

### ENGLAND'S PORTS IN CHINA

#### Announcement by the Queen in Proroguing Parliament.

Her Majesty, referring to the War Between America and Spain, expressed hopes of the Early Adoption of Measures Leading to Honorable and Enduring Peace.

### THE LEASE OF WEI-HAI-WEI

London, Aug. 12.—Parliament was prorogued today. The Queen's speech of prorogation contained nothing of importance on the Eastern question, except the following:

"The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire have induced me to conclude agreements by which the harbor of Wei-hai-wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hongkong have been leased to me by the Emperor of China.

"I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and will be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China."

### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

General Shafter reports the return of men from Santiago.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

"Santiago, via Haiti, August 12.—Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington: 'St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th, with Ninth and Tenth Infantry, two companies of the Seventy-first New York. St. Paul should have left Guantanamo last night or this morning with the Second Infantry, four companies of Seventy-first New York, and Gen. Kent, with his headquarters. Morono leaves in a very few minutes with Twenty-first Infantry, Rio Grande, with Col. Sargent's regiment on board, just arrived.

"SHAFER.

"Major General."

Col. Sargent's regiment is the Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry (Immunes), from Columbus, Miss.

### DENIES THE INJUNCTION.

Justice Cole's Decision in the Purcell Envelope Case.

Mr. Justice Cole, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, this morning handed down his decision in the case of the Purcell Envelope Company, of Holyoke, Mass., against Charles Emery Smith, in his official capacity as Postmaster General of the United States, to enjoin him from annulling a contract alleged to exist between it and the Postoffice Department for the furnishing of stamped envelopes and paper wrappers to the United States Government.

The court, after reviewing the facts in the case at length, denied the petition asking for injunction, on the ground that, although the contract between the parties is valid and of full force, the Purcell Envelope Company has adequate remedy in the Court of Claims for damages.

### INSANITY STEPHENS' PLEA.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 12.—Congressman Kirkpatrick and E. J. Fox, members of the board of trustees of Lafayette College, in the prosecution against Prof. George Herbert Stephens, charged with burning Fiske Hall and other outrages at Lafayette.

It is understood that Stephens will make a very strong defense when his trial comes up next month, on the plea that he was not sane when he applied the torch and committed the various acts of vandalism. Stephens is wearing a convict's suit, because it is much cooler.

### TO NINGARA FALLS AND RE-TO CURA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Special train, with coaches and parlor cars, will leave Washington 7:55 a. m. August 13, September 1, 15 and 23. Tickets limited to ten days, allow stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins, returning, \$12.14, 15, 16, 22m—12, 13, 15, 16pm.

Builders and contractors always read our "ads," because we save them money by so doing. Libbey & Co.

### GARCIA STOPS FIGHTING.

#### Disbands His Men, With Orders to Report in Thirty Days.

New York, Aug. 12.—A Santiago special to the Evening World says: Jack York, of Pennsylvania, who has been serving with Garcia, the Cuban general, has just arrived here. He reports that Garcia has suspended operations for thirty days and given his men permission to go home, with instructions to report to him at the end of that period.

### FRESHETS IN THE POTOMAC.

#### Heavy Rises Reported in Parts of Lower Maryland.

Hancock, Md., Aug. 12.—At noon yesterday the Potomac River was fifteen feet above low water mark #1. Hancock and was still rising at the rate of three inches an hour, but the worst was regarded as over. Meadow lands were inundated and crops washed out. Great quantities of drift were carried down. The North Branch about Cumberland is comparatively little swollen, the great rise in the vicinity of Hancock being due to the mighty volume of water poured out by the South Branch and Cacapon, Patterson's and Shilling Hill creeks.

Rise at Williamsport.

At Williamsport the river was rising today at the rate of ten inches per hour. The lowlands are flooded, but no great damage is anticipated. It is thought, if the more rain falls, the river will reach its highest mark by Friday morning.

### ORDERS SENT TO MILES

#### President McKinley Anxious for Hostilities to End.

Some Apprehensions That Upon His Knowledge of a Coming Armistice the Spanish Commander of San Juan May Allow the Looting of That Rich City.

### MACIAS MAY MAKE TROUBLE

There is a general feeling at both the War and Navy Departments that the war is practically over. This feeling outwardly manifests itself in various ways. Every official face is that of a pