

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Sessions Yesterday Were Harmonious Throughout--Candidates Selected.

J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, Nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court--Judge Archbald Receives 25 Votes--The Nomination of Lieutenant Colonel James K. Barnett for State Treasurer Is Made by Acclamation--Josiah Adams Selected for the Superior Bench--Address by Deputy Attorney Fleitz--The Platform--An Ovation for Senator Quay.

Harrisburg, Aug. 24--The following ticket was nominated today by the Republican State convention:

Supreme Court Judge, J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster.

Superior Court Judge, Josiah Adams of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer, Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The only discordant note in the convention was sounded by Senator Wm. Flinn, of Pittsburg, chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the last legislature. Mr. Flinn opposed the plank in the platform endorsing the appointment of Senator Quay by Governor Stone. A roll call was taken on the adoption of the platform as a whole and it was adopted by a large majority.

The anti-Quay delegates voted against the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. Adams. Before the result of the ballot for supreme court was announced the friends of Judge Archbald, of Scranton, and ex-Artillery General Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, were present.

Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous. Superior Court Judge Dimmer Beeber, of Philadelphia, was named in opposition to Mr. Adams and received the votes of many of the anti-Quay delegates. Judge Beeber was appointed by Governor Hastings and his term expires the first Monday of next January. He was not nominated because he was not in good favor with the friends of Senator Quay.

The nomination of Colonel Barnett was made by acclamation. The nomination of Supreme Court Judge as equal to an election by reason of vacancies in the court and no elector being entitled to vote for more than one person. Aside from the nomination of the ticket and the adoption of the platform new rules were reported and adopted for the government of the state organization. There was a large attendance at the convention for an off year and the proceedings were quiet and orderly. The star attraction was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver county. He entered the convention hall with Chairman Elkin just before the adjournment was called to order. His friends instantly recognized him and cheered and applauded as he took a seat along the center aisle. He remained until after the meeting of the resolutions committee and then quietly retired. Col. Quay started this evening with a small party of friends on a trip to the head of the Restigouche river in Canada, where he will spend three weeks hunting moose and fishing for salmon and trout. Senator C. L. Mackay, of Pittsburg, was accompanied by his absence. He is convalescing from a severe illness and he did not attend the convention.

The platform adopted by the convention endorses the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Stone, commends the executive for his appointment of Colonel Quay to the United States senate and pledges the party to a reduction in the expenditures of the department of the state government.

The Candidates.

Colonel James Elder Barnett has been a member of the Tenth regiment since 1881, starting as private and working up to the lieutenant colonelcy. He served with the Tenth in the Homestead strike, and Morewood coke strike and when the regiment was recruited for service in the field he went with it and served throughout the campaign in the Philippines. In 1886 Barnett was appointed deputy secretary of the commonwealth. He was born at Elders Ridge, Indiana county, and he was educated at the common schools there and was graduated from Jefferson college in 1882. He studied law and was graduated from the law school at Gettysburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. Barnett recently declined the appointment to the colonelcy of the Tenth regiment, so that all the honor could be given to Colonel Hawkins.

Josiah Hay Brown is a member of the law firm of Brown & Hensel, of Lancaster. In 1885 Governor Hastings offered Mr. Brown a seat on the bench of the superior court, but he declined. Mr. Brown was born at York, nearly fifty years ago. His father was the Rev. Dr. J. A. Brown, a celebrated Lutheran clergyman, and for a long time president of the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg. Mr. Brown read law with Cochran & Hay, of York, and was admitted to practice in April, 1871. He has been city and

county solicitor of Lancaster and frequently a delegate to state conventions. Mr. Brown is one of the founders and largest stockholders in the Fulton National bank, the Lancaster Trust company, the Pennsylvania and Lancaster Traction company, and he is largely interested in local gas and electric companies. He is associated with the Pennsylvania National bank in Governor Pattison's term. In the practice of law. He was urged warmly for the vacancy on the supreme bench of the United States that was filled by the appointment of Justice Shiras.

Josiah Robert Adams was born at Paris, France, in 1848, while his father, the Rev. Dr. E. O. Adams, was engaged in church work there. He matriculated at Princeton college in 1869 and was graduated in 1873, receiving first honors in oratory and literature and a superiority being indicated by the unusual distinction of an award of four gold medals and a monetary prize. During his last year in college, having decided to adopt a profession for which he was suited, he registered both at law and medicine. He finally turned to the study of law and was admitted to practice in the court of Philadelphia, in December, 1874. As receiver of the Penn Safe Deposit and Trust company he collected \$86,000 for the depositors by suits against the Spring Garden National bank and against its directors. He is receiver for Pennsylvania of the Granite State Provident association.

