

## HOSTILITIES SHALL CEASE

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Secretary Alger has cabled orders to the military commanders to cease hostilities.

## SMOOTHING OVER THE DEFEAT

Intimating That Spain's Surrender is Not Complete—The Semi-Official Note.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The government is propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bald terms of the protocol. As the first step in this direction, a semi-official note has been issued, which is as follows:

"The government is of the opinion that the most critical period of peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends upon the arrangement of details as to whether peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty. In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably and that assurances be given guaranteeing that the Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army which has not been conquered will return to Spain with its guns, arms and munitions. In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it, Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban treasury to pay it when the island is able. The question of a treaty of commerce will be submitted to a commission under the presidency of Senor Castillo."

## ADMIRAL CERVERA IS INTERVIEWED

He Says Little, But Has No Fears as to His Reception in Spain—Feels that He Has Done His Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers, who are now prisoners at the naval academy at Annapolis, were interviewed at their station in that place for the first time since their arrival. Admiral Cervera was reserved in his comment, but his officers were more outspoken. All were very grateful for the treatment which they had received.

Admiral Cervera heard for the first time apparently of the alleged telegrams which Captain-General Blanco is said to have sent to Madrid, before and after the defeat of the fleet, asking for Cervera's removal and pronouncing him incapable.

"I have known nothing of it," he declared. "If Blanco occupies his time in traducing me, I will pay no attention to him. I will have nothing to do with that kind of a man."

"Why do you not justify yourself now before the people of this country and Spain?" was asked. "It might effect your reception on your return."

"I have no fear as to my reception in Spain," replied the admiral. "After all this is over there will be a council, which will clear up everything. I did my duty up to the last moment, and have no fears as to what the verdict of the people will be."

Garcia Has Suspended Operations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A Santiago dispatch to the Evening World reports that Garcia has suspended operations for 30 days, and has given his men permission to go home, to report to him at the end of that period.

## Peace Protocol Has Been Duly Signed

### President McKinley and Minister Cambon Attach Their Signatures—Secy. Day's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The peace protocol was signed at the White House at 4:23 o'clock by President McKinley and Minister Cambon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Day gave out this statement of the provisions of the protocol:

"Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronez, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

"The United States shall occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor, of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated.

"Commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

"The United States and Spain shall each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude the treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

"On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commander of its military and naval forces."

## OUR BOYS WILL SAIL SUNDAY

Orders Are Issued By General Merriam and the Steamer Arizona Will Take Them With Others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—General Merriam has issued orders, which indicate that the troops to go to Manila on the transport Arizona next Sunday will consist of the 18th infantry, 23d infantry, Second Oregon recruits; Tenth Pennsylvania recruits; First Colorado recruits and First Nebraska recruits, making a total of 1620 men.

The Scandia has been ordered to be ready next Thursday to take the Seventh California and possibly part of the third artillery. The remainder of the Third is ordered for service in Alaska. General Merriam has sent word to the Red Cross Society that he would allow it to send to Manila six trained male nurses on the steamer Arizona and an equal number on the Scandia.

## TWO LADIES KILLED BY CHINESE JUNK

Two American Missionaries Suffer Death in Yokohama Harbor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 12.—A frightful accident occurred in Yokohama harbor, China, whereby two lady missionaries of the American mission board, Miss Simmons and Miss Allen, lost their lives. The two ladies had a number of friends, who were journeying to this side of the Pacific by the Empress of Japan,

and they went out in a launch to see them off. The good-byes being said, the two ladies were going ashore in the launch when a junk, which was sailing into the harbor, running swiftly before the wind, collided with the launch. The junk's bowsprit was driven against Miss Simmons with terrific force. It struck her in the abdomen and impaled her, killing her instantly. Her companion, Miss Allen, was struck about the shoulders and head by the unwieldy bow of the Chinese vessel, and she was terribly cut and lacerated. She lived a short time in the Yokohama hospital, and died on July 30, a few hours before the Victoria sailed.

## HOPE THE WAR MAY SOON END

Queen Victoria Regrets That Was Necessary—Expresses Her Feelings in a Speech Before Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The queen in her speech at the prorogation of parliament today, after promising the government's fullest support of British enterprises in the far east and referring to the arrangements to establish at an early day a penny postage rate between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and elsewhere, says:

"I have witnessed with deepest sorrow the hostilities between the United States and Spain—two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and tradition. The negotiations recently opened fortunately give ground for hope that this deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination and conclusion honorably and that enduring peace will result.

Prayer of an American Colony.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 12.—The American colony here has cabled to Washington, praying the government to retain possession of the Philippines.

