THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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FOR YOUNG AMERICA

Exposition Grounds Are Given Over to the Control of the Children.

EXCURSION FROM ALONG THE ELKHORN

Norfolk and Towns East Contribute a Big Trainload of Children.

SUCCESS OF THE PLAN IS APPARENT

Experiment Proves Its Wisdom and Will Lead to Its Extension.

FORMALITIES ARE ALL ABANDONED

Program of Speeches Gives Way in Order that the Youthful Visitors May See the Show Unhampered by Oratorical Handicaps.

The first of the series of school children's excursions to the exposition was a successful feature of yesterday's program. The exceptionally low railroad rates and the reduced admission at the gates for children under 18 years of age brought the entire cost of the trip within reach of all classes of people, and the children in the territory that was reached came in very satisfactory numbers. The excursion was given under the direction of the Board of Woman Managers and the plans that had been prepared for the care and entertainment of the youthful visitors proved sufficient to keep them out of mischief and provide them with a day of unalloyed delight. Each of the thousand children who constituted the excursion party was tagged with a pink ribbon and then they were divided into blocks of ten in charge of one or more adults who were held responsible for the safety and enjoyment of their charges. The plan worked to perfection, and there was not a single incident to mar the pleasure of the children nor to occasion anxiety on the part of their parents. The result of the experiment was so satisfactory that arrangements will immediately be made to continue these excursions at intervals until the entire contiguous territory is covered.

Yesterday's crowd came from Norfolk, and the intermediate towns as far east as Hooper on the Elkhorn road, and it enjoyed the distinction of being the first excursion party that brought as many people as were forecasted by its progenitors. The estimates received by the Board of Women Managers indicated that 1,000 people would participate, and almost exactly that number were unloaded at the gates when the long train pulled in. It was due at 11:25, but it was noon when it arrived, and on that account some of the plans that had been made for the celebration of the day were dispensed with. The party was met at the gates by General Manager Clarkson and W. N. Babcock of the exposition and by a committee from the Women's Board consisting of Mrs. W. S. Sawyer, Mrs. Frances Ford, Mrs. N. P. Feil and Mrs. Orietta Shields Chittenden. They were conducted down Twentieth street and through the Manufactures and Electricity buildings to the Boys' and Girls' building, where a short program of exercises had been anticipated. By this time it was after lunch time and the children were perceptibly restless and disinclined to sit and hear speeches when there was so much to attract their attention outside. The committee very sensibly concluded to confine the exercises to brief statement to the visitors that they were welcome and an outline of the features of the day and when and where they would occur. The nthe children were dismissed, the lunch baskets were unpacked and the provender disappeared with amazing rapidity.

At 3 o'clock the youthful visitors were entertained with a pretty display of Japanese fireworks on the Plaza that they thoroughly enjoyed. The air was populated with floating clowns, pigs and other familiar objects and the children applauded vigorously. At 4 o'clock they flocked to the main court to see the exhibition of the United States Life Saving service, and they remained on the grounds long enough to see the electric illuminations appear. Then the tired and happy crew was loaded on the train and the chaperons experienced a grateful relief.

Children Get Away Safely.

All of the children who came to the exposition from the towns along the Elkhorn road got off the grounds last night in ample time to catch their train that was sidetracked in the vicinity of the gates on the north side of the grounds. Not a child was left behind and not an accident was reported. All of the children declared that they had a most enjoyable time and all were pleased with the exposition.

The Exposition guards did much to add to the enjoyment of the children who were on the grounds. The boys posed as reception committees during the entire afternoon and if they tired of answering questions and pointing out the interesting things upon the grounds, they did not show it for a moment. In addition to this they passed over their beats during the evening and told every person they met that the Elkhorn train would leave at 9 o'clock, directing them to the proper exit.

ST. JOSEPH TAKES CHARGE TODAY.

People from Robideau's Town Coming Up to Enjoy the Exposition.

Another lot of Missourians will be shown the Transmississippi exposition today. They will come from St. Joseph, and expect to take complete possession of Omaha and the exposition. They have been offered the freedom of everything in sight, and from the worthy mayor of the lower Missouri river city down to the flag bearer they expect to overlook no bets.

