PEACE COMMISSION.

Paris Newspapers Kicking Without Knowledge of Facts.

CLAIM UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

OF AMERICANS IN PRESENTING THEIR REPLY IN ENGLISH, BUT THE AMERICAN TRANSLATOR HAS DONE HIS WORK WITHOUT BEING CALLED DOWN ONCE BY THOSE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The newspapers of this city, after yesterday's meeting of the peace commissions, seemed to have gathered from some source or other the impression that the Spanish commissioners have cause for complaint against the Americans because the latter presented their replies to the Spanish proposals in English, and without a Spanish translation of the document. There is no basis for complaint on this subject. The president of the Spanish commission, Senor Montero Rios, and Judge Day, the president of the American commission, agreed that, owing to the length of the document, all concerned might be spared the reading of matter which is usually translated in writing into Spanish for the benefit of Senor Montero Rios and the two members of the Spanish commission who do not understand English.

Each side, up to the present, has made its own written translations, but the Americans alone have supplied an interpreter, instead of furnishing an interpreter for their side, as they might have been expected to do. The American interpreter is Arthur Ferguson, and the Spaniards have marvelled at the facility with which he did his work. They have never once checked him or corrected him in the slightest degree.

In view of the facts in the case, some of the references of the Paris newspapers this morning are interesting.

Regarding yesterday's meeting, the Figaro says: "The American commissioners contented themselves with producing a long memorandum written in English. After having deposited this upon the table, they left the task of translating it to the Spanish commissioners, apologizing courteously for its length and difficulties of translation. They then retired. The situation then at present is as follows: The Americans persist in refusing to take over the Cuban debt, and exact the cession of the Philippines. The Spaniards, on their side, refuse to cede the archipelago." The Petit Bleu says: "All diplomatic forms were outraged by the Americans at yesterday's sitting. It is customary in such cases to read the memorandum presented to the other side. The Americans, however, contented themselves with throwing it, written in English, upon the table."

Continuing, the Petit Bleu says: "A member of the Spanish commission has remarked that his colleagues can never admit the claims of America in regard to the Philippines. The protocol says the treaty of peace shall determine the disposition and control of the Philippines, and the Americans now claim that disposition means that the colony shall be surrendered to America. This Spain can never admit."

The Petit Bleu expresses its belief in the early rupture of the negotiations.

The Rappell says: "A Spanish commissioner has declared that the Spaniards will yield only to force in the question of the Philippine Islands." Continuing, the Rappell asserts that it anticipates the rupture of the negotiations at an early date, adding: "The country which started out as the liberator of Cuba now threatens war, although her demands as to Cuba have been acceded to, because she cannot annex territory which played no part in the bringing on of the war. We preferred the liberator of Cuba to the oppressor of Spain."

CARNEGIE'S SPEECH

At the Annual Banquet of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, which was held at the Hotel Schenley to-night.

Covers were laid for 500 and about the board were seated the most prominent manufacturers, bankers and merchants of the Iron City. After dealing with local issues and congratulating the citizens of Pittsburgh for the great advances made in recent years, Mr. Carnegie turned his attention to national affairs, and in part said:

It would be difficult to imagine a society of men better calculated to preserve and advance the material interests of a city, or better qualified to exert a commanding influence even upon questions of national import. You are non-sectarian, men of all sects and of no sects, and of all parties and of no parties—for I take it even the Mugwump enters your gate, but I hope, if he attends your banquets, that he has some regard for the weak spot of his species—his digestion. The habitual fault-finder is not, by any means, a useless member, but I have noticed that he is not generally blessed with such remarkable digestive powers, as I fear are needed for banquets like yours. Your members are men experienced in affairs, and, therefore, upon all business questions. The united chambers of commerce, in older lands, speak upon business questions with great authority—so must they soon with us, and always with increasing authority, since they be the men who best know all the factors, and it is knowledge of a subject which gives men or organizations the right to speak and the right to be listened to.