THE PLATFORM.

Allegiance to McKinley's Administration and Protection.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare:

That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of proper protection to all industries and the election of that champion of the common people, President McKinley, to be president of the United States.

The Republican party has been in control of the national government for more than two years and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active, and remunerative, labor employed at good and increasing wages, capital has an ample investment and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican party adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, patriotic ability, far-reaching diplomacy and broad-minded statesmanship of our patriotic president.

We firmly support and fully endorse his administration, and we record our wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1899. Business is active, and remunerative, labor employed at good and increasing wages, capital has an ample investment and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican party adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, patriotic ability, far-reaching diplomacy and broad-minded statesmanship of our patriotic president.

We reaffirm the principles of our party declared in the national platform by the St. Louis convention. The Republican party of Pennsylvania stands unequivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and in favor of a currency which will pay the wages of labor and the salaries of capital, the soldier and pensioner, as good as gold the world over. To further these ends we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Allegiance to Policy of Protection.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection which is the backbone of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country. We cordially endorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our enactment of the Dingley tariff law.

We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain and recognize the wisdom of the policy which President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico, and promise our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our army and navy may be maintained.

Pennsylvania is proud of the record made by her soldiers at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chickamauga and upon other battlefields of the Civil war, and glories in the fact that the spirit of the old veterans has been handed down to their sons who heroically followed the destiny of the flag at San Juan, Coamo, La Loma Church and Malate. We feel a patriotic pride in the fact that every battle fought in defense of our national

MERCIER AGAIN ON THE RACK

HE REFUSES TO ANSWER LABORER'S QUESTIONS.

Sustained by the Court--Other Generals Rush to His Relief--All Try to Talk at the Same Time--Scene in the Court-Martial at Rennes. Dreyfus Explains How He Spent His Time at Military Manoeuvres. Court Precludes Testimony as to Documents in the Secret Dossier. Proceedings at the First Court-Martial Shown to Have Been Irregular.

Rennes, Aug. 24--When the proceedings in the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, were continued today in the Lycée here Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, ordered that the testimony given before the court of cassation by M. Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. The testimony was to the effect that Colonel Sandherr had said that the Dreyfus family had offered him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

Maitre Demange, for the defense, disapproved that allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Colonel Sandherr, thereby proving that the colonel's remarks had been distorted. Dreyfus's brothers merely having said:

"We are convinced of the innocence of our brother and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, M. Linolle, a former official of the government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what M. du Brossel deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with the German attaché at the house of M. Beldson, a mutual friend.

A Scared Colonel.

Colonel Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus court-martial in 1894, was the next witness called. Silence fell on the court as the infantry sergeant, who was acting as usher, entered the hall and conducted the colonel to the stand. The officer was accented in a black frock coat and wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole. His hair is gray and he has a ragged, iron-gray mustache. His face showed anxiety. As he reached the stand he was questioned by the court, and he answered in a short, snappy manner. When the advocate had finished with him he left the platform with a pale face and scolded look.

Counsel had wrung from the witness a confession that the secret dossier had been communicated to the judges of the court-martial in 1894 by Colonel du Paty de Clam. That avowal produced a sensation in the court room and the colonel's assertion that he read only one of the documents did not affect the main facts of the case.

The reading of the document had no effect on him, as his mind had been made up, was nullified by his subsequent statement that the one document had sufficed to convince him.

Maitre Labori then put a series of searching questions to General Mercier with reference to the communication of the secret dossier for the court-martial and the general's attitude in 1894. An interesting scene followed.

The general refused to reply to all the questions and there were sharp passages at arms between counsel and Colonel Jouaust, who sustained the general in his refusals to answer, while the dialogue between the general and M. Labori became acrimonious. Counsel lost his temper and showed it in his voice and gestures, but the general, however troubled his mind may have been, seldom departed from the calm demeanor characteristic of him. The lawyer made a strong point of the part Esterhazy had played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy and had seen him only once, at the Zola trial.

"That is very interesting," exclaimed M. Labori. "But surely General Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The general replied that he was not there and that he knew nothing about the testimony or evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What?" cried M. Labori. "General Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A loud murmur of surprise and indignation came from the audience, but Colonel Jouaust immediately suppressed it.

