

COMMISSION APPOINTED

To Ratify Terms of Peace.

WILL ASSEMBLE IN PARIS.

The Members Are Secretary Day, Senators Davis and Frye, Hon. Whitelaw Reid and Justice White.

Secretary Day announced Friday that the members of the peace commission had been chosen, and that they had all accepted. The commission complete is as follows:

Secretary of State Day.
Senator Davis, of Minnesota.
Senator William Frye, of Maine.
Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.
Justice White, of the Supreme court.
Senator Davis saw the president during the day, but the interview was very brief. The senator left immediately for New York, and from there will return to St. Paul for a stay at his home before taking his departure for Paris. Senator Frye also went to New York and will visit his home in Maine before returning to Washington.

The membership of the commission being completed, Secretary Day arranged to leave for Canton in order to make his personal preparations for the trip to Paris. He will be accompanied abroad by Mrs. Day, who has entirely recovered from her recent illness. The secretary has already shipped to Canton a number of his personal effects in anticipation of his early retirement from the head of the state department.

The attaches of the commission have been selected, and will be appointed by the president: John Moore, of Massachusetts, now assistant secretary of state, to be secretary of the commission.

J. B. McArthur, of New York, to be assistant secretary. Mr. McArthur was formerly first secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, and is now on special duty at the state department. He has had considerable experience in work of a diplomatic nature. These appointments were decided on by the president Friday afternoon.

Assistant Secretary Moore later admitted his selection as secretary of the commission. He said he had not decided when he would resign his post as assistant secretary of state, but that it might probably be within a fortnight. He had a long conference with the president, at which some of the plans of the commission were discussed. Secretary Day also had an interview with the president.

The cabinet in session two hours Friday and devoted a large share of the time to matters which will come before the peace commission.

Another matter before the cabinet was the Cuban and Porto Rican tariffs. It was intended that the rates promulgated some days ago should be subject to change if inconsistencies were found, or if any injustice had been done to the people of the islands, or if any particular trade or industry had been discriminated against.

The particular question discussed was that of butter and butterine. Under the Spanish law, butter paid a duty of 6 cents a pound, and butterine was prohibited. It was decided to fix a uniform rate for both of 2 cents a pound. Butterine, moreover, will be required to be stamped as such.

During the meeting a telegram was received from General Alger at Montauk Point, in which he said in effect that the situation there was reasonably satisfactory.

NEWS FROM PEARY.

The Steamer Hope Returns From Her Long Trip to Greenland.

The steamer Hope arrived at St. Johns, N. F., Saturday from her trip to Greenland, whither she carried the Peary exploring expedition.

At Foulke Fjord the Hope parted with Lieutenant Peary and sailed on the 7th of August, the Windward, the exploring party's ship, leaving at the same time for Sheard Osborne Fjord, where Peary will make his headquarters during the winter. Sixty dogs and ten Eskimo men and women were taken north. Captain Bartlett reports all well.

MINISTER FROM CHILE

Called at White House and is Formally Presented to President McKinley.

A Washington dispatch says: Senator Vienna, the new minister from Chile to this country, was accompanied to the white house Friday by Secretary Day and presented to the president. There was the usual exchange of diplomatic relations incident to the reception of a new minister.

ANOTHER CROSSING HORROR.

Train Crashes Into Wagon Containing Pleasure Party—Five Killed.

Five persons were killed Saturday evening at Whiting's crossing, on the Boston and Maine railroad near Ware, Mass., by a collision between a train and a wagon containing a party of eleven persons.

The pleasure party was made up of the Whiting family and some of their immediate friends, of Bondville, and they were going from their home in Bondville to Forest Lake in a covered wagon drawn by four horses. On one side of the crossing there is quite a steep hill running down to the tracks. As the wagon came over the crest of the hill and started down to the railroad track, a boy at the foot of the hill was seen to come out of his station to flag an approaching train.

The momentum of the vehicle on the steep grade was so great that it went by the flag boy and out upon the tracks just as the Northampton and Ware accommodation train came along. The engine struck the wagon about in the middle, tossing the occupants on all sides, killing the horses and demolishing the vehicle. The train was stopped. Five bodies were picked up in a terribly mangled condition, one, that of the boy, being decapitated.

WANT FRIARS EXPELLED.