It will not be claimed by the most earnest exponent of democracy that the masses of the people can or do form sound judgments of themselves upon intricate public questions, but what we do hold who believe that government of the people by the people is best, is that the masses of our republic are so intelligent as to be able to weigh what men of special knowledge laid before them, and that education has made them teachable.

There are two kinds of valuable knowledge, first that which we possess—the other the knowledge how or where to find what we do not possess—almost equally important with the first. Now in this second kind of knowledge, the masses are more or less proficient, hence the duty of the specialist, or public man who knows is to proclaim the truth upon any and every subject he has studied, trusting the people to receive his advice, and, in the end, to judge wisely, rejecting the injurious and adopting the beneficial. Chambers of commerce, therefore, have before them the duty of proclaiming boldly the true course upon any subject pertaining to matters specially under their purview. This differs somewhat, as you no doubt have concluded, from the view taken by the average politician, who is naturally tempted to give to the people not what he knows is really best, but what is at the moment most palatable. He thinks of what they favor now in their uninstructed state, not what it behooves them to think because conducive to their permanent good. The chambers of commerce throughout the country, on the contrary, have to consider not what doctrines will make votes, but what the masses, for their own good should be induced to vote. Performing this high function, your organizations have no mean place in the service of our country. The President or governor who fails in a crisis to give the people his real opinion as to what is best is contemptible.

Gentlemen, there is not a district in this world to which the Pittsburgh district cannot to-day send steel and pay the freight and deliver that steel as cheap or cheaper than it can be made at the point of delivery, if we except Colorado, to which the freight is greater than the difference in the cost of manufacture at the two points. Should the south be successful in its present attempt to manufacture steel, we may have to except another point. Colorado excepted the Pittsburgh district has the whole world, to-day, at its feet. Pittsburgh is indeed the Steel City."

DON'T LOOK.

Very Dangerous, but If Left to Itself, It is Death—A Wheeling Case.

There are some diseases that do not arouse our sympathy—the disease is not deep—and therefore our sympathy is shallow. But we very often make a very serious mistake—such as calling backache a light affliction. Backache means kidney trouble every time, and if you don't drive it away, it will never go of its own accord, without taking you with it. But it does not continue simply as backache. Soon this urine becomes affected, either too much of it or too little, and in either case it is only expelled with pain—acute pain. Then comes the sediment stage, which means cutting, sandy deposits and sometimes stones like kernels of corn. Then follows Diabetes or Bright's Disease. Don't you think backache dangerous? We do, but we must add just a few words, and they are: Doan's Kidney Pills cure every time, and all stages of kidney disease, but it is always best to keep as far from the danger line as possible, and the cure is easier.

Mrs. Scott Liston, residing at No. 23 South Huron street, says: "My daughter Bertie caught a heavy cold which settled in her kidneys, and in spite of everything we could do she got steadily worse, doctors prescribed for her and bottle after bottle of medicine was used, but it did not do any good. She had such steady bearing down pains across the kidneys, dreadful headaches, spells of dizziness, that at times she could scarcely get around; was always tired and distressed; restless and irritable, and arose in the morning unrefreshed and weak, in fact, her whole system seemed to be affected and nothing seemed to do the least bit of good. I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at the Logan Drug Co., for her. She felt relief from the first few doses and continued them until two boxes had been taken. She is now as strong as ever she was, sleeps well, and feels well in every way. Many of our friends remarked the improvement in appearance. We recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and would not be without them for any consideration."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

THROUGH SPANISH GLASSES.

How the American Peace Commissioners Appear to the Correspondent of the "Imparcial."

The Madrid "Imparcial" recently printed the following, telegraphed by its Paris correspondent:

"The presence of the North American commission at the Hotel Continental attracted the attention of all their fellow travelers. They do not appear as a delegation of diplomats, but like a Cook's caravan. There are some of all sorts; ladies more or less young; children and even a nurse. Ten landaus are stationed all the time in front of the hotel. The luggage of the delegates filled ten omnibuses.