Counsel then brought General Mercier to his assertion that thirty-five million francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus and asked the general to say how he knew that, who spent it and other awkward questions, which the general declined to answer.

A question as to how the bordereau came to the office of the general staff, its date, etc., was then put but led to a strange scene for a court of law.

Generals to the Rescue.

General Roget, on mounting the platform for explanation, was followed by General de Boisdeffre, M. Grébillin, Major Laurin and other witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time M. Labori was firing questions at General Mercier. The consequence was a perfect babel until the president of the court could stand it no longer, and when the government commissary, Major Carrière, also interpellated a few remarks, he turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the judges could not hear him a dozen persons at the same time.

During the course of the morning M. Labori questioned Gen. Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier, which, it is affirmed, existed prior to 1894 and yet it was not produced at the first court-martial of the prisoner. The general confessed that he did not know of its existence and the same statement was elicited from Gen. Gosse, who asserted that Col.

DESTITUTION OF THE GOLD SEEKERS

AWFUL SITUATION OF THE PROSPECTORS OF KOTZEBUE.

Miners Die of Starvation, Scoury and Drowning--One Thousand in Distress--Relief Provided by Lieutenant Jarvis of the Bear--Prospectors Become Victims of Treacherous Indians.

Washington, Aug. 24--Capt. Shoemaker of the revenue cutter today received a report from Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, the commander of the revenue cutter Bear, containing an account of the rescue of the gold seekers who rushed into the Kotzebue gold country, Alaska, in the summer of 1898. Lieut. Jarvis was taking the Bear south to Cape Barrow on her regular trip.

At Cape Prince of Wales he learned of the awful destitution which had overtaken the gold seekers at Kotzebue. On arriving there he found the condition of affairs. Men had died of starvation, scoury and by drowning and he obtained a list of 48 deaths. But the list is by no means complete. This list has been published in the Associated Press.

Over 1,000 of the gold seekers had wintered there. The Bear after relieving as much of the distress as possible and leaving stores, lime juice, etc., for the survivors took 82 of the survivors to St. Michaels, where they were turned over to military authorities. Lieut. Jarvis's report is dated July 30 at St. Michaels. He reported that he left between 225 and 300 survivors at Kotzebue sound. He informed the department that he would proceed to Cape Barrow and upon his return would touch at Kotzebue sound and pick up any who desired to return with him. Lieut. Jarvis says:

"First Lieut. Berthoff and Surgeon Hawley were sent to the camp at Hotham Inlet. They returned with 32 sick and convalescent all afflicted with scoury. Some of these were in a very low condition and the chances are would not survive more than a few days without medical attendance. From 225 to 250 people were still in the camp. Some had plenty of food and means of paying their way out. Returning to the camp Lieut. Berthoff and the surgeon brought off all those in a destitute condition, or without means to pay their way out. There were an infant, making 83 persons in all taken from the camp. It was not possible to take any more at that time. Lieut. Jarvis gave 'em the people as best as they could get. I succeeded in getting away before the vessel's return, they would be taken out by the Bear. There were plenty of provisions for the use of those remaining, many of them having a year's outfit and the only sick person remaining was a Mrs. Smith, whose case was so serious that she could not be moved."

The bark Alaska of San Francisco was expected to arrive, and the steamer Townsend passed in as the Bear left. The charter of the Townsend, Mr. C. D. Lane, assured me that he would take out all who wished to go. "Many, if not all, will be able to leave by these two vessels, but upon my return from the Arctic, I will clean the beach of all who remain."

False Information.

The rush of people to Kotzebue sound was a sad deplorable affair. Misled by false information and advertisements, 1,200 people, many totally unprepared to stand hard conditions and climate, rushed to the country during the open season of 1898.

"During the winter no gold whatever was found, and in the spring they sought every means of escaping from the region.

"Many were drowned in the swift currents of the rivers in the fall of 1898, others lost their lives during the winter from the cold and frost of all in the spring, scoury broke out in nearly all the camps. I enclose a list of 48 deaths. These are all that could be gathered from the people at Hotham Inlet, but I have no doubt that many others occurred that were not recorded or could not be traced. I apprehend also that many of those who started coasting along the shore for Cape Nome may have lost their lives in the ice and bad weather. The two brothers Pickering, of Princeton, Ky., were killed by a native named Kokomuk, on the Selkirk river. The men are given a bad character by the other people and are said to have themselves killed one Mardis, of Santa Rosa, Cal., for his money. Kokomuk could not be found, but from native reports the killing was done in self defense as the Pickering were self shooting at him at the time for some trivial offense. I will investigate the affair further upon my return.

