The Kansas City Journal.

VOLUME XLI. NO. 63. KANSAS CITY, AUGUST 12, 1898.—TEN PAGES. FRIDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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"Agricultural Hall" Is Not Satisfactory to the People. Let a Better Name Be Chosen

IT IS NOT POPULAR

MANY OBJECTIONS MADE TO AGRICULTURAL HALL.

THE OLD NAME IN FAVOR

CONVENTION HALL SUITED THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the General Fund Write to The Journal Protesting Against the New Appellation—What the People Say.

A great many people contributed money to the fund to build a convention hall under the impression that when it was completed it would still retain the name of Convention hall. All of the soliciting of funds was done in the name of convention hall; the buttons that sold at $1 each were convention hall buttons; the entire movement was directed toward the construction of a convention hall. As one of the contributors said last night:

"The people didn't give their money to build an Agricultural hall, nor a Floricultural hall; neither was it given for a Horticultural hall. We have swapped horses in the middle of the stream and got the worst of the trade."

The change of name of the new hall does not meet with anything like the approval that it should in order to be binding. The hall was built by the people—the name given it should be acceptable to the people. Reporters for The Journal yesterday interviewed citizens in various walks of life in order to get expressions on the change of name made by the committee. They are given below and it will be seen that the name "Agricultural hall" was not received with favor by the public. The Journal has also received a number of communications on the change of name, some of which follow:

To The Journal.

I am disgusted with the name chosen for our convention hall, and during the past two days have taken pains to get the opinions of over eighty citizens as to the appropriateness of the name, "Agricultural hall." Without a single exception all object to it on the ground that it does not apply in any way but one to the purposes for which the hall may be used. I don't believe you could find a dozen intelligent people in the whole town outside of the naming committee that favors it. Can't steps be taken to have it rechristened? H. F. C.

Kansas City, Aug. 11.

To The Journal.

If the new convention hall "has been named for all time," as has been stated by an afternoon paper, I suppose it will be useless to raise objection, but if the majority of the people of Kansas City feel as I do, and as scores of others with whom I have talked do, about the name that has been selected, I don't see why the matter cannot be reconsidered and a more appropriate name substituted for the building. "Agricultural hall"! Pumpkins and pigs and farm machinery! What has the fact that Kansas City is the business center of the richest agricultural section on earth got to do with the naming of such an institution, anyhow? Is it to be forever known as an agricultural show building, when that is only one of scores of purposes for which it may be used? This is certainly the idea that will always impress strangers, and it must constantly grate on the ears of those to whom it becomes most familiar. The name is ridiculously inappropriate. It doesn't fit Kansas City. It doesn't harmonize with the metropolitan atmosphere of the place. It will not even suit the country people, who look for more original names, at least, for city institutions. While there is no nobler word in the English dictionary than "agriculture," there is no sense in using it where it does not belong. As between "Agricultural hall" and "The Pallaseum," I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred of our citizens would favor the latter. It has the merit of being original. It takes the place of "Coliseum," commemorates our patron goddess, has a pleasant sound, and, in its application to the building, would be comprehensive enough to suit all purposes for which it is intended. "Agricultural hall" comprehends nothing but an agricultural exhibit. Any one of a dozen names that have been suggested would be more appropriate than the one chosen, and you hear people everywhere on the streets and in business houses proclaiming against the contracted name decided upon by the committee. Now it seems to me that the citizens who have contributed to the building of the hall should be given a chance to vote on a name, and I make a motion to that effect.

A HALL CONTRIBUTOR.

To The Journal.

Permit an humble contributor to the erection of the convention hall to register his protest against naming it Agricultural hall. The name is wholly without fitness. It describes neither the building nor its purposes; nor does it indicate even remotely the circumstances attending its founding and construction. Assuredly these matters should be kept in view in choosing a name. To say that Kansas City is in a fertile land is an explanation which fails to explain. Such reason for so naming this hall is no reason whatever. Kansas City, as a city, would amount to but little were it not for the ocean to which the products of the field are sent for a market and from which this city, as a seat of the trade, receives imports in exchange. Yet "Ocean hall" as a name for our chief assembly building, though really as appropriate as Agricultural hall, would not be considered for a moment by anybody. Agricultural hall in fact is a misnomer. It is an appellation rather than a name.