It will be one of the biggest excursions that has yet invaded the exposition grounds. If the sun shines brightly along the banks of the Missouri this morning between 1,500 and 2,000 representatives of St. Joseph will come on three special trains, in addition to the regular train service. The biggest train will come in over the Burlington route, and according to advices received last night by General Passenger Agent Francis will carry the mayor, the city fathers, the other municipal officers and enough additional citizens to bring up the total to 1,000. This train will leave St. Joseph this morning at 7 o'clock, and is scheduled to arrive at the Burlington station here at 10:45 a. m.

The Missouri Pacific, in connection with the St. Joseph & Grand Island road, will bring in two special trains of excursionists from St. Joseph. The St. Joseph & Grand Island will haul the trains to Hiawatha, and the Missouri Pacific will bring them up from there. One train will leave St. Joseph at 7 a. m., and the second will follow ten minutes later. They are expected to arrive in Omaha about 1:30 o'clock. On these two trains will come the officers and members of

(Continued on Third Page.)

RAISE BLOCKADES IN SOUTH

Orders Go Out from Navy Department Calling Fleet Home and Ceasing Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president suspending hostilities, orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, 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 directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self-explanatory:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

(Signed) ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Remey, Key West: In accordance with the president's proclamation to you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

(Signed) ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

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

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey 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 it.

ORDERS SENT TO GENERALS

Merritt, Miles and Shafter Directed to Cease All Operations Against the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The orders to General Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1898. Merritt, Manila—The president directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by 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,

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above save as to names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having the Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to General Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to the other generals. The navy department is also preparing orders to all commanders on lines similar to the War department orders.

DIES FOR HIS FELLOW MEN

Devotion to Duty Costs C. C. Bangs of the Red Cross Corps His Life.

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SANTIAGO, Aug. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Among the deaths today was that of C. C. Bangs of Albany, superintendent of Red Cross supplies at El Caney. Mr. Bangs worked like a hero twenty hours a day and saved many lives. Three weeks' experience, however, with the horrors of El Caney, where hundreds of people were starving to death, made him a mental and physical wreck. He will be buried here. He is said to have left a large estate. He joined the Red Cross in New York in April.

Lieutenant Willie Tiffany has so far recovered that he will be sent home on the Olivette tomorrow. There is a pressing need for an additional hospital ship.

The steamer Philadelphia sailed for New York this morning carrying 100 passengers. The Second Massachusetts sailed today leaving behind nearly a hundred sick. The Twenty-first regiment started yesterday. It marched through the city with the band playing "Home, Sweet Home."

More than 200 members of Garcia's army, who have straggled into town, bring confirmation of the news that the Cuban general has disbanded his army for a month. Garcia remains at Baire, awaiting the arrival of General Collaso, who bears instructions from the junta. Some of Garcia's men have been levying tribute on the people in the interior in spite of Governor Wood's warning to all Cubans not to molest either Spanish merchants or troops.

Governor Wood has caused notices to be displayed fixing the prices on ordinary articles of domestic use. The merchants here have been charging outrageously for food products. Governor Wood has distributed meal among the poor of the city.

HOLCOMB AT CHATTANOOGA

Governor Talks to the Boys and Presents Officers with Their Commissions.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 12.—(Special Telegram)—Governor Holcomb this evening presented all commissioned officers of the Second Nebraska with their commissions. Last night the Second Nebraska band gave a concert in honor of Governor Holcomb and General Barry. There were present also Division Commander General Frank and staff, Brigade Commander Colonel Baldorf and staff and Colonel Bills. Governor Holcomb addressed the regiment, complimenting them on their excellent behavior since being encamped here and upon the fine appearance of the camp and everything in general. He said that in not sending them to the front, the government had probably reserved the best wine to the last and that they might still see active duty in a broader field. General Barry and Colonel Bills made brief adresses. Governor Holcomb and General Barry spent today in camp with General Bills. The governor will leave at 4:10 tomorrow morning for Jacksonville, Fla., to visit the Third Nebraska.

Expecting a Visit from Clark.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 12.—Captain Clark of the battleship Oregon is expected in Cheyenne for a two weeks' visit to his brother-in-law, N. R. Davis, in a few days.

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED

Likely to Be Called Together Again Before Christmas.

SALISBURY WILL ASK FOR A WAR LOAN

Reference in the Queen's Speech to China is Regarded as Halting and Inconclusive—Foreign Affairs Dr...

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LONDON, Aug. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British parliament was prorogued today. In the ordinary course it would not assemble until February. A prominent politician in leaving the house of parliament this afternoon said to me:

"We shall be back here before Christmas. Salisbury will ask for a vote of twenty millions, apparently for the purposes of war, but really to avert war."