Representatives of Filipinos Address a Letter to President McKinley.

A London dispatch states that the Philippine Islands commission in Europe has addressed a letter to President McKinley regarding the appeals made to him by high Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in America to protect the religious orders in the islands. The commission contends, is "a necessary antecedent to moral sanitation." The letter names particularly the archbishop of Manila and the bishops of Nueva Cueva and Nueva Caseres, "whose acts of hostility against both natives and Americans and against the Jesuits and other respected religious institutions are condemned by every one."

The commission urges President McKinley to "aid the Filipinos to suppress the immorality of the diabolical institutions fostered by these monks," and the letter concludes as follows: "Your name can never be associated with that of the friars; and the sense of right of the noble nation at whose head you are placed will never permit the ever victorious and humanitarian stars and stripes to protect them."

BAGLEY BOUND OVER.

Admits He Struck Adams After the Latter Was Shot.

As a result of the preliminary trial W. H. Bagley, the alleged slayer of T. M. Adams, was bound over at Cusseta, Ga., on the charge of murder.

In his statement Bagley denied that he had shot Adams and the general line of the defense was to try to show that some person other than he fired the fatal shot. He admitted hitting the dead man over the head with a stick, which blow made a very ugly wound. He said that he and Adams were clinched when the shots were fired. He supposed that the shooting was done by some person just to the rear of himself.

Bagley was carried to Columbus and placed in the Muscogee jail. This was at his request, it is stated. Colonel Thornton, of the defense, stated that while two of the justices were for binding over his client, one was for releasing him. He said that he had proven by one of his witnesses that Bagley did not fire the shot.

BIG COMBINE EFFECTED.

Corporation to Control Fish and Oyster Business of the Country.

The St. Louis Republic publishes the following: "Arrangements have been completed for the formation of the gigantic combination with millions of dollars of capital, for the purpose of controlling the fresh fish and oyster business of the United States and Canada."

"The combination was effected in London, by the organization of a stock company with a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 will be 8 per cent non-cumulative preferred, and the balance in ordinary shares of common stock."

"The combine has been negotiating for several weeks to secure some of the leading fish and oyster houses in St. Louis."

MUST BE COURTMARTIALED.

All Officers of Cervera's Fleet to Be Prosecuted by Spain.

A Madrid cable dispatch says: Commandante Emilio Diaz de Mosen, former captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the cortes of Spain. It is pointed out, however, that he, as well as all other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a courtmartial before anything is done. As soon as the commander arrives the government will ask the cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

BATTERIES ARE PLEASED

That Orders Are Positively Given For Their Re-Entry to Spain.

A Chattanooga dispatch says: Batteries A and B, Georgia artillery, received orders Friday from headquarters to return to their camp at the park and prepare to go home.

The rank and file of both batteries are delighted over the prospect of being mustered out, and, singularly enough, most of the officers are also satisfied.

OUR PEACE COMMISSION.



SECRETARY OF STATE W. R. DAY.



SENATOR W. F. FRYE.



WHITELAW REID.



JUSTICE R. D. WHITE.

DAVIS FAVORS EXPANSION.

SENATOR GIVES HIS VIEWS WITHOUT MINCING WORDS.

"WE ARE NOW A GREAT POWER

And Should Retain All Territory Secured By Force of Arms," Says Member of the Peace Commission.

The New York World says:

"The American people are aglow with patriotic fever and the utmost calmness is necessary in considering our future course," said United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, before leaving the city for his home to prepare for his journey to Paris as one of the five commissioners to arrange the final terms of peace between the victorious United States and defeated Spain.

"Events have made us one of the great powers of the earth," he continued. "Whatever we may have desired ourselves heretofore, destiny has forced upon us responsibilities that we must recognize and accept. We have become a potent factor in the world's progress. A great and actual naval and military power we are already. We are strong enough yet, but not an hour must be lost in equipping ourselves to cope with any emergency that may confront us. Our volunteer army is as good if not better than any force of the kind in this world, but we cannot rest secure in that thought. We must have a large regular army ready to call in the future. We must have as good a navy as any nation on earth. We have an effective beginning. Ship for ship, we need fear nobody. But we must build ships with true American energy. Nothing must deter us. We know that we have the men to put behind the guns. The glorious victories of our navy have brought us new responsibilities, but the Philippines or the Sandwich islands are not more isolated than are ports of our Pacific coast. Hereafter our power must be felt in the Pacific ocean. The mere addition of a few hundred square miles of territory by capture or treaty does not increase our danger.