If we owe it to the farmers to be complimentary to them, why not come out squarely in plain English and call the building "Farmers' hall"? No one has ever heard that in this country. As a matter of courtesy to large cities, people in towns or villages are called on to name their chief meeting places after the names of the cities wherein they exchange the products of the soil for manufactures. Such compliments between the country and the town—the two parts of a common whole—are unnecessary. The name objected to indicates in a city like ours of wealth, enterprise and intelligence what may be called a lack of culture. It shows a crudeness which critics unjustly claim to be inseparable from young communities. This community, though young, really embodies the latest expression in town building of the Anglo-Saxon race. Its population as a whole is composed of the elite of American manhood and womanhood, who alone have the courage and energy required to leave the older states and devote their lives and talents to the upbuilding of a new city.

To name the chief place of assembly of a great city Agricultural hall seems a return to village life; it joins in quite well with calling the chief thoroughfare Main street. Main street as a name, for example would not be well received by either New Yorkers or Americans generally in exchange for Broadway. To hear vaudeville and "Brass Monkey" plays in opera houses, so styled, and listen to Melba or Nordica in grand opera in an agricultural hall is at the very least an incongruity, and we owe it to ourselves to have as little of that quality as possible in our municipal makeup. To pass from Agricultural hall and Main street to parks and boulevards with such names as Paseo and Grand concourse seems a transition in nomenclature rather abrupt.

If we intend living up to our aims, aspirations and destiny we should drop Agricultural hall as a name for our city palace. Why, indeed, should not the owners—the contributors of the money which pays for the building—have been called on each to choose a name?

I suggest that the newspapers permit their readers to propose names for the new building, and from those it would be easy to select a suitable name. This or a similar course would certainly be satisfactory to the directory as well as to all concerned.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To The Journal.

I notice your article headed "Naming the Big Hall."

First—Ask your subscribers to send a name and from the tens of thousands you will get ideas that will assist or result in a good name for your hall.

Second—Don't, for your own sake, or the sake of your own people, adopt a long name that will cover everything from a keg of beer to a temperance lecture.

Third—If you want to give it a name that will be the most proper, call it Political hall, as there will never be any gathering there from a dog show to a hen convention but what will have politics in it. Your city as a political center is Stone blind on everything else. You have Bland men and Valliant men and Cowbiards and if you would take a Warner you would have less politics and Moore Fax-on K. C.

Fourth—If you would call it as it should be called, after the men who did more for your city from its youth to his death, you would call it Bullene hall.

F. W. R.

Lawrence, Kas., Aug. 10.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Expressions From the Public Regarding the Change of Name of Convention Hall.

Reporters for The Journal yesterday interviewed various citizens on the change of name of convention hall. Here is the way the public regards the change:

Wallace Love, superintendent of buildings—"It is a very inappropriate name. 'Convention Hall' is not quite expressive or comprehensive enough, but it covers the case much better than 'Agricultural Hall.' It does seem to me that a better name could have been found. I haven't heard anybody express his satisfaction at the name selected."

City Engineer Henry A. Wise—"I think the name is entirely inappropriate. I should call it 'Convention' hall. That's what it will be much more than an agricultural exposition hall. While it is true that other gatherings than conventions will be held in the building, yet it is generally understood that convention halls are used for other purposes, while the term 'Agricultural' hall is misleading. 'Convention' hall gives an idea of size suitable for smaller gatherings, while 'Agricultural' hall gives the impression of a place where county fairs are held."

Walter M. Davis, assistant postmaster—"I think 'Convention' hall is the best name for the building. That's what I gave my money for. To call the building 'Agricultural' hall is to convey the impression that it is a place where fancy pumpkins are being exhibited and baby shows are held."

A. J. Shirk, health officer—"It ought to be called 'Convention' hall if no better name can be found. I don't think 'Agricultural' hall fills the bill at all. It is clumsy and inexpressive. Nobody will stop to think of the fine theories about Kansas City being in the center of a great agricultural empire."

