

PEACE JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

The nation proved its gladness at the return of peace by celebrations and jubilees which extended from shore to shore. Most notable of all were the elaborate peace jubilees held in Philadelphia and in Chicago in October and November. The president of the United States participated in these ceremonies, with his cabinet officers and eminent warriors of the campaigns on land and sea in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands. Elaborate illuminations and decorations made the cities beautiful, while the march of thousands of soldiers home from the war inspired the pride and the patriotism of multitudes who witnessed the festivities.

Nearly a quarter of a million soldiers again resumed civil life. Many of our brave soldiers left our shores never to return—some were killed in battle; some were stricken down with fever; others who were at the front and saw Old Glory proudly afloat over the once helpless and down-trodden subjects of Spain started homeward but failed to reach their loved ones through disease contracted while performing their duties on the field of battle. Such is war. The whole nation will cherish the memory of the dead and ever extend gratitude to those who safely returned.

The Peace Commission.

In accordance with the provisions of the protocol, it was necessary for commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States and by the Spanish government to treat at Paris for the details of the terms of peace. President McKinley exercised great care in the selection of the American commissioners, and his choice was received with general approbation throughout the country. As the head of the commission he named the Honorable William R. Day of Ohio, the secre-