"You understand, I am on record as favoring the retention of territory that has been acquired by the splendid victories of our arms. I am an American, speaking as such, and my remarks have nothing to do with official duties that I shall undertake on October 1 as a commissioner to the congress of Paris.

"What that body will or will not do, I would not predict if I could. I am talking of the situation as it exists today and as every American citizen can see it. The interests of the United States must be jealously guarded from this hour onward. We have been re-

miss and indifferent in the past. Think of the Virginian massacre. That was the hour in which we should have taught Spain her lesson.

"How do you suppose a similar massacre of American citizens in Havana would be received this afternoon?"

"Why, our warships would be on their way to that port before midnight. That is the difference. And it is well. It is as it should be."

"The United States has seized to be the China of the western continent. We are alive, thank God, and must not be insulted by any power in this world, great or small.

"That's the difference between the United States of the seventies and today.

"And is not the change one that ought to make every patriot glad? Wars are inevitable—or all history is false. Steam power has broadened their arena. No nation is safe. Japan's triumph over China was robbed of most of its value to the victorious nation by the intervention of a stronger power.

"Must Build More Ships.

"Are we to be weak like Japan? Can we contemplate for an instant the interference of any power that shall abridge the majesty and glory laid at our feet by the incomparable Dewey? I say—never. Therefore you may quote me just as strongly as you can as saying: 'More battleships, and after that more cruisers and battleships again. The men will step forward as fast as we can build the ships.'"

"Suppose that Dewey had been defeated at Manila? What might have been the fate of the Hawaiian islands and our Pacific coast from Bering straits to San Diego?"



SENATOR C. K. DAVIS.

CHARGES AGAINST DOCTORS.

Body of Dead Soldier Carries a Row at Camp Thomas.

A Chattanooga special says: A genuine horror was discovered Monday at Camp Thomas by Captain Samuel S. O'Connor, company A, Ninth New York, and will be reported by him to Governor Black. Captain O'Connor, after some hesitation, told the following story:

"Private Nunns, who is a member of a well-to-do New York family, had been transferred from company A, Ninth New York, to the Second division, Third corps, hospital company. He was taken sick over a week ago and was sent to the Second division hospital, where he died Saturday. No report of his death was made to Captain O'Connor, and on Monday he went to the hospital to see how the man was getting along. He found him in a tent adjoining a fever tent on a cot, stark naked, his body had been open and an autopsy performed.

The body was in a horrible state and had lain there since Saturday.

Enraged and shocked at the horrible sight, Captain O'Connor called on the physicians in charge and denounced them in good round terms. Being asked why the body was not dressed, the doctors said the man had no clothes.

"Did he come here naked?" asked Captain O'Connor.

"No; but he had no clothes."

When they heard that the attention of Governor Black, of New York, would be called to the matter, a suit of clothes was instantly found, the body was sponged off and dressed and fixed for the undertaker's care.

The remains of this dead soldier lay right against a tent full of sick men. The effusive odor of the body was something fearful.

Captain O'Connor has preferred charges against Major Smith, Major Raymond and Major Hubbard, doctors in charge at the Second division, Third corps, hospital, and the matter will be investigated, and that thoroughly.

As for the camp, Captain O'Connor says: "In all my years of soldiering I was never camped in so healthy and pleasant a place as the Ninth New York occupies in Chickamauga park. It is model in every way. There is nothing wrong about the camp, the water or natural surroundings; but carelessness and neglect have made a bad condition in spots, while the division hospitals are little better than pest houses, places of death and misery. They are a disgrace to the army and the country."

SCHLEY IS DETACHED.

Admiral, However, Will Draw Full Pay While Serving on the Commission.

An order was issued at the navy department Monday detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, and ordering him to Porto Rico as a member of the evacuating commission, during which time he is authorized to fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans, which will remain in those waters until the commission is ready to return to the United States.