W. C. Winsborough, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association—"I don't like the name very well. I think there is quite a feeling among the manufacturers that some name should have been given which would have in some way recognized the fact that if was the very successful home product show, gotten up almost entirely by the manufacturers of Kansas City, which called the attention of the people strongly to the need of such a place and made it possible to raise the money to build it. While it is true this is an agricultural country, yet it is a manufacturing center also, and we hope to largely increase this feature of our city. A name would have pleased me better which conveyed some recognition of this fact."

P. T. Hamm, president of the board of trade—"I think the name was a very good selection. I do not know of anything which would have been any better."

E. D. Bigelow, secretary board of trade—"I see no objection to the name. It suits me first rate."

Henry Goss, Goss Heating and Plumbing Company—"I don't like it. I think it is not a good name for it."

R. B. Garnett, attorney, 1028 New York Life building—"Oh, Agricultural hall is all right, this is a sort of an agricultural town. Still I like Convention hall better. They raised the money under the name Convention hall, and they ought to be estopped, as lawyers say, from making a change in it now."

W. W. Nelson, real estate dealer, Nelson building—"I don't like the name Agricultural hall at all. I think Convention hall would be much better."

Dr. Tyree, oculist, Rialto building—"I don't like the name. Convention hall would be much better, I think. We might get a national convention in it some of these days, and then that name would be all right. The hall is built for the purpose of attracting conventions and that name would suit it."

C. R. Teas, general agent Wells, Fargo & Co. Express—"I don't like the name Agricultural hall. It conveys the idea of cheapness like the temporary buildings called agricultural halls at every little county fair in the country. The name only means one thing and is not broad enough for the building. It is a fine building, and it ought to have a name which would be distinctive and mean something at the same time."

William H. Lucas, manager of the Brooklyn avenue street railway—"I think the name the committee has chosen a very good one, though I liked the old one of 'Convention Hall' well enough. I do not approve of naming a public building of that sort after any person."

Justice W. C. Ebert—"I do not like the name of Agricultural hall. The name, 'Convention Hall,' by which we have been calling it, suits me better than anything else I have heard suggested."

Colonel Theodore S. Case—"I think 'Convention Hall' as good a name as can be found. It expresses what we expect the building to be. There is no special fitness in the name the committee has chosen."

Justice Owen W. Krueger—"What has become of that name a committee paid $25 for two or three years ago? Pallasaeum, I think it was. It might do. I'll be glad to have the hall by any name."

E. G. Vaughan, secretary of the Northeast Street Railway Company—"I wouldn't like to suggest any name, as I haven't given the matter any thought. I liked 'Convention Hall' very well, though, and see no reason why it should have been changed."

Superintendent J. M. Greenwood—"The name 'Agricultural hall' seems to me inappropriate. It suggests an agricultural exhibit. Something of that sort may find a place in the hall, but it will not be typical of its uses. 'Convention hall' is much better. It carries the right idea with it. I should like to have it known the country over, as the 'Convention hall' of Kansas City."

George T. Stockham, manager of the Midland—"A rose would smell as sweet under any other name. It does not make any difference what they call the place, it is the management of it that is going to make it a success. If it is run in the interest of a few men it is going to be a failure, but if in the interest of Kansas City it will succeed in spite of any name they can give it."

L. J. Stewart, of the Stewart Undertaking Company—"The name Agricultural hall gives one the idea of the main building of a country town, where they have only one big attraction a year, and that is the county fair. I don't think the name appropriate for Kansas City, but it is named now, and what is the use to kick?"

C. F. Hall, of the Implement Trade Journal—"I do not like the new name at all. I have heard many people condemn it and none defend it."

Dr. W. S. Wheeler—"It is urged that the hall should be called Agricultural hall because of the central location of Kansas City in the agricultural district of the country. Now, as a matter of fact, the country has not contributed anything to amount to anything to build the hall and I do not see why it should be given a name suggestive of a county fair on that account. My preference would be Auditorium. The old building of that name is gone and I understand will not be rebuilt. Auditorium is the more euphonious, though I think either Auditorium or Convention hall would be preferable to Agricultural hall."

B. Davidson, of the Carroll-Davidson Undertaking Company—"It should be called Convention hall because that is what it is built for, and it don't make any difference what you call it, people coming here for a meeting there will ask us and look in the directories for Convention hall any way. It would save lots of trouble to call it Convention hall."