Reference in the queen's speech to the situation in China is regarded as halting and inconclusive. Regret is expressed generally that the speech did not contain an explicit statement of England's determination to maintain its interests in the Yangtse valley. British foreign affairs are now conducted by the permanent officials. Salisbury is on the continent, Curzon is ill, Balfour is golfing, Chamberlain is at Birmingham. A new policy cannot be initiated. The officials are simply acknowledging dispatches. No instructions are sent abroad. The foreign interests of the country are drifting. The interference of Belgium is much resented. A rearrangement of offices is probable. Curzon is well enough to be removed to the country.

Today before leaving every member of the cabinet called at his residence and congratulated him. Hundreds of cables were received from the United States by Mrs. Curzon. During the last forty-eight hours the newspaper offices have been displaying portraits of Curzon and complimentary references to the kindly characteristics of Millionaire Leiter's daughter. A prominent London paper yesterday telegraphed the United States editorially:

"Those who have had the honor and good fortune to meet this lady will not need to be told how well she is qualified by her gifts of personal grace and character to share the splendid position of her husband not merely with dignity and tact, but with advantage and benefit to India. Nor can it be regarded simply a coincidence that at a period when international events seem to be happily drawing England and the United States closer and closer together in the political sphere it should thus befall that an American lady should partake with her English lord the glories and responsibilities of undoubtedly the highest office on earth below the thrones. There is yet a boundless region of blessing, beneficence and help to be attacked and conquered by the gentle power of the vice queen, and certain we are that such opportunities for winning the hearts of the people and the strengthening sway of her consort will not be neglected by the charming American lady whom a happy destiny has made vice empress of India and the official representative of a silent alliance between England and the United States."

Russia and China.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Shanghai dispatch says:

Terms of a secret treaty between Russia and China, which has been in existence some years past, have at length been divulged. The treaty is nothing less than a defensive alliance between the two powers. China undertakes to regard Russia as having preponderating influences in all questions of a commercial and internal policy and Russia will support China against the demands of an "open door."

Russia finances China in internal development and China permits Russia preferential rates in certain areas, and railways built in the joint interest of the two countries will be under the practical control of Russia. Russia assists China in the development of her land and naval forces and China co-operates as an ally.

Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and traditions. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace.

The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese empire induced me to conclude arrangements whereby the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong Kong were leased to me by the emperor of China. I trust these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire and be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce carried on between the peoples of Great Britain and China.

Paragraph 3 refers to the guaranteeing, in conjunction with Russia and France, of the loan to enable Greece to pay the Turkish war indemnity.

The fourth paragraph expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the convention with France, finally settling West African questions. The speech then refers to the arrangements made to establish at an early date penny postage between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and elsewhere, makes reference to the plague still existing in certain portions of western India and the punjab, and concludes:

I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered through the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country are rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the defense of my empire. The sacrifices asked of you are severe, but no greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognize the value of provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of my army.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and Ireland and increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm.

After expressing satisfaction at the adoption of bills enabling accused persons to testify in their own behalf; for preventing the abuse of patronage and the occupation of benefices of the established church, "The principles of which bills have been generally accepted for many years, though, hitherto, there has been no opportunity to make them law," the speech ends with: "I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you."

Lord Mayor Bent on Pleasure.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The visit of the lord mayor of London, Rt. Hon. Horato David Davies, member of Parliament for Chatham, to America, is purely a pleasure trip, according to information given to the Associated Press by W. J. Soulsby, who has been secretary to twenty-three lord mayors and who also organized the famous municipal dinners given to Messrs. Phelps and Bayard. The lord mayor, Mr. Soulsby adds, is not anxious that any special attention be shown to him at a period when every one, like himself, is taking a rest. Besides visiting New York, the lord mayor will visit Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Niagara. He is a great picture collector and a warm admirer of America and Americans.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	61	1 p. m.	75
6 a. m.	62	2 p. m.	74
7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	75
8 a. m.	65	4 p. m.	76
9 a. m.	67	5 p. m.	76
10 a. m.	71	6 p. m.	75
11 a. m.	72	7 p. m.	74
12 m.	75	8 p. m.	73
		9 p. m.	71

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds:

St. Joseph Day.
11 a. m., Exercises at the Auditorium.
3 p. m., Phinney's Band, Government Building.
7 p. m., Phinney's Band, Grand Plaza.
9 p. m., Fireworks on the North Tract.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA MAY FIGHT.

