

THE NEWS.

President McKinley left Somerset, Pa., for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will spend a short time.

Rev. Anthony Kostowski, of Chicago, has sued Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Lodebowski for \$50,000 damages on account of his excommunication from the Catholic Church.

The hearings in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane in Dover, Del., have been postponed in San Francisco.

The following troops have been ordered mustered out: Ninth Massachusetts, Seventh Illinois, First Illinois, Fifth Illinois, Sixty-fifth New York, Fifth Ohio, First Wisconsin, Third Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's), at Chickamauga, Fourth Texas.

Representative bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men and committees from all the leading clubs and trade associations of Philadelphia, met in Mayor Warwick's office and took the first steps toward holding a peace jubilee in that city.

Dispatches from army camps state that incompetence, jealousy and red tape by officials are the principal causes of the terrible state of affairs in the hospitals there.

The steamer Junata, of the Merchants and Miners' Line, struck and sank the yacht Watnetta in Boston harbor. Eleven persons who were on the yacht were rescued.

The attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, has shown a large increase since the close of the war.

Captain Clark, formerly of the battle ship Oregon, has arrived at Benton Harbor, Mich.

The loss of the Alaska steamer Sitken Chief, with forty-three persons, is confirmed by news received in San Francisco.

Prominent Chicago republicans have organized a club to boom Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904.

The United Synagogue of America concluded a session at Milwaukee.

The Thairvalla Line steamer Norge ran into and sank the fishing schooner La Coquette on the banks of Newfoundland, sixteen men being drowned.

Prof. Charles Elliot Norton, of Harvard University, in an address at Ashfield, Mass., said that the principles upon which the United States government depends have been violated by the war.

Lieut. William Tiffany, a New York society man and an officer of the Rough Riders, died in Boston from the effects of starvation and exposure in Cuba.

The democratic State convention of Ohio met at Dayton and nominated a full ticket. The platform declares for free silver and for William J. Bryan's nomination for President in 1900.

JOY TURNED TO GRIEF.

Horrible Disaster Terminates a Pleasure Party. A Ware, Mass., special says: Five persons were killed and five seriously wounded at Whiting's Crossing, on the Boston and Maine railroad, by a collision between a train and a wagon containing a pleasure party of eleven persons.

The first intimation of the horrible affair was brought by the train due here at 6.30 o'clock, which had the victims on board. The bodies of the dead were left in the baggage car of the train awaiting the medical examiner and the wounded were taken to the town hall, where the surgeons worked over them.

The pleasure party was made up of the Whiting family and some of their immediate friends, of Bowdoin, and they were going from their home in Bowdoin to Forest Lake in a covered wagon drawn by four horses. On one side of the crossing there is quite a steep hill running right down to the tracks. As the wagon came over the crest of the hill and started down toward the railroad track the flag 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 from Ware 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. The latter was the substitute crossing tender, the regular flagman having been called away and put the boy on to flag this train.

George Whiting, Jr., the most seriously hurt of the injured, is not expected to live. Mrs. Houghton had both legs broken and is internally hurt. The others are badly cut and bruised.

TO TRY CERVERA'S CAPTAINS.

They Will Be Court-Martialed in Spain—Situation in Ladrone.

A Madrid special says: Commandante Emilio Diaz de Moreda, former captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the cortes on his return to Spain. It is definitely stated, however, that he, as well as the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a court-martial before anything else is done. As soon as the commandante arrives the government will ask the Cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

A semi-official despatch is made of the statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter, published in the American press, praising the American navy. His authorship of the letter is repudiated.

El Liberal and El Imparcial think it will be impossible to maintain the suspension of constitutional rights and to continue the press censorship after the Cortes has assembled.

The troops at Burgos, 130 miles north of Madrid, are all in readiness, in case of necessity, to begin operations in case of an outbreak in the Basque provinces, Navarre and Logroño.

Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrone is extremely critical.