W. H. Kendie—"Convention hall is nearer to a description of the purpose for which the hall is to be used. Agricultural hall suggests a fair ground and don't seem right to me. It seems to me that almost any man connected with the building of the hall could sit down and in a short time think up a better name than any that has been suggested so far."

Alex Montville, Wabash ticket agent—"What do they want to change the name for? I understood it was settled as Convention hall some time ago. When they get it done I suppose some fellow will buy up all the stock and call it by his own name or give it some other name. Why didn't they let good enough alone? Convention hall suited me."

Superintendent E. J. Sanford, Union depot—"Build a fence around it now and call it Country Fair What's the matter with that for a name. Make your fence a high one, though."

Justice Ben Spitz—"I don't care what they call it, so they get it done. I haven't thought about the name."

Judge D. D. Hoag, of Wyandotte—"It is not going to be a fair ground building, but a general place to round up big audiences and conventions. Auditorium or Convention hall would be more appropriate."

Judge Gates, of the circuit court—"Splendid. Do not think that a better name than Agricultural hall could be found."

Recorder Queal—"It has not been particularly called to my attention, but it seems to me that Agricultural hall is a very appropriate name."

County Marshal Chiles—"I see no objections to the name of Agricultural hall. It is certainly indicative of what the hall will be largely used for."

Attorney Silverman—"It seems to me a good name, yet there are those who may think that Kansas City does not owe its existence entirely to agriculture, and the strides made of late years in manufactures would seem to give ground for the selection of a general name."

J. W. Wagner—"I don't like the name Agricultural hall at all; neither do I like the idea of calling it after any one man. We have all helped to build the hall, and we all ought to be represented in some way in the name of it. We are none of us agriculturists, nor do we frequently have agricultural displays in Kansas City. Stock hall would come a whole lot nearer telling the true story for Kansas City. The name should represent the people of Kansas City. I don't much like People's hall, but that is the idea that should be in the name. But, better still, call it the Kansas City hall, or the Kansas City auditorium. Either of those names is a whole lot nearer the right idea than Agricultural hall."

W. C. Edwards, ex-secretary of state of Kansas—"I don't think Agricultural hall an appropriate name for such a hall in Kansas City. It is not a fair ground building and it seems to me they ought to be able to find a more suitable name for it."

A. W. Miller, proprietor Saratoga restaurant—"I think it is a very poor name. I shall not go to the new hall to buy supplies for my restaurant, and I don't think anyone would allow me to if I wanted to. There is nothing agricultural about the place. Some classical or musical name would be much nearer the proper thing."

Harry Grattan, manager labor headquarters—"Have they captured some agriculturists to put in the new hall, or are they naming it in honor of Senator Peffer and the other Kansas Populists? Call it the Kansas City hall or the Kansas City Auditorium and be done with it. Kansas City has built it in a truer sense than it has done anything else, and it will be the proper thing to name the hall the Kansas City hall, for that is what it is."

COFFINS WERE TRANSPOSED.

Body of Captain Sherman, of Kansas, Put Off at Cincinnati Yesterday by Mistake.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 11.—A shocking scene occurred here to-day when the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Winkleman were about to be lowered into the grave. She died in New York, and her remains were taken from the train to Spring Grove cemetery. On the same train were the remains of Captain W. D. Sherman, a Kansas volunteer, wounded at Santiago. It was not intended to open the Winkleman casket here, but a sister of the deceased made the request at the grave.

When the undertaker discovered that he had the remains of a captain in uniform, and not those of the aged lady, he did all he could to appease the doubly distressed relatives. The baggageman put off the wrong casket. The remains of Mrs. Winkleman were on the St. Louis express car from Cincinnati. The railway officials telegraphed for the return of the Winkleman casket, and that of Captain Sherman was sent on the next train. The remains of Captain Sherman were accompanied by Miss Wyer. When Captain Sherman was wounded and brought to the hospital at Washington, his case was not considered serious.

Miss Wyer came to Washington for their marriage on the date previously fixed. While she was en route East the captain became worse and died a few hours before she reached him at Washington. Efforts are being made to prevent her from being doubly distressed by knowing of the accident, although she will find on arrival in St. Louis to-morrow morning that the casket has been delayed.

