

PEACE COMMISSION

PRESIDENT WILL NAME HIS APPOINTEES.

Immense Amount of Detail Work Connected Even with the Cessation of Hostilities by the Two Countries.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The sudden transition from war to peace is reflected in a complete stillness and stagnation through official quarters instead of bustle and activity, which have prevailed for months through the corridors of the war and navy departments there is a calmness not apparent since the midsummer vacations of last year. Most of the officials go home early in the day, enjoying the first partial holiday since the war began.

There will be a large amount of important details to be worked out from this time forward, a gradual reduction of the army and navy to a peace footing, the establishment of temporary and permanent administrations for our new colonial possessions, and caring for the wounded and sick, and distress in Cuba.

The need of immediate attention is the appointment of a peace commission, which is to meet at Paris, and of the military commission to meet at Havana and San Juan.

It is said at the state department that the announcement of the commissioners might be deferred for some days. It is understood that the president has not fully determined upon the personnel of the commission. Several of the public men who saw him were satisfied that the commission would be made up of Secretary Day, Senators Allison and Gorman, either Joseph H. Choate or Elihu Root of New York, and probably a prominent army officer, General Corbin is spoken of favorably in connection with the army appointment on the commission.

The military commission for Cuba and Porto Rico is not receiving any attention from the state department, as the military authorities will have entire charge of these branches of the peace settlement.

TEXT OF PROTOCOL.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—The text of the protocol signed between Spain and the United States is as follows:

"His excellency, M. Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Washington, and Mr. William Day, secretary of state of the United States, having received, respectively, to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish government and the government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles, which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely:

Article 1. Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in the Ladrone archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

Article 3. The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

Article 4. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of the protocol and these commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands. And each of the two governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners, who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

Article 5. Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1 at the latest to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

Article 6. Once this protocol is concluded and signed hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

McKinley will Give Such to Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the president and members of the cabinet.

Porto Rico, as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government, under the direction of the president, until congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island.

The president, under the constitution, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and, although it is altogether probable that in his message to congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privileges of making recommendations, upon congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons for the belief that the president himself favors a colonial form of government; that this view is shared by members of the cabinet.

Canada is noted as having a model colonial government which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country.

This system, however, it is believed, can be put in operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters.

Upon the evacuation of Cuba, it is believed to be the intention of the president to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations, it is believed to be the view of the president that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island.

The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would prescribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon, would have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention.

The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval. It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people, in the free exercise of their choice, might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States, or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might ask to be annexed to the United States.

In any of these contingencies it is believed that their wish will meet the approval of the president and his advisers.

LEE WILL GO TO CUBA.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—Major General Fitzhugh Lee has been ordered from Jacksonville to Washington. I am informed that he will be made one of the military commissioners for Cuba. I am informed, moreover, that he will be in command of the garrison of the department of Cuba, with troops to be designated later, and to be sent to Cuba as soon as sanitary conditions permit.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—The war department will ask congress to increase the standing army even beyond its present war basis. Such action has been outlined in the Journal since the beginning of the war. The department has decided that the 65,000 men now in service will not be sufficient for the needs of the government.

The whole volunteer army will disappear as soon as the president issues his final peace proclamation. The proclamation of peace will disband all the volunteers and necessitate new enlistments. General Alger said that it is the intention of the department to garrison the places named both with regulars and volunteers until the proclamation. The Seventh army corps, under General Fitzhugh Lee, will be distributed in Cuba, and the corps will be strengthened as occasion permits for this purpose.

The eighteen regiments under General Wade, which were intended for Porto Rico, and which are still under orders for that place, will be distributed for garrison duty in Porto Rico and Havana, so that the war department's idea that all the state soldiers shall have duty outside of the United States will be carried out.

The mustering out of soldiers still at muster grounds under the second call will begin in about fifteen days. The next order to be issued by the navy department will be one placing out of commission many of the vessels ordered north yesterday by Acting Secretary Allen's cable. Most of the auxiliary ships will be the first disposed of.

CARLIST'S TO FIGHT

FIGHT NOW OR NEVER IS THEIR DEMAND.

Would Overthrow the Present Dynasty—Are Ready For a Guerilla Warfare Which Will Disquiet Cuban Revolution.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—There seems to be much division in the Carlist ranks. Some of them, such as Olazabart, say: "We are going to fight."

I have just had a conversation with one of the most prominent Carlists in Madrid. In a previous statement that nothing in this world could prevent them fighting, he has now departed to the extent of saying:

"If the Carlists do not fight at this juncture they will never fight again!" "Do not your sentiments of patriotism prevent you causing Spain the terrible disaster of another war?" I asked.