British Privy Councillor Talks of the Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Right Hon. Sir William Marriott, the British privy councillor, who arrived here today, expressed his views regarding an alliance between the United States and Great Britain and of the trouble between his country and Russia.

"We don't want an alliance," said Sir William, "but what we do want is a good understanding between the two nations.

"England is anxious to avoid a war with the United States, as the two countries are Anglo-Saxon. Whatever differences may occur between them should be settled by arbitration. England and America with a good understanding between them should defy the world.

"Yes, there is a strong probability that England and Russia will soon go to war. It has been brewing for a long time and must come. It has simply been delayed by the kinship existing between the royal families of those countries. Russia will not fight quite as hard as England when the crash occurs."

Hooley Bobs Up Again.

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LONDON, Aug. 12.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Hooley popped in the bankruptcy court this morning to the amazement of the bankruptcy judge and the eminent bar to investigate his affairs. He looked physically in perfect health, with bright eyes and ruddy cheeks. Not the smallest indication of his recent attack of congestion of the liver, as medically reported, were noticed. He appeared mentally strained and excited. Just before entering court he viciously attacked the son of Lawson Johnstone, chairman of the Bovril company. The youth aproached him and quietly referred to Hooley's statements regarding his father. Without replying Hooley struck him across the head with a Malacca cane. The few spectators were astounded at the unprovoked assault. Hooley deemed it desirable to disappear within the court. Hooley's statements are now much discounted and regarded as wild. Sir Edward Clarke, the fiercest cross-examiner in England, will put him through the mill Tuesday before the high court in connection with his charges against Delawar and others attempting to square Hooley.

DAY TO HEAD COMMISSION

Secretary of State Will Be One of the Men to Arrange for Permanent Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The representatives of this government on the Paris commission practically have been agreed upon by the president and his advisers, but it is announced that the names will not be made public for several days. It is known that Secretary of State Day will be the head of the commission for the United States. He has been identified intimately with all phases of the Cuban question, both prior to and during the war, and it is regarded as peculiarly fitting that he should be quite as intimately identified with the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

The protocol signed todey provides that the commission shall meet in Paris not later than October 1. It is probable that the commission will not encounter very serious difficulty in reaching an agreement. The probabilities are that the treaty will not be ready for submission to the senate before the regular session of congress, which will begin on the first Monday of December. However, should the commission reach a speedy conclusion, a special session of the senate may be called by the president.

Nothing definite has been done here about the constitution of the commission which is to meet in Havana and San Juan to arrange for the evacuation by the Spanish forces of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

FITZHUGH LEE RESPONDS

Late Consul to Havana Replies Facetiously to Message Announcing Suspension of Hostilities.

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.

All of the corps commanders of the army were notified of the suspension of hostilities. In response to the notification sent to General Fitzhugh Lee, the former consul general at Havana, wired the War department:

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

It is well understood that General Lee's command was being reserved for the attack upon Havana, if the necessity for one should arise. As an official of the War department expressed it tonight, "it was a bit of the sarcasm of fate that Lee did not have a part in the active operations in Cuba or Porto Rico."

The text of General Shafter's reply is as follows:

"SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 12.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Telegram received. Message as to peace negotiations being about concluded. Will notify Spanish at Holguin by courier tomorrow and Manzanillo and Cienfuegos by wire and will try to get Havana. Will also notify all Cuban forces I can reach.

"(Signed.) SHAFTER."

END OF WAR CHAPTER

Diplomats at Washington Take Final Step in Peace Negotiations.

FRANCE'S GOOD OFFICES HELP MATTERS

Three Months and Twenty-Two Days of Hostilities Come to a Close.

SIGNING OF TERMS IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Madrid Gives Cambon Definite Authority to Accept Protocol.

LOSES NO TIME IN EXECUTING THE DUTY

While All Hostilities Cease and Blockades Are Raised the Grave Problems Remaining Are for the Diplomats to Solve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With 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 twenty-three 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 a protocol, which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

It is but simple justice to our sister republic of France to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have gone on indefinitely was brought about, and the president himself deemed that action on the part of the French government as worthy of his special praise.