YALE LEAVES SOME BEHIND.

Desire of Negro Volunteers for a Last Drink Costs Them a Trip to Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale with the Eighth Illinois volunteers and a number of nurses on board, sailed for Santiago this afternoon.

A number of the volunteers were left behind. They had "run the guard" to get drinks at various saloons and did not reach the American line pier until after the vessel left. Several officers were among those left behind.

After the Yale had started for Santiago six sick and wounded members of the Eighth Illinois were found by the police on pier 17, North river. They were removed to the Hudson street hospital for medical and surgical treatment. One of the wounded men was hurt by falling from the train and the other said he had been injured in Camp Tanner.

FEVER GAINS A LITTLE.

General Shafter's Report for Wednesday Shows More New Cases Than Recoveries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following is General Shafter's sanitary report for August 10:

Total number of sick, 3,255; total number fever cases, 2,151; total number new cases of fever, 3[illegible]; total number fever cases returned to duty, 235. Deaths August 10: Private Frank Fuller, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan; typhoid fever; Sergeant Arthur H. Henri, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Richard W. Johnson, Company G, First Illinois, yellow fever; William J. Moseley, Company H, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private M. Thompson, Troop G, Tenth cavalry, yellow fever; Private Harvey McGuire, Company E, Sixth infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William J. Waters, Company B, Eighth infantry, typhoid pneumonia; Private Herman W. Goetz, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corporal John Dunn, Company B, Eighth infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private P. V. Vesper, Company M, Second Massachusetts, acute diarrhoea.

WORK OF THE WANDA ENDED.

Resumption of Cable Communication Leaves Nothing for Dispatch Boats to Do.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steam yacht Wanda, Captain Miller, which has been in the service of the Associated Press for nearly four months as a dispatch boat, accompanying the American fleet and army in West Indian waters, arriver here from Porto Rico this morning, having touched at Nassau en route, and having covered the distance of about 2,200 knots in six days under easy steam. On board were Colonel Charles S. Diehl, assistant general manager; Mrs. E. R. Johnstone and Mr. N. C. Wright, staff correspondents. The Wanda has steamed more than 16,000 knots in carrying news to the cable stations in Jamaica, Hayti and St. Thomas, since leaving New York, on May 3. The yacht witnessed the bombardment of the defenses outside of Santiago, was present at the landing of the troops at Daiquiri and Siboney, Cuba; witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet, having on that occasion taken on board eleven surviving officers and men of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and was present at the landing of the American troops at Ponce, Porto Rico. Now that cable communication has been restored in Eastern Cuba and Southern Porto Rico, the necessity for dispatch boats has ceased, for a time at least.

The Wanda has on board a relic of the great sea fight off Santiago, a six-pounder quick firing gun taken from the deck of the Spanish cruiser Oquendo by the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia. The Wanda brings mail from the fleet off Porto Rico, and also carries mail from Nassau, owing to the irregularity with which steamers now touch at that British port.

PLACE FOR HOBSON'S FATHER.

President McKinley Appoints Him Postmaster, Although He Is a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The president to-day appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimac fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his Republican fellow townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

Invited to Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President McKinley and Secretary Alger have been invited to visit Chattanooga and Chickamauga. The secretary says that it is impossible for them to leave Washington at this time.

Money Sent to Merritt's Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Secretary French, of the national relief committee, to-day cabled to United States Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong $1,000 with instructions to use the money to buy food and supplies for the troops at Manila.

"OUR NAVAL VICTORIES."

Over 9,000 People Witness the Initial Production of Kiralfy's New Show.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Over 9,000 people attended the initial production of "Our Naval Victories," by Imre Kiralfy, at Madison Square garden to-night. The idea of the "American naval show" was to create correct reproductions of the American and Spanish warships which have taken part in the recent naval engagements. The entire arena of Madison Square garden was transformed into a basin holding 1,600,000 gallons of water. In this basin to-night, Dewey's victory, the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the other naval events of interest were produced with an accuracy and fidelity which delighted the spectators. Among those who witnessed the production was Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson.

COL. BROADHEAD'S WILL.