Admiral Schley will be accompanied to Porto Rico by the following members of his staff now attached to the cruiser Brooklyn in New York: Lieutenant J. P. Sears, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., and Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr. The order for Admiral Schley to fly his flag on the New Orleans is made in order to keep him constructively on sea duty while serving on the evacuation committee, thus entitling him to the highest pay of his rank, viz: \$6,000 per annum.

It was for the same reason that the navy department decided to keep Admiral W. S. Sampson in nominal command of the North Atlantic fleet, while he is in Havana as a member of the Cuban evacuation committee. His flag will be displayed on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will take the members of the commission to Havana.

EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS DIES.

Stricken With Paralysis, the End Comes Peacefully.

A special from Wingate, Ind., says: At 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning, at the quiet McHenry homestead, where he was taken immediately after his sudden affliction, ex-Governor Matthews passed away peacefully, surrounded by his wife and all the other members of his immediate family.

Out of respect to the oft expressed wish of Governor Matthews, the body will not be taken to Indianapolis to lie in state at the capital. The funeral will occur at Hazel Bluff farm, the home of the dead ex-governor, near Clinton, Ind.

MEEK THE FIRST KILLED.

Father of a Member of Winslow Crew Is Given Check for \$100.

A dispatch from Fremont, O., says: John Meek, of this county, father of George B. Meek, who was killed on the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas May 11th, has received a letter and a check for \$100. The letter goes to show that young Meek was the first American born sailor killed in the Cuban war.

EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

Unless Present Situation Changes China and England Will Fight.

The Peking correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Tsung-Li-Yatsen and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British ambassador, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude MacDonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

"In support of Sir Claude MacDonald, the fleet has been concentrated at Wei-Hai-Wei and Han-Kow, and all the warships under 5,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yang-Tse river. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russia are cordial. Lord Salisbury has abandoned the policy of the open door, substituting for it a policy of spheres of influence.

"Diplomatic conferences have been of constant occurrence within the last few days. Lord Salisbury insists upon the recognition by the other powers interested in China of the boundaries of Great Britain's 'sphere of influence.' In the same instrument whereby Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is required to acknowledge the paramountcy of England in the Yang-Tse valley and guarantee that our territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

"Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the Nui-Chang railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the financial interest should arbitrate in disputes connected with the Peking Han-Kow railway."

COURTMARTIAL BEGINS

Against Major Gordon and Lieutenant Colonel Reeves of Ray's Regiment.

A special dispatch from Santiago states that one of the first acts of Colonel Ray, of the Third regiment of immunes, on going into camp, was to prefer charges against Lieutenant Colonel Reeves and Major Frank Gordon of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

The courtmartial first began the trial of the case against Colonel Reeves. When it is concluded it will be followed by the trial of Major Gordon.

As these courtmartials are convened by the division commander and the finding must go to Washington for action, it will be some time before the result can be known.

The case against Lieutenant Colonel Reeves was threatened before leaving Savannah on the ground that he was incompetent.

WERE ORDERS DISREGARDED?

Somebody Has Blundered and an Investigation Will Be Had.

A Washington dispatch says: There seems to have been neglect in carrying out the order of the department, No. 116, which allowed 60 cents a day to all soldiers in hospitals, the amount to be a general fund from which could be drawn money to purchase delicacies and necessities for sick soldiers. This order was dated August 10th.

According to the records of the surgeon general's office, it was received there on the 13th, and I sent out to the various officers on the 15th. It should have reached these officers on the 17th, especially those along the Atlantic seaboard. It seems, however, that if it did reach them it was disregarded by many surgeons. The matter is to be investigated.

WILL DEBATE JOINTLY.

Candidates in Tennessee Will Make Things Lively For a Time.

A Nashville dispatch says: There is to be an old time joint canvass of Tennessee from Carter to Shelby this year.

The agreement was made Friday by representatives of the democratic and republican executive committees, and Benton McMillin, the democratic nominee for governor, and James F. Fowler, the republican nominee, will meet in joint debate at forty places in the state.

The campaign will open at Memphis September 6th. After ten speeches in west Tennessee, the candidates will go to east Tennessee for fourteen speeches, and wind up in middle Tennessee with sixteen.

ALGER MAKES REPORT.

Sound Conditions at Camp Wikoff in Satisfactory Shape.

A Washington dispatch says: A telegram from Secretary Alger, at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, was read at the cabinet meeting Friday. In the telegram Secretary Alger stated that he found the existing conditions at the camp fairly satisfactory.