The schooner General McPherson was met off Cape Esperanza on the 23d inst., and Second Lieutenant Balch and Seaman Fossie were placed on board to take her to St. Michaels, but she was fallen in with off Sledge Island on the 25th, and towed to Name Norton sound and there turned over to Special Deputy United States Marshal Swift.

The master, Jans B. Nelson, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Swift on a warrant of conspiracy and was brought on board, together with his family, for transportation to this port. A stop was made at Point Rodney on the night of the 25th and it was learned that Nubarloo, the native, who had killed the boy at Point Spencer on the 15th inst., had passed that point the same morning. A native camp was found a little further on, on the 26th, and Nubarloo was found in the camp and arrested.

Upon arriving at this port on the 27th, the United States steamers Corwin, Rush and Nulivak were found in port.

Arrangements were immediately made with Captain Walker, U. S. A., commanding Fort St. Michael, and the sick and destitute from Kotzebue were landed and turned over to him.

The steamer of the United States steamer Nulivak were delivered to her on the 25th and on the 25th the prisoners were taken before the United States commissioner, Sablok (Captain Jack) was sentenced to six months' confinement.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: SHOWERS PROBABLE.

1 General-Republican State Convention Nominations in the Transvaal--Crisis Imminent in the Transvaal--Excitement Attends the Dreyfus Trial, Sultan of Sulu Acknowledges Uncle Sam.

2 General--Base Ball Results, Financial and Commercial.

3 Local--Judge Simonton's Opinion on the Power of the Mayor to Remove Officers. Lackawanna's Fine Showing in the P. O. S. of A. Parade.

4 Editorial.

5 Local--City Solicitor Says District Chiefs Can Be Removed. Decorations for the Letter Carriers' Convention.

6 Local--West Scranton and Suburban.

7 News Round About Scranton.

8 Local--Live Industrial News.

SULTAN OF SULU ON THE PAY ROLL

He Acknowledges the Sovereignty of the United States and Will Therefore Receive a Pension for Keeping His Subjects Quiet and Looking After the Pirates.

Manila, Aug. 24--General Bates has returned from Sulu, having accomplished his mission there. After five weeks' negotiation, an agreement was signed, which in substance is as follows:

American sovereignty over Moros shall be recognized and there shall be no persecution against religion.

The United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interest demands.

Any person can purchase land with the sultan's consent.

The introduction of firearms shall be prohibited.

Piracy shall be suppressed.

The American courts shall have jurisdiction except between the Moros.

The Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition and the sultan's subsidy as paid formerly by Spain shall be continued.

The sultan and several chiefs signed the agreement.

The transports Valencia and Zealandia, with 750 men of the Montana regiment and 400 men belonging to other organizations on board, sailed today for San Francisco.

GERMANS TO FIGHT FOR BOERS.

But They Want to Be Enrolled in a Separate Corps.

Johannesburg, Aug. 24--At a meeting here of 200 Germans a committee was appointed to propose to the government the willingness of the Germans to volunteer for service in case of war, but requested that they be enrolled in a separate corps in accordance with the hardships endured by the Germans in the Magdo campaign.

THE PEACE UNION.

Preparing to Make War on President McKinley.

Myrtle, Conn., Aug. 24--At today's session of the Universal Peace union the chief business was the discussion and adoption of a resolution according to which delegates are appointed to wait upon President McKinley and to call to his attention the ease with which an end might be put to the present war in the Philippines and to lay before him facts and plans. The union trusts will be instrumental in bringing the war to a close.

Albert H. Love, president of the union, Rev. Benj. Trueblood, Mrs. Anna Stealing and Messrs. Boston Hall, M. L. Lovell and S. S. Cobb, were chosen members of the delegation. It was voted to hold a meeting of the union at Washington, D. C., in December next for the purpose of hearing the report of the delegation and transacting such other business as may arise.

Julius Alexander Hanged.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 24--Julius Alexander, a convict, was hanged here today for the murder of a white woman last February. He showed no signs of nervousness, confessed the crime and said he would die as a man. A colored preacher in a talk on the scaffold said Alexander's crime was "one in which we are glad to see the law carried out."

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Aug. 24--Sailed: Forest Bismarck, Hamburg; Via: Chesapeake and Southampton; Prince Regent, Liverpool; Bremen via Southampton; Cleared: Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Queenstown-Sailed: Teutonic, from Liverpool; New York, Arrived: Germanic, New York for Liverpool; Liverpool-Arrived: Serbia, New York; Genoa-Arrived: Alier, New York via Naples.