Entire Estate, Excepting $100 to Each of the Children, Left to the Widow.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The will of Colonel James O. Broadhead, ex-United States minister to Switzerland, who died at his residence here early Sunday morning, was filed for probate to-day. It is every brief and was executed September 26, 1895. He leaves $100 to each of his three children and the rest of the estate is left to his widow. The will recites that the estate is barely sufficient to maintain her and her family in comfort.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTIVE.

Toledo Man to Leave for Porto Rico Soon to Experiment for the Government.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 11.—Nelson G. Trefry, of this city, leaves in a few days for Porto Rico under government contract to begin experiment on a discovery of a yellow fever preventive. Trefry has satisfied the agricultural department that a peculiar plant he discovered in South America which matures in thirty days will prevent fever infection in the vicinity where grown.

WAR IS OVER

Spanish Cabinet Approves the Peace Protocol.

TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY

Suspension of Hostilities to Be Ordered at Once.

NAVAL WAR BOARD'S PLEA

Members Want to Impose Further Peace Conditions.

TOO LATE FOR ANY CHANGES

War Vigorously Prosecuted Up to the Last Minute.

No Cessation of Hostilities Ordered as Yet and the Order Will Not Be Given Until Protocol Is Actually Signed—Manila May Yet Be Taken by Force.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The government has received the protocol, and the cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it.

The government will wire M. Cambon to-night empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance.

Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions.

They expect it will be signed at Washington to-morrow (Friday) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced at once.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

The Associated Press bulletin from Madrid announcing that the Spanish cabinet had approved the peace protocol and that the French ambassador would receive instructions to sign it was very gratifying to the administration, but it was expected that such would be the course of the Spanish government.

It is confidently expected that the signatures will be affixed to this document to-morrow and immediately thereafter both governments will begin carrying out its provisions. The first will be the cessation of hostilities, followed immediately by the occupation of Manila by General Merritt and the United States troops under his command, the occupation of San Juan in Porto Rico by General Miles, and the evacuation of that island by the Spanish forces.

It is believed that there will be delay in the evacuation of Havana, Matanzas and other Spanish strongholds in Cuba, as some difficulties are anticipated in arranging for a proper form of government of Cuba, and because there is no desire to hurry American troops into the island at the present time, the preference being to wait for cooler weather.

The near approach to the signing of the protocol has required the discussion of the personnel of the peace commission. There is good authority for the statement that Secretary Day will be at the head of the commission and that two United States senators will be members of it. Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, have been prominently mentioned for places on the commission, and it is known that they have been under consideration by the president.

It is not believed by members of the administration that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of congress to consider legislation which the treaty of peace will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra session of the senate might be called in November to consider the treaty of peace.

The interest in government circles centered to-day in the press dispatches from Madrid, as the first news of the decision of the Spanish government would be made public there, and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting signatures to the peace protocol. After the close of office hours, Secretary Day drove over to the White House and had a half hour's conference with the president. He stated that no further word had been received from Ambassador Cambon, but admitted that he expected a call from that gentleman to-morrow.

Certain members of the cabinet expressed the opinion that the president would have some news for that body when it meets to-morrow, which was construed into an intimation that the ambassador's call probably would be made in the morning.

Officials show no loss of confidence in their original opinion that the Spanish government will authorize M. Cambon to sign the protocol just as it was transmitted from Washington to Madrid last evening.

The naval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen, called on Judge Day about noon. It is believed their purpose was to impress on the secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Moro castle, at Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities. It is questionable, however, whether it is not now too late to amend the protocol in its substance as proposed by the war board.

A rumor was afloat this afternoon to the effect that Secretary Alger, in anticipation of the beginning of the formal peace negotiations, had cabled General Miles and General Merritt, in Porto Rico and the Philippines, respectively, orders that looked toward a cessation of hostilities. When his attention was directed to this rumor, Secretary Alger promptly pronounced it to be without foundation, and as absurd, and his words were practically repeated with emphasis by Adjutant General Corbin, through whose hands any such messages must pass. The publication of such stories, moreover, was deprecated as tending to encourage the Spanish government to further delay and passive resistance.