"On the contrary," he replied, "if we do not go forth this time and save the honor of Spain, if we abandon her to the hands of those who have placed her in extremis, we may consider the Carlist party forever dead. It would be mere suicide. When will such another occasion ever present itself? The Carlists can dispose of many thousands of men and carry on a guerrilla warfare until much of the country comes over to their side."

"As regards the regular army, we are just in the same position as the insurgents in Cuba," where 250,000 regulars could not get the better of 8,000 or 10,000 insurgents. If the Cubans counted on the people of the island, we Carlists count upon the support of the whole north of Spain, part of Catalonia, Aragon la Mancha and Old Castile. In short, you may state that the Carlists are ready to rise."

LI HUNG CHANG DID IT.

London, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Shanghai received here says:

The China Gazette states that the Russian government holds Li Hung Chang's promise, made during his visit to St. Petersburg, that China would place the imperial customs under Russian control whenever the interests of the two countries demanded the change. Li Hung Chang is said to favor M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, superseding Sir Robert Hart, as inspector general of the Chinese customs.

The emperor has issued several striking decrees, ordering the viceroys and Tartar generals to concert measures for the formation of a new navy under foreign instructors, and urging the provincial governors to abandon time-honored Chinese ideas in favor of western methods and to encourage the development of the country on European lines.

Russians have obtained control of large tracts of land along the route of the proposed New Chwang railroad.

WAR COST \$150,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated it has cost the government so far \$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 has been actually paid out of the treasury. Beginning with March 1, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approximately as follows:

March—Army, \$600,000; navy, \$2,400,000; total, \$3,000,000.
April—Army, \$1,200,000; navy, \$2,800,000; total, \$4,000,000.
May—Army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000; total, \$19,000,000.
June—Army, \$16,000,000; navy, \$6,500,000; total, \$22,500,000.
July—Army, \$29,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000; total, \$35,000,000.
August 13—Army, \$5,500,000; navy, \$1,500,000; total, \$7,000,000.
Total charged to war department, \$98,000,000; total charged to navy department, \$32,700,000; grand total, \$130,700,000.

The appropriations made by congress on account of the war aggregated about \$360,000,000, and cover the time to January 1, 1899.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 16.—On account of the destruction of wire connection with the Beech City district which was visited by a coldburst, details of the casualties have been obtained with difficulty. It is now learned that, in addition to the family of William Figon having been drowned and seventeen other victims, whose names are not known, John Arnold and Samuel Henry and wife also perished. This makes a total of twenty drowned.

The Pittsburg district coal miners held a convention at Monongahela Friday, but only fourteen being present, adjourned.

The Campaignal, from Liverpool, brought \$125,000 in gold.

BIG WESTERN DAILY.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.—The most powerful factor in the arena of public thought is the newspaper. The great daily of Nebraska and the west is the World-Herald. Within the past few years it has been moving with rapid strides to the forefront of journalism and has exercised tremendous force in the redeeming process which has been going on in this state for the past half dozen years.

Few people know or understand what a fearful pressure was brought to bear upon the proprietor, Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, a few years ago to convert the World-Herald into a republican organ, when his losses were averaging more than \$100 per day and the anti-republican crusade was overhanging with dark and gloomy clouds of doubt and uncertainties. Warm personal friends and other men wielding almost unlimited power in Omaha business affairs used every means within their reach to force the World-Herald into the republican columns. Handsome profit in place of distressing losses was offered. The journalistic leadership of the victorious host of republican partisans was tendered in place of a modest position in the ranks of a struggling, yet unsuccessful, party, and comfort and ease in exchange for worry and embarrassments were constantly held out as a temptation to forsake political convictions, but through it all the battle for the commonwealth has been fought and won.

The editorial page, presided over once by W. J. Bryan and now by his successor, Richard L. Metcalfe, has been recognized far and near among the strongest and most effective editorial work done by any newspaper in the union.

Supporting this pronounced and splendid policy on the editorial pages, the World-Herald enjoys the greatest news service of any newspaper of the land. In addition to the full and complete associated press service of twenty-two hours each day, it has special arrangements to receive the cream of the New York Journal and the New York Herald's domestic, foreign and war news.

Since last January the World-Herald almost doubled its subscription list and is still growing. It is no longer a paper of the second-class, it is already far in advance of other papers published in cities the size of Omaha and is rapidly assuming the size, excellence, power and prestige of the few metropolitan journals of the country. It has but recently put in its own illustrating plant, among other improvements, which a journal of this character finds necessary in its business.