Roosevelt Declines.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 24--Governor Roosevelt will be unable, owing to previous engagements, to attend the reception given in honor of the Tenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry by the citizens of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburg on Monday, but will send as his representative his military secretary, Colonel George Curtis Deadwell.

Judge Hilton Dead.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 24--Ex-Judge Hilton died suddenly at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 24--Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, possibly local thunder storms Friday; Saturday fair, variable winds.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION

Lord Salisbury in Conference with the Queen.

CRISIS SEEMS AT HAND

Troops Being Rushed to South Africa--Transports Sail From England and the Manchester Regiment Leaves Gibraltar--Army Reserve Men in Natal Ordered to Be Ready to Join Regiments--Report That Boers Have Fired on a Train.

London, Aug. 24--The Marquis of Salisbury spent the afternoon and evening with Queen Victoria at Osborne. It is believed the grave situation of affairs in the Transvaal was partly responsible for the premier's visit to her majesty.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times says:

"Disquieting reports have been received here from Natal. It is said that on Sunday a train from Johannesburg was fired on in Transvaal territory. The firing near the border is bitter and the disloyal Natal Dutch are armed with Mausers."

Gibraltar, Aug. 24--The Manchester regiment, numbering 1,000 men, has sailed for Cape Town.

Southampton, England, Aug. 24--The British steamship Aurore, a cable ship, sailed from this port today with thirty officers and 750 men of various regiments, bound for Cape Town.

Cape Town, Aug. 24--The Delagoa Bay incident, coupled with the recent transfer of a large amount of ammunition, has directed the attention of the British officials to the immense accumulation of munitions of war in the South African republic, especially in the Transvaal.

The Outlanders being debarraded from carrying arms, the supply of weapons, as shown in returns from Laurence Marquet (Delagoa Bay) for three years, is greatly in excess of the requirements, and consequently there is a growing feeling among the British community in South Africa that the settlement of the existing crisis will insure lasting peace unless it includes a provision for the reduction of armaments.

Durban, Natal, Aug. 24--The men belonging to the British first-class army reserve residing here have been ordered to report to their regiments in readiness to rejoin their regiments.

GENERAL OTIS'S REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 24--General Otis today reported to the war department that the progress of the expedition to his conference with the Moros and confirming press dispatch as to the results of the mission. General Otis says:

"General Bates returned. Mission successful. Agreement made with Sultan and Bates, whereby sovereignty of United States over entire Moro archipelago acknowledged. His flag to fly on land and sea. United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introducing firearms prohibited. Sultan to assist in suppressing piracy. Bates delivered Moro chiefs accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros. Relations between United States troops and all Moros very friendly. Two other points in archipelago will be occupied by United States troops when trade and commerce can be controlled. The Moro, Weyan Mindanna, friendly, ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports by mail."

General Otis also reported the arrival of the transport Newport at Manila. Private Elmer Raymond, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, died on board Aug. 7.

WARMLY GREETED BY THE INHABITANTS.

Nice, Aug. 24--Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Flag Lieutenant M. E. Lundy and the United States vice consul here, this morning returned the visit made yesterday by M. Grapet, prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, who showed the visitors through the rooms of the prefecture, the former palace of the king of Sardinia. The party then called on General O'Farrell, the acting military governor, whom Admiral Dewey thanked for the permission he had received to land and drill his men at Villefranche during the remainder of the cruise Olympia's stay at that place. The Americans also called on Naval Commander Duval, whom Admiral Dewey thanked for the port facilities which had been granted to his vessel. The admiral asked M. Duval to transmit his thanks to the maritime prefect at Toulon for sending officers to salute the Olympia on her arrival.

The inhabitants of Nice gave Admiral Dewey an ovation as he passed through the streets. He returned to Villefranche at noon. Admiral Dewey expresses regret in regard to the incorrect reports concerning his reception at Trieste. He says it was most courteous and hearty, the minister of marine coming especially from Vienna to greet him. "Not only myself," added the American admiral, "but every one on board the Olympia received every possible attention." Admiral Dewey created a marked impression here, all those who saw him being struck with his extreme amiability and modesty.

Will Test Plague Serum.

Oporto, Portugal, Aug. 24--Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Oporto, the prefect of police has issued an order closing the public schools. Dr. Heppner is now on his way with two thousand phials of anti-plague serum.

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