"Davis, senator from Minnesota, and president of the committee on foreign affairs in the senate, enjoys a reputation in matters of international law. He exercises a great influence in the commission, and likewise in the senate.

"Gray is the member from Delaware: is a fluent orator, a frank man, an expert advocate. He was a great partisan of Cleveland's, is the youngest member of the commission, and is fifty-eight years old. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party.

"Frye, senator from Maine, has passed a quarter of a century in the American Congress. His politics were recently enunciated in a famous speech, in which he said that he desired that America should possess all that was necessary for the future commercial supremacy of the Confederate republic, taking care that international laws should not be thereby violated, and working in such a manner that the conduct of the government and of the Yankee people should be justified.

"Whitelaw Reid is proprietor of one of the American newspapers, which has done the most harm to Spain. He has been minister of the United States in Paris, and is thus known in society here.

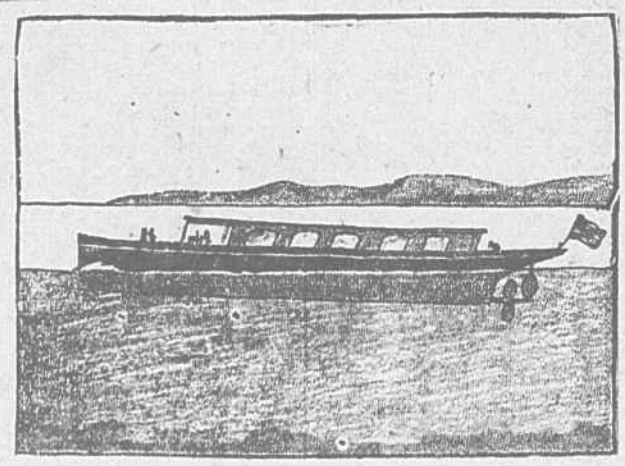
"Finally, there is the president of the commission of peace, the former minister of state, Mr. Day, who, unfortunately, is too well known politically here. His figure is that of a small man, short and thin, careless in dress, sickly in appearance, with sallow checks and prominent cheek bones.

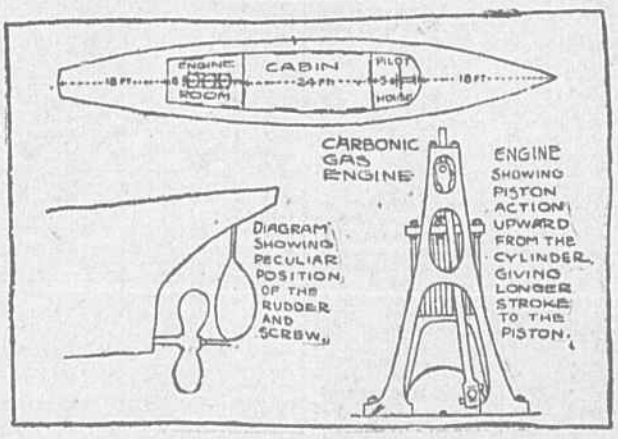
"To make up the total of the caravan there are, besides the five plenipotentiaries and their respective wives, Messrs. Moore, McArthur, Brancgan, Rodriguez, Ferguson, San Martin, Taylor and their respective wives; Messrs. Spear, Carvin, Stark, Buck and Mesdames Atkinson, MacNaughton and Strong, these latter stenographers.

"It is the first time that women appear, however indirectly, in diplomatic negotiations. The number of the commission is thirty-four members. Not one of them brings a servant."

A BAD INJUN ON THE WARPATH.

Geronimo, chief of the Chippewas, is said to have escaped from the camp where he and fifty other Indians were under cover. Geronimo is one of the toughest old fighters of the old-time Indians. The report that he is actually at large is not credited, for it is believed that he is only away on a pleasure trip such as only Indians can enjoy; but if he is really roaming the country with his braves he is an object to be feared. He was being taken back to the Indian reservation from the Omaha Exposition.





A FORTY-FIVE MILE AN HOUR BOAT.