PEACE COMMISSION.

The Men Who Will Arrange Terms With Spain.

CAREERS OF MEMBERS.

A Majority, Composed of Senators Davis and Frye and Whitelaw Reid, Are Believed to Be Annexationists—Views of Justice White Not Known—Judge Day's Conservatism.

A Washington special says: Secretary Day has finally announced that Justice White, of the Supreme Court, has accepted a Commission; that all now have accepted, and that the Peace Commission stands completed, as follows:

William H. Day, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, United States Senator.

William P. Frye, of Maine, United States Senator.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Three of the members of the Commission, Senator Davis, Senator Frye and Mr. Reid are strongly in favor of holding all of the



SECRETARY OF STATE W. H. DAY.

Philippines. Secretary of State Day holds to the view that Manila City, bay and harbor are enough for the United States to take. It is said, though, that he is open to conviction and will be guided in his conclusions by what may appear best for the country.

The views of Justice White on the Philippine questions are not definitely known. It is said by some of his friends that he will favor holding all territory over which the flag floats. He will be a valuable member of the Commission, since he speaks Spanish fluently, and is familiar with Spanish laws which govern in the islands.

Careers of Commissioners.

William H. Day had had no prominent part in the country's history previous to his appointment as Secretary Sherman's first



JUSTICE E. D. WHITE.

assistant on April 23, 1892. Since then, however, he has been one of the President's strongest advisers and has cared for the diplomatic phase of this country's history almost entirely alone. He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1842, and comes from a distinguished line of judges. He entered into the practice of law in 1872. In 1884 he was elected to the bench of the Common Pleas Court in Canton by both political parties, and in 1889 was appointed by Pres-



SENATOR W. P. FRYE.

ident Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, but failing health compelled him to retire before entering on his duties. After being appointed Secretary of State to succeed John Sherman, who resigned on April 26 last, he conducted the important and

delicate negotiations that were intrusted to him with an ability that elicited the approval of the country.

Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid has been prominent as an orator, politician, statesman, and journalist since the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Descended from early settlers in the Western country, he was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He was prepared for college by an uncle, and graduated from Miami University. After his graduation he became principal of a school at South Charleston, Ohio, and in one year had saved enough money to pay his father his college expenses and to purchase The Xenia News. This journal, outside of Illinois, was the first to support Lincoln. In 1867 he went to New York City and was appointed managing editor of the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. He subsequently gained control of the Tri-



SENATOR E. K. DAVIS.

bune. He accepted from President Harrison the appointment of Minister to France. He returned to New York in 1892, becoming the candidate for Vice-President of the Republican party on President Harrison's second nomination, but was defeated.

Justice Edward D. White.

Justice Edward Douglas White has been in active public life since he was a young man. He was born in Lafourche, La., in 1845, and is descended from a noble line of barristers and judges. When a young man he entered Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and afterward transferred to Georgetown College, being there at the commencement of the civil war. Leaving college, he entered the Confederate ranks as a private and served throughout the four years, being a prisoner for part of the time. In 1868 Mr. White was admitted to the bar



WHITELAW REID.

in New Orleans, and in 1874 was elected a State Senator, serving four years. At the close of his Senatorial career he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He was elected United States Senator in 1891, and served until he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Cleveland. He is the owner of extensive sugar plantations in Louisiana, and has the reputation of being the wealthiest member of the New Orleans bar.

Cushman K. Davis.

Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, of Minnesota, has been in the higher house since 1887. He was born in Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838, and the same year his parents moved to Wisconsin. In 1860 he began the practice of law, and two years later enlisted in the Northern army, resigning in 1864 on account of ill health. In 1866 he was elected to the Minnesota Legislature, having moved there after the war, and in 1868 was appointed United States District Attorney, serving five years. In 1873 he was elected Governor of Minnesota by a majority of one vote, and twenty years afterward, by a strange coincidence, received the same majority for the United States Senate. Since John Sherman's retirement from the Senate Mr. Davis has been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator William P. Frye.