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French embassy had received the long-expected final instructions from Madrid, but these upon inquiry proved groundless, as it was not until half-past 12 that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots. The State department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long and that its reception would occupy much time, the secretary of state left the State department for his luncheon.

Prepare for Final Ceremony.

At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French embassy appeared at the State department to inform Secretary Day that the ambassador was in full possession of the note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain and only awaited the pleasure of the State department. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun. Leaving the secretary of the embassy Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the president's wish in the matter. The latter immediately agreed to adopt the suggestion and Mr. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the president would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the president stopping hostilities and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They went immediately to the cabinet, where the president sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelou and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery. When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour.

In a Driving Rain Storm.

The rain was still violent and the ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte cochere, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thiebaut were ushered inside. They went directly to the library, adjoining the cabinet room, on the upper floor. At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence. As an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, unnecessary loss of time did not occur and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thiebaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol.

This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the State department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison, as to the exactness of the translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signataure of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

Protocol Sent to Spain.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley specially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the president's characteristic bold signature. Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Christina. The cable dispatch received by him today conferred full authority to sign the protocol and stated that the written authorization would be fully signed by the queen regent in the name of the king. Prior to the ceremony of today, M. Thiebaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain.

When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the State department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, in charge of the chancery work, who at-

(Continued on Second Page.)

PEACE PROTOCOL IS SIGNED

Day and Cambon Affix Their Names to the Important Document.

IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IS ORDERED

American Generals Directed to Cease Their Operations Against Spain.

OUR TROOPS WILL OCCUPY SPANISH STRONGHOLDS

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Announcing the Glad News to the Country and Giving Directions for the Guidance of the Commanders of the United States Forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—Peace is Now an Assured Fact.

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

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—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 the republic 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 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 that 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, a 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 inconsistent with this proclamation.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 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.

[SEAL] WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President,

WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

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

PROVISIONS OF THE PROTOCOL

Spain Abandons Cuba, Cedes Porto Rico and Guam Island and Immediately Evacuates Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—An official statement of the provisions of the protocol was given to the press late this afternoon. These provisions are as follows:

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

2. That 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.

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

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

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

6. 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 commanders of its military and naval forces.

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MADRID, Aug. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The protocol stipulates that Spain absolutely abandons Cuba, cedes Porto Rico and the island of Guam for a coaling station in the Marianes archipelago, evacuates immediately the port, bay and town of Manila that the Americans will occupy until a new regime for the Philippines is fixed by a special Hispano-American commission that is to meet in Paris and deliberate within thirty days after the protocol is signed. Signature of the protocol entails suspension of all hostilities.

Two other commissions will be appointed immediately to go to Porto Rico, regulate the evacuation of Cuba and prepare for the evacuation and departure of the Spanish troops with honors of war, arms and war stores; also to fix rules for the protection of the property and lives of foreigners and Spaniards and make a last stand in favor of the Cuban debts, which the Spaniards admit they cannot pay in any case and ask the United States to guarantee or take the burden. But Spain would like to plead that some part of the debt existing before the last insurrection, which began February, 1895, having been applied to colonial and public works, ought to be charged to the new Cuban commonwealth. This, anyhow, could hardly affect more than a very small proportion of the $155,000,000 Cuban debt existing in 1895. Hitherto the question of the debt has not been mooted in the negotiations.

The Madrid government in order to have time is anxious that Cambon should be authorized by the French government to act as plenipotentiary to sign with Porter and consequently telegraphed full power. Should France not think this possible either Leon y Castillo will be instructed to sign it with Porter in Paris or Marquis Bendana, the Spanish minister to Mexico, will be sent to Washington to do so, thus causing a delay of four days. When the names of the American commissioners are known Spain will appoint hers. Moret will, unfortunately, not be included in consequence of the opposition in the yellow press and the people, who will not forgive the foresight he showed in his home rule policy in the West Indies and the Philippines and in opposing the war.

President Receives Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President McKinley has been the recipient tonight of congratulations from all parts of the country on the successful termination of the war. Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received at the White House and many reached the administration through Secretary of War Alger and Adjutant General Corbin. Many of those received at the War department came from officers in the army now in the field. During the evening several members of the cabinet called at the White House to tender their congratulations to the president upon his successful conduct of the war and its happy termination.

Want to Retain Philippines.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 12.—The American colony, through the United States consul, have cabled to Washington praying the government there to retain possession of the Philippine islands.