Uncle Sam has had offered to him as a torpedo boat by Captain Louis N. Towns a craft which Captain Towns anticipates will go forty-five miles an hour. Captain Towns is now building this wonderful boat at his shipyards in College Point, L. I.

The new boats is 70 feet long and 7 feet wide, will be fitted with a 1,000 horse-power carbonic gas motor, which is expected to drive her at a forty-five knot gait, and, if the captain's friends are to be believed, she will make the far-famed Turbinia look like a ferryboat. The engine, which is fitted with three cylinders, is to have a working pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and as there will be no boiler and all the tubing is under the floor, no unnecessary space will be occupied by machinery. The captain has also invented a new speed propeller wheel, which is three feet in circumference and so arranged that the blades cannot jump out of the water. Work on the boat, which is to cost $6,000, will be begun in a few days.

Cruelty to Sailors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Fifteen sailors of the steam whaling bark Belvidere, filed a libel against the bark in the United States district court. They allege that they shipped for a twelve months whaling cruise and that they were frozen in all winter in the Arctic sea near Point Barrow, and that when the vessel got away and reached Port Clarence at the expiration of their term of service they asked to be discharged. They aver that the master, Captain Mallard, not only refused to comply with their request but kept them virtually prisoners on board the bark for eight months longer. Charges of cruelty are also made and damages are demanded.

Critical Situation at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ills., Nov. 10.—William Lynch, who was employed by the Pana Coal Company up to the time of the strike, has been shot at by negroes and run into the house. Then they shot through the house of a widow, Mrs. McIntyre, who was taking care of her sick daughter. The negroes in the Flathill district came running out and began to shoot in all directions. They kept shooting until the militia arrived on the scene. When the shooting began many women and children ran to Captain Butler, of Company B, for protection. As far as known no person was struck by the bullets. Things are in such a state that it is dangerous for anyone to go out in the mining district at night. The citizens say that if something is not done before long there will be an outbreak and every negro and operator will be killed. It was impossible to arrest any of the negroes.

Japan's New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The following is the complete list of the new cabinet of Japan completed on the 8th inst:

Marquis Yamagata, prime minister; County Matsugata, minister of finance; Marquis Saigo, minister of interior; Admiral Kabayama, minister of education; Viscount Aoki, minister of foreign affairs; General Katsura, minister of army; Viscount Yoshikawa, minister of communication; Vice Admiral Yamamoto, minister of navy; Mr. Kiyonra, minister of justice; Mr. Sone, minister of commerce and agriculture.

HELENA, DUCHESS OF AOSTA.
From the First Photograph Taken After the Birth of the Little Aosta.

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta are happy over the birth of an heir to the dynasty of Savoy, for in their grand old Italian palace there reposes in a mother-of-pearl and silver cradle as promising a bit of pink flesh as ever nestled in a mass of silk and lace, surounded by a retinue of attendants.

With the birth of the infant came another triumph for Dr. Schenck, the celebrated Austrian embryolist, who a year ago startled the world with the announce of his theory of the control of sex, and under whose treatment the mother had been for some time.

The Duchess of Aosta was before he marriage Princess Helena of Orleans and there is a romantic story afloat that she, too, enjoys a peculiar satisfaction in the birth of the boy, as it, in a measure, assures her accomplishment of a bit of spite which she holds against Leo XIII. The pope, it is said, opposed her marriage to the Duke on religious grounds, the house of Orleans being one of the strongest Catholic families in Europe and the dynasty of Savoy entaining cordial opposition to the temporal power of the Papal See made such a union seem more than sacrilegious in the eyes of his Holiness, and he is accused of having taken measures to prevent it.

The Duchess relies for her winning card upon the fact that the boy may some day be King of Italy. His father is next in succession after the Prince of Naples, who is in delicate health and without issue.

This is the third success for Dr. Schenck in his treatment among the nobility and royal families of Europe, the other two having been the Archduchess Frederick of Austria and the beautiful Countess of Warwick, better known as Lady Brooke.