Senator William P. Frye was born in Lewiston, Me., on September 2, 1830. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1850, he soon sprang into prominence, and in 1861 was elected to the Maine House, serving three terms. In 1864 he was a Presidential elector, and in 1866 and 1867 was Mayor of Lewiston. During the latter years he was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1871 he first took his seat in the National House, and in 1885 was elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Baine, and has been a member of the Senate ever since.

A. B. & O. S. W. Promotion.

CINCINNATI, O., (Special).—C. C. Riley, at present Superintendent of Car Service of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, with headquarters at Cincinnati, has been promoted to the newly created position of Superintendent of Transportation, and the position he formerly held will be abolished. Mr. Riley came to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway from the C. O. C. & St. L. Railway about a year ago, and has earned his promotion by meritorious services.

TROUBLE AT MANILA.

Row Between American Troops and Insurgents.

FOUR NATIVES KILLED.

Dewey Transfers His Flag to the Baltimore—The Olympia Sails for Hong Kong—A Utah Trooper Fired a Pistol in Fun, It is Stated, But the Natives Became Alarmed.

MANILA, (Special).—There was trouble between the Americans and insurgents here on Wednesday.

A corporal and two troopers of Battery B, Utah Artillery, after disembarking at Cavite, were sent on an errand. While passing through the streets Trooper Hudson discharged his pistol. It was done in mere fun, but the natives in the immediate locality were much alarmed for the time and began firing.

Dismounted cavalry was sent to quell the disturbance, but the natives misunderstood the movement and the firing became general. Trooper Hudson was killed and Corporal Anderson mortally wounded. Troopers Laydon, Nachbar, Conolly and Doyle, of the Fourth Cavalry, were wounded.

Four natives were killed and several were wounded.

General Aguinaldo has expressed his regret at the encounter and promises to punish the offenders. No further trouble is expected.

Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the cruiser Baltimore, the Olympia sailing for Hong Kong to be docked and cleaned. The Raleigh left for the same port Wednesday night.

MERRITT CAPTURED 15,000.

Manila Correspondent Thus Estimates the Number of Prisoners.

LONDON, (Special).—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed, the water works are in operation and the Pasig river is open.

Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only seventeen deaths from illness since landing.

Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered with 15,000 prisoners.

The insurgents recently dispatched an armed steamer with 500 soldiers on board for an unknown destination. Consequently, coastwise steamers manned by Spanish sailors were afraid to venture out until assured of the protection of the American fleet.

It is impossible to obtain information from the interior, except along the railways, where everything is quiet. The rumors concerning insurgent activity in the southern part of the island are credited here.

Six hundred priests, including one hundred and ten prisoners among the insurgents, will depart for Hong Kong in charge of the Belgian consul as soon as a transport can be produced.

There is undoubtedly practical unanimity among merchants, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. Nobody conceives the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty possible.

A CRISIS AT PEKIN.

Relations of China and British Minister Said to Be at Point of Rupture.

LONDON, (Special).—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Chinese foreign office and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a cause of war.

In support of the British minister, the fleet has been concentrated at Hai-Hai-Wei and Hankow, and all the warships under 5,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yang Tse river. This 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 in 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 by which Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is required to acknowledge the supremacy of England in the Yang Tse Valley and guarantee that English territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

The negotiations are confined to Pekin, but the British ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Pekin are in close communication.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says: Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, and M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, owing to the latter's commanding the Chinese foreign office, to break its agreement with the Hong Kong Bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey M. Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests. The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail states that he is in a position to confirm the statement recently made that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions and England gets concessions in other directions. "The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are satisfactory, the Russian concessions fully meeting English wishes."

CONSTITUTION FOR HAWAII.

The Commission Sent from Washington Organizes at Honolulu.

A San Francisco special says: The steamship Monana arrived here from Australia ports, via Honolulu. An Associated Press correspondent writes from Honolulu under date of August 18 as follows:

"The congressional members of the committee to report on a form of government for the territory of Hawaii arrived August 17 on the Mariposa.

"The three commissioners met President Dole and his cabinet at the executive building by appointment. After exchanging courtesies the members qualified and elected a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Cullom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms were brought from Washington. The commission will visit the different islands. The business sessions will be private excepting when there are hearings."

Senator Cullom said there would probably be prepared by the commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a State, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

Senator Morgan said: "We shall keep within the bounds laid down in Newland's resolution, and we are not going to make any new laws or institute any radical changes. Our duties are largely, if not wholly, advisory, and we shall confine our work as much as possible to that line."

The steamship Jalma arrived, bringing Major Langitt's Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteers.

There is soon to be telegraphic communication between the islands of this group. A cable connecting the islands with one another is to be laid almost immediately. One of the duties of the Engineer Corps that is now here, the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, will be the construction of an inter-island cable system.

The fact that the Government intends to proceed at once with the work is pretty conclusive that the franchise for a cable from the coast to Honolulu will not long be delayed.

PENSION REPORT.

Nearly a Million Now on the Roll—No New Laws Needed.

A Washington special says: In the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. H. Clay Evans, it will be shown that, on June 30, 1897, there were 601,000 on the rolls of the Pension Bureau, 376,014 pensioners. To this must be added 6,832 original claims granted, but not recorded, and 762 restorations which were not entered at the time on the books.

Commissioner Evans granted 63,648 original claims during the past year, and restored 4,889 pensioners to the benefits of pension. The pensioners now aggregate 1,040,256.

More pensions were granted last year than at any time from 1859 up to 1899.

There is absolutely no means of even approximating what the claims will be for the recent war. The Pension Office has done nothing with the claims that have been filed up to this time. They do not aggregate a hundred, and for the most part are claims of widows and next of kin for the soldier boys who fell before Santiago.

Before a claim can be perfected it must contain the full record of the soldier's service, and this information has not yet been compiled by the War Department. When this is done the claims will be speedily taken up.

The majority of the claims will be for wounds and sickness, the latter leaving the soldier less disabled.

"No additional legislation will be required to deal with the cases arising from this war. The present laws, the authorities say, cover all that is necessary, and claims will be adjudicated on the same lines as those of the Rebellion."

NO FRICTION AT MANILA.

Trouble With the Natives Has Ceased—Business Again Booming.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special). The rumors of troubles between the natives and the Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

The distrust felt as to the Spanish Bank, which originated in rumors as to an excessive note issue to aid the Spanish authorities, led to a run on the institution, but the British banking houses came to its assistance and averted a failure.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the River Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed, and the waterworks have resumed operations.

FRENCH CRUISER LOST.

A Rumor That the Bruix Has Foundered in the Indian Ocean.

Paris papers report that the French armored cruiser Bruix has foundered in the Indian Ocean, but the rumor is not confirmed.

The Bruix is a steel vessel with two screws. She is 274 feet long, 45 feet, 10 inches beam, and has a draft of 19 feet 7 inches. Her displacement is 4,750 tons, and her indicated horse-power 7,400, with speed of 17 knots. Her armament consists of two 7.6-inch guns, six 5.5-inch quick-firing, four 2.5-inch guns, four 1.8-inch guns, six one-pounder Maxim guns, and she has five torpedo tubes. She was launched at Rochefort in 1894.

CAVALRY HORSES STAMPEDE.

Eight Hundred on the Rampage in Texas.

A San Antonio special says: The First Texas Cavalry Regiment is hard at work and will likely be kept in the saddle a week while being driven through from Fort Sam Houston to the target range for pasture.

The frightened animals dashed through the streets, over fences and even through open houses. People fled for their lives in all directions.

Nobody was seriously hurt, though several carriages and wagons were badly damaged.