## HOW IT WILL BE GOVERNED

The Conquered Territory Will Remain Under Military Rule—Commission to Be Appointed Within Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is probable that conquered stations like Porto Rico and Manila will remain under military government until congress can act. It is believed the military commissions will be appointed within ten days, and will make such recommendations to the president. In fact, it is pointed out that little else can be done, for Porto Rico and Manila officially should be governed at present by the war department and a military commander. As to Cuba, it is likely so far as the United States authority is extended, it will be governed by the secretary of war and officers in Cuba under his direction.

The energies of the war department are being directed toward making the soldiers in the field and in different camps as comfortable as possible.

## DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS

General Merriam Will Send Such Troops As Are Intended for Manila, to That Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—General Merriam in referring to the disposition of the troops says:

"I shall make no change in the present arrangements unless ordered by the authorities at Washington. Every man of the expeditionary forces will be sent to Manila if I am permitted to send them. I cannot say whether the journeying of the troops to the island would be construed as an infraction of the protocol. With peace an assured fact, the troops would be merely guards to preserve order. Still I look for orders from Washington settling the matter one way or the other.

## GRATEFUL FOR HELP RENDERED

President Expresses Thanks to France, and Spain Sends Similar Message to Patenotre at Madrid.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—President McKinley said he was pleased that the final negotiations would be conducted in Paris after the signing of the protocol and asked Cambon to thank his government for its good offices in bringing about the terms of peace.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—The minister of foreign affairs has asked Patenotre, the French ambassador at Madrid, to transmit to his government the thanks of Spain for its good offices which have resulted in the signature of a protocol of peace with the United States.

## MOROCCO'S SULTAN REPORTED DEAD

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A cable message from Gibraltar to an evening paper says:

According to reports the sultan of Morocco is dead. News as to the cause of his death has not been received. Whether he came to his death from natural causes or by the hand of an assassin cannot yet be stated.

Real Estate Sale.

The Laughlin estate offers for sale all their land property in and near The Dalles, consisting of city lots, blocks and acreage. Terms reasonable.

Apply to the undersigned at the office of the Wasco Warehouse Co. if

B. F. LAUGHLIN.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The president issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

"Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms which the negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

"Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government, to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have heretofore set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.  
WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State."

## AMERICANS WERE AGAIN VICTORS

The Spanish Refuse to Surrender Manzanillo and a Fight Ensues—Efforts Made to Stop Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch notified Secretary Allen that a naval force sent by Admiral Sampson had appeared in the harbor of Manzanillo and demanded the surrender. The commandant of the city declined to comply with the demand and an engagement took place, which is said to have resulted victoriously for the Americans.

In view of the signing of the protocol and the suspension of hostilities, every effort was made by the authorities to stop the fight at Manzanillo. A dispatch was sent by Adjutant-General Corbin to San Francisco, directing General Shafter to get into communication with Manzanillo as soon as possible, and inform the naval commander there that hostilities were over.

A dispatch was also sent by the navy department to Key West to be forwarded to Manzanillo, and it can be confidently stated that General Blanco has telegraphed to the Spanish commander at Manzanillo.

## CARRIED OUT BY THE CURRENT

A. J. Stevens, a Young Man Well Known in Portland, Drowned While in Bathing at Long Beach.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 13.—While bathing in the surf today at noon, A. J. Stevens, of the First National Bank of Portland, got too far out and was carried out by the current. His body has not been recovered.

He is well-known in Portland. Is a young, unmarried man, about 29 years of age.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Cleveland wheels are selling in spite of all the cheap wheels that are offering. Call and see our '98 models. Maier & Benton.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## WHAT THE WAR COST UNCLE SAM

So Far One Hundred and Fifty Millions Have Been Expended and Still the Expense Goes on.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Although the war lasted only 114 days it is estimated that it has cost the government so far \$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 have been actually paid out of the treasury. Beginning with March 1st, when the first increases in expenditures in anticipation of the war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, actual disbursements have been approximately as follows:

March—Army, \$600,000; navy, \$2,400,000; total \$3,000,000.  
April—Army, \$1,200,000; navy, \$9,800,000; total, \$11,000,000.  
May—Army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000; total \$19,000,000.  
June—Army, \$16,500,000; navy, \$6,500,000; total, \$23,000,000.  
July—Army, \$29,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000; total, \$35,000,000.  
To August 13—Army, \$5,500,000; navy, \$1,500,000; total, \$7,000,000.  
Total, war department, \$65,300,000; total, navy department, \$32,700,000; grand total \$98,000,000.

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

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.