Government had given leave to Admiral Cervera and all the other Spanish naval prisoners to return to Spain.

Admiral Camara arrived at La Coruña tonight on board the auxiliary cruiser Rapido. The battleship Emperador Carlos V. and the hospital ship Almania accompanied the Rapido.

The transport Isla de Panay has arrived at La Coruña with 1,500 of the men who surrendered at Santiago. Among them, are some of the men from Admiral Cervera's vessels. There were seventeen deaths on the transport during the voyage.

BROOKE GOING TO SAN JUAN.

He Will Start Overland with an Escort of Cavalry and Infantry.

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