TROUBLE FOR CORTES.

Carlists and Republicans Will Not Attend the Session at Madrid.

A cable dispatch from Madrid states that the Carlist and Republican members of the Cortes have decided not to attend the forthcoming session, and they will issue a manifesto to the country explaining the reasons for their absence.

MISS WINNIE IMPROVES.

Prayers Offered in Churches For Recovery of Daughter of Confederacy.

The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, who is critically ill at Na raganessett Pier, R. I., was slightly improved Sunday. At a consultation Saturday by Dr. John A. Wilcox and Dr. Boche Emmett, of New York, her illness was pronounced to be gastritis. Prayers were offered Sunday for her recovery in the churches.

OVATION TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY

TREMENDOUS CROWDS GREET POPULAR HERO OF SANTIAGO.

ALL WASHINGTONIANS JOINED IN.

Enthusiasm Did Not Prevent Officials From Taking Part in the Reception to Sampson's Subordinate Officer.

A Washington special says: Hobson had his ovation, the Rough Riders had theirs, and Wheeler his, but all three together would not begin to equal the demonstration at the war, state and navy departments Saturday morning in honor of Rear Admiral Schley. There has been nothing like it at the national capital before.

If the officials of the navy department had any doubt as to who was the popular hero of Santiago their doubt was entirely dispelled. The magnitude of the ovation given to Schley about Washington and in front of his hotel was of a most remarkable character. But owing to the sentiments that exist among the heads of the navy department, it was believed that the popular sentiment there could be held in check. Such was not the case.

Crowds had been waiting all morning in front of the great navy department building, and the shout they raised upon his appearance was a signal for those inside that the gallant admiral had arrived. As if by mutual consent, all business was suspended. Not only did the clerks and minor clerks of the war and navy departments leave their desks, but the heads of bureaus joined in the wild rush to welcome the hero. The corridors could not begin to hold the throngs that pushed around him.

General Wilson, head of the engineering department, threw his arms around the admiral's neck and kissed him. For the next ten minutes he was bombarded with embraces and kisses from men and women alike. There must have been forty women who thus displayed their love and admiration for the gallant officer. He stood the ordeal as he must have stood the firing from the Spanish fleet.

While he remained in the department, which was nearly an hour, there was little work done in any bureau. He finally escaped into Captain Crowninshield's office, where the door was locked. From here he worked his way to various bureaus until he emerged from the building.

He was to have taken the 11:45 train, but it was impossible to break through the human barricade which had been thrown up around him.

Over at the white house there was one man who realized he had not done the wrong thing in hoping every honor upon this naval hero. He received every ovation with modesty, almost shrinking at times from the popular exhibition of approval. He is a small, spare man, not as large as his picture would indicate, but one cannot come within forty yards of him without feeling his personal magnetism.

Saturday afternoon Admiral Schley left for Maryland, the state of his birth, which is waiting with open arms to welcome him.

LATEST MANILA NEWS.

The Olympia and Raleigh Sent to Hong Kong to Be Docked.

A cable dispatch from Manila under date of August 28th says: Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariff. Business is brisk.

The United States warships Olympia and Raleigh have gone to Hong Kong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

General Merritt will sail on the steamship China on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the peace conference. No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo upon any subject, although circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

The situation, although undoubtedly unsatisfactory, remains unchanged, pending a final settlement.

JAPAN IS SATISFIED.

Duck Says Hawaiian Annexation Is Taken Quietly By Japanese.

Minister Beck, at Tokyo, writes the department of state that he has observed no dissatisfaction there in consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, since annexation became accomplished. The government and people alike seem to be satisfied that our government will fully protect the rights and interests of Japan and of Japanese subjects in those islands. On the part of the public press he has known of no unkind expressions because of the United States annexing these islands.

TRANSPORTS REACH MONTAUK.

They Brought Up Several Hundred Men From Santiago—Four Deaths On Board.

The transports Yucatan, Hudson and Catalina arrived at Montauk Point Friday with several hundred men from Santiago. The arrival of the ships was reported to the war department by General Wheeler, in command of Camp Wikoff. During the voyage, four deaths occurred on the Yucatan, one on the Hudson and nine on the Catalina.