As a matter of fact, General Miles seems to be pressing forward with the greatest energy, and a cablegram received from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of General Schwan, in charge of one of the divisions of the American army, and the ensuing skirmish. Ernst's brigade is also advancing rapidly along the road to Aibonito, and made what Miles described as a very important capture at Coamo yesterday.

Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the war department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. Inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply awaiting the arrival there of the double turreted monitor, Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not been made already, for, according to the calculation of the navy department, the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite.

While not quite clear as to General Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manila batteries and, if a demand for surrender is refused, to batter down those defenses. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work; hence the delay on account of the non-arrival of the Monadnock.

Secretary Alger to-day cabled to General Miles to apply immediately to the Porto Rican ports captured by him the tariff drawn up by the government for Santiago and other Cuban ports. This is in line with the policy of the war department of extending the American system of tariffs as rapidly as possible over captured territory.

The settlement of the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico is already receiving the earnest attention of the officials. Some provision is to be made for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners and for the disposition of the small arms and the artillery and war stores. There is also some naval property of value remaining in Cuban and Porto Rican ports, and it is a question whether or not this should be demanded by us or be allowed to remain in Spanish possessions. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to a military commission, and Adjutant General Corbin is now looking up precedents for the guidance of such a commission. Possibly this commission would meet the question raised by the naval war board as to the propriety of holding Morro castle as a pledge until the formal signature of a treaty of peace.

IMPATIENT FOR PEACE.

Spanish Public Wants to See Hostilities Ended and Peace Programme Outlined.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The press now considers peace a foregone conclusion and echoes the general impatience to see a termination of hostilities and to know the programme for the peace commission, at which it is believed either Senor Moret or Duke Almodovar de Rio will preside. It is believed that the negotiations will extend into the second half of September.

The pope has authorized the Spanish government to reduce temporarily the salaries of the clergy, in view of Spain's necessities.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The cabinet to-day considered the protocol which arrived this (Thursday) morning. President McKinley accepts the Spanish reply, with slight formal modifications.

"The first condition of the protocol is an armistice. This will be declared immediately. The conditions are the same as those proposed by President McKinley. Senor Sagasta has cabled M. Cambon an authorization to sign the protocol, to which step the queen regent has already given assent.

"The cabinet council to-night also discussed the instructions to be given the Spanish commissioners for the negotiation of peace. The question of the Philippines will be the chief point for consideration, and on this the precise intentions of the government are not known. The impression prevails here, however, that the powers will not regard the problem of the Philippines with the same passivity that was shown toward Cuba and Porto Rico. The American and Spanish delegates will meet immediately in Paris, the cabinet at Washington urging expedition."

FURLOUGHS FOR SOLDIERS.

Sick and Wounded to Have a Month Off, With Transportation to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A general order has been issued at the adjutant general's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers and transportation to their homes. At the expiration of their furloughs, if fit for duty, the soldiers must report to the nearest army post, camp or hospital for the purpose of being sent to their regiments. Those not fit for duty are required to report to the adjutant general of the army, forwarding their furlough, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, stating their condition and probable time of recovery. Neither the cost of transportation nor commutation of rations, while traveling, will be charged against the soldiers, and sleeping car accommodations by rail and staterooms by boat will be furnished them. In lieu of rations, the soldier will be paid $1.50 per day for the necessary number of days' travel.

SIXTH OFF FOR JACKSONVILLE.

Missouri's Troops Raised Under Second Call Go to Join General Lee's Corps.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 11.—The Sixth regiment of Missouri volunteers, commanded by Colonel Letcher Hardeman, broke camp at Jefferson Barracks at 7 o'clock to-night and left for the South. The train ran in three sections, the first section leaving at 11 o'clock and the third section soon after midnight. The regiment left over the Missouri Pacific for Columbus, Ky., where it takes the Mobile & Ohio to Montgomery, Ala., and from thence over the Plant System to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will become identified with the Seventh army corps under General Fitzhugh Lee.

To Carry the News to Manila.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Senor Navarro, the Spanish consul, has engaged a steamer to take him to Manila immediately upon the conclusion of peace, in the hope of saving the city from bombardment."

PROBABLE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary of State Day Will Head the Commission, and Senators Allison and Gorman Are Likely to Be the Other Two Members.