It is now using \$150 worth of paper per day; paying \$200 per week postage; using \$1,500 per year in ink; using seven carloads of paper per month; paying \$70,000 in salaries per year; paying \$30,000 for typesetting per year; paying \$30,000 for telegraph news per year, and other incidentals, making a total of about a quarter of a million dollars annually.

People throughout Nebraska naturally feel an interest and take pride in the splendid achievements which the World-Herald has helped to accomplish in their behalf and rejoice in the splendid success which the World-Herald has accomplished in its own behalf.

On the 24th day of August will be World-Herald day at the exposition and characteristic of its enterprising spirit this big western daily will do much to cause all people, regardless of political affiliations, to be proud of the paper and the day which the exposition has set apart in recognition of its worth to the great western enterprise.

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

Washington, D. C.—Special—Geo. L. Burr, Esq., Aurora, Neb.: My Dear Sir—Responding to your request that I advise my constituents what papers in pension cases require revenue stamps, I respectfully submit the following:

Under the provisions of Sec. 25 of the war revenue law of 1898 it is expressly provided "that no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in military or naval service."

It was thought by congress that those who had offered themselves in one war, ought in good conscience to be exempted from the stamp tax imposed, in part to meet the expenses of a new war, when dealing with the government on matters arising from their service. And so the letter and reason of the law is, to my mind, conclusive that in no pension matter is a stamp required. Very truly yours,

W. L. STARK.

The above letter is self-explanatory. Noticing that many soldiers are putting revenue stamps upon affidavits and other papers used in pension cases, it has been thought best to promptly advise the press of the district and state that the same is wholly unnecessary.

The strikers at the wire mills at Cleveland, O., have been joined by 300 chain makers of the H. P. nail works, which shut down because of lack of material.

JUICE IS ALL GONE

MESERVE'S RECORD TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

Republican Candidate For State Treasurer is Afraid—It Is Not the Juicy Plum It Used to Be in Days Gone By.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 16.—There is some more trouble in the republican camp over the candidate for state treasurer. When the convention found itself without a man to put up for the sacrifice, and the men sent out had come back with the report that there were none to be found that would fill the very modest requirements, the managers were at sea.

The name of Peter Mortensen of Ord was proposed to them, and they agreed that he would do if he would accept. Mortensen was boomed, and the gang had everything going on swimmingly, but no acceptance or message that he would accept was received. When the time came to ballot for candidate for treasurer it was passed to the foot of the list to give more time. Finally something had to be done, and the vote was commenced. A telegram was then reported to have come from Mortensen saying that he would accept if he was nominated.

Now news comes from Mortensen's home that he is debating whether he will accept or not. The old plea of business duties is put in as the reason why he hesitates. It did not used to be the custom for private business of republican bankers to prevent them from accepting the republican nomination for state treasurer. But things are different now.

The real point in the news from Ord is that the question is raised if Mortensen is now hesitating, who wrote that telegram which was reported to have been received during the balloting in the republican convention? It may yet devolve upon the republican state central committee to name the candidate, or they may do as has been suggested, leave the place blank and save time.

THE JENSEN MURDER.

Stockville, Neb., Aug. 16.—A clue to the mystery of the disappearance of Thomas Jansen about eight months ago has been found, and evidence of a brutal murder and robbery secured.

Acting under suspicions which have been growing of late, Stockville people who were interested have been investigating an old well within a few miles of this city, and were rewarded by the discovery of the missing man's remains at the bottom of the pit.

The body is in such a state of decay that it is difficult to ascertain whether violence was done by robbers to the unfortunate man, but the known facts that Jansen was wealthy and at the time of his disappearance had a large sum of money with him, lead many to think he was straggled and robbed and his body thrown in the well.

December 13, 1897, Thomas Jansen, a very wealthy man having heavy loans in Western Nebraska and Kansas, left Indianola, where he had been staying for several days. He was never seen afterward.

A reward of \$500 was offered for information which would lead to his recovery, dead or alive.

Some parties from Stockville began investigating the matter, and from evidence which they secured decided that certain parties in Frontier county had committed the crime and concealed the body in an old well about ten miles southeast of Stockville.

They began excavating and after removing a load of manure and part of a load of hay they found the body.

Dr. E. S. Case, the coroner of Frontier county, empaneled a jury and began an investigation of the case. The jury has not yet reported its verdict. It will be one of the most exciting murder trials ever held in Western Nebraska.

As Mr. Jansen had several thousand dollars with him the object was undoubtedly robbery.

