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NO. 30

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Write Us for Prices.

THE WAR ENDED WITH REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY

Impressive Scenes of the Ceremony in the White House When the Protocol Was Signed.

ORDERS AT ONCE GIVEN FOR THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AT THE FRONT

Blocades of Havana and Manila Raised--Fleet Ordered Assembled at Key West--Sampson,
Schley and Remy Will Hasten to Carry Out Orders--Merritt, Miles and

Shafter Ordered to Suspend All Military Operations--Spain

Issues Same Orders to Her Commanders--West In-

dies to Be Evacuated Immediately--Manila to

Be Held until Peace Treaty Is Signed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.--With the simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed the protocol, which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

The closing chapter of the events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. Within the knowledge of all the officials present this was the first time that a treaty, or protocol had been signed at the White House. As the ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the president, and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the president requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace.

He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he has played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation, which he had caused to be drawn up, suspending hostilities between the two countries, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action.

Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all the naval commanders; Dewey, in the Philippines; Sampson, at Guantanamo, and the various commanders at the navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately.

There is also a dispatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in 48 hours at top speed. On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued orders, which had been prepared in advance, to all of the military commanders to cease their operations.

The state department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken. All formalities having been disposed of, the president spent half an hour chatting with those present.

PROVISIONS OF THE PROTOCOL

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 Ladrones, 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 30 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."

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Washington, Aug. 12.--The president issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, by the protocol, concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William H. 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 on 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 the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States the suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts not consistent with this proclamation."

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

FLEET ORDERED ASSEMBLED

Washington, Aug. 12.--In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president

suspending hostilities, orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at their several stations of duty in Cuba and the Philippines carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders in chief, but also gave directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in their sense self-explanatory.

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.--Sampson, Santiago--Suspend all hostilities. The blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howells is ordered to assemble his vessels at Key West. Proceed with the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, and Massachusetts to Tampinville. Place monitors in a safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to the Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order the marines to the North and the Resolute.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

BLOCKADES RAISED

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.--"Key West--In accordance with the president's proclamation, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence the withdrawal of the vessels from the blockade, order the blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being in possession of the president's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade at Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remy will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised. Admiral Schley being on the Brooklyn and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

MILITARY ORDERS

Washington, Aug. 12.--The orders to Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows:

"Washington, Aug. 12.--Merritt, Manila: The president directs all military operations against the enemy to be suspended. The peace negotiations are nearing completion, the protocol having just been signed by the representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt. By order of the secretary of war.

"CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The orders sent to Miles and Shafter were identical with the above.

MILLIONS TO PAY TROOPS

Washington, Aug. 12.--The war department has decided to pay the Philippine army a million dollars. They will take a million dollars with them to pay the troops in the Philippines. A million dollars will also be sent to pay the troops in Porto Rico.

ORDERS RECEIVED

Washington, Aug. 12.--At 11 o'clock tonight Adjutant General Corbin received from General Shafter an acknowledgment of the receipt by him of the proclamation of the president. Up to midnight no reply had been received from General Miles, it having been impossible to get into communication with him.

In response to the notification sent to General Fitzhugh Lee, former consul gen-

eral at Havana, the following was received by the war department:

"Thanks. The seventh corps has ceased firing. Unofficial."

It is well understood that General Lee's command was being reserved for an attack upon Havana if the necessity for one should arise.

YELLOW FEVER AT FRANKLIN

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 12.--An official report having been received that one death has occurred from yellow fever at Franklin, La., the secretary of the state board of health has quarantined the state of Mississippi against the town of Franklin.

FEVER SCARE

Houston, Tex., Aug. 12.--The Southern Pacific has been notified by the state health office to run no more trains from the coast until further orders on account of yellow fever at Franklin, La.

ENGLAND'S AFFAIRS

London, Aug. 12.--The morning papers express a growing indignation of the country at the position of affairs in China.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND DEAD

Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 12.--Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, died this evening.

Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland was appointed from North Carolina July 1, 1890; made midshipman June 29, 1885; lieutenant, March 15, 1889; lieutenant commander, July 16, 1892; commander, March 2, 1893; captain, April 1, 1895; commodore, June 27, 1895; and rear admiral, March 1, 1898. He would have been placed on the retired list on the second of last month were it not for the present war.

ENGLAND'S NEW CONQUEST

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 12.--Mail advices received here say the British warship Mohawk has raised the British flag over Santa Cruz and Duff islands and taken formal possession of them.

The islands are in a remote part of the South Pacific. The Santa Cruz group has seven large islands, besides several smaller ones. The Duff and Wilson group consists of 11 islands. Santa Cruz, the principal island of the group of that name, is about 15 or 18 miles long. Duff island is but six miles in circumference.

CERVERA INTERVIEWED

Says He Has No Fears as to His Reception in Spain.

New York, August 12.--A special to the Press from Washington, says: Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers who are now prisoners at the naval academy at Annapolis, were interviewed at their station in Annapolis 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 have received. Admiral Cervera heard for the first time apparently of the alleged telegram 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

translating 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 affect your reputation on your return."

"I have no fears 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."

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

All Classes Will Turn to This Government When Spain's Authority Ceases.

New York, August 12.--A special to the Times from Washington, says: Careful observers of Cuban conditions, who have been consulted by the administration concerning the course to be followed in that island to bring about good order and good feeling are of the opinion and have expressed themselves to the president that the announcement of Spain's withdrawal and the assumption of temporary control by the United States will be followed by something like the demonstration of approval that has been given in Porto Rico to the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes.

Said one of these gentlemen, in discussing the problem of establishing a good government:

"When it is fully known in Cuba that Spain's authority is at an end, thousands of men who have clung to the hope that Spain would retain her supremacy, will gladly turn to this government that will assume the stability that loyal Cubans trusted that Spain would yet give to the government of the island. I do not believe that this loyalty was so sentimental that Cubans of Spanish inclinations will abandon their homes, their property, their families and all they have and rush back to Spain. These Spanish Cubans constitute the better part of the business community in Cuba. They have had little to say about the government. That has been essentially peninsular and latterly altogether military. They have no desire to oppress or abuse the Cubans, who have sympathized with the insurgents. The insurgents, the loyal Cubans fear, may not be quite so willing to let bygones be bygones. There are many politicians among

(Continued on third page.)

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LADIES'

—AND—

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