Andrew Hawkins of Frontier county, who filled the well, has been placed under arrest.

Jansen lived at Beatrice, and made a trip to Frontier county on business, since which time he has been missing.

A BIG BARBECUE.

Omaha, Aug. 16.—The Jacksonian club has decided to have a regular old fashioned barbecue about September 1, and has appointed William Herdman, I. J. Dunn and John Zellars as a committee on arrangements for grounds. It is the intention of the club to have all the nominees on the state ticket present.

A call was issued Monday by Dr. T. H. Ensor, chairman of the Second congressional democratic committee, fixing Saturday afternoon, August 27, as the date for the congressional convention. The populists and free silver republican congressional conventions will be held at the same time.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

The first children's excursion to the Trans-Mississippi exposition, conducted on an extensive scale, was brought in Friday morning by a double-headed train of thirteen cars over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. There were somewhat over 900 tickets taken up on the excursion train. There were 750 children and 150 accompanying adults, and each chaperon had a merry time in handling the five children assigned.

The train pulled into the Elkhorn's exposition terminal station near the Twentieth street boulevard, north of Ames avenue, at 11:35 o'clock. Manager Babcock of the department of transportation, Mrs. Frances E. Ford, Mrs. N. P. Fell, Mrs. E. B. Towle of South Omaha and Mrs. Sawyer were at the station to receive the youthful visitors, and assisted in getting the little folks started toward the exposition grounds in good shape. The train was a long one, and before the two locomotives drawing it had come to a standstill several hundred heads were sticking out of the windows of the thirteen cars, and there was one simultaneous yell of delight went up from the 750 small, but powerful, throats.

As soon as the train had stopped Superintendent H. C. Mahanna of the Elkhorn road jumped off the train and told the children they could get off and form in the proper rank and file. They tumbled off at the rate of about half a dozen a second, and the alacrity with which they appeared on the ground made it apparent that they had been ready to leave the train as soon as the exposition grounds were in sight. On the platform the children were marshaled by the school teachers, mothers, elder sisters and aunts, who acted as chaperons, into battalions, companies and squads. Here was a Sunday school class from one town, and there was a lot of pupils from the school room that is closed on Sundays. Yonder was a collection of little ones who lived near together, all under the patronage of one mamma. The school children from Scribner were headed by a big boy, the biggest in the school, who carried the flags of the United States and Cuba and appeared satisfied with his job.

Within five minutes after the train had stopped the youngsters had formed into line and taken up the march toward the exposition grounds. They presented as pretty a picture as has been seen in the vicinity of the exposition this year, and a lot prettier than some of the imported pictures along the Midway. The school girls seemed to outnumber the boys in about the same proportion as the women always exceed the men in number at the church prayer meetings. The ages varied from 6 and 8 years up to the age where girls stop telling how old they are. The oldest boys looked as though they had passed 18 or 19 pleasant seasons. The bulk of the visitors were between 12 and 15 years old. They were all neatly dressed, light gowns of white, of pink and of other sumptuous shades predominating. A great many of the children carried a little bag or basket of lunch, and occasionally the big boy of the school room was found lugging along a big basket that contained provisions enough to keep the pupils of his grade from getting hungry during the day.

Along the line of march to the exposition's north entrance several of the exposition guards were stationed, and as the children went by the guards sang out: "The train leaves tonight at 8:30 o'clock sharp. Lost children will be found at the guard house." That made the girls of 16 real mad. Who would ever think that they would get lost. The very idea made them highly indignant, and they quickened their steps a bit.

The crossings of the street cars tracks and of the Missouri-Pacific railroad tracks were carefully guarded, and Manager Babcock was here, there and everywhere, seeing that the children were well looked after and kept out of danger's way.

In front of the exposition gates the squads were lined up while the chaperon went over to the ticket window and bought enough tickets for the American youth under her particular care. She was not afraid to leave them alone, as each child was promptly tagged and could be readily identified as a part and parcel of the children's excursion. The tickets purchased and distributed, the children were fairly hustled through the gates. A half dozen guards helped to handle them, and Andrew Jackson Webb acted as a steering committee of one to keep one gate from being overworked. The children were put through in about fifteen minutes, and this time could have been cut in half had the two idle windows intended for the sale of tickets been occupied. But as it was the big excursion was very well handled clear into the exposition grounds. "On the Midway they had never strayed," but the 750 soon made up for this great lack in their early years, and promptly took in everything on both sides of the Midway. As the crowd was running along enjoying the sights and scenes the department of transportation surrendered the care of the children for the day, to be resumed on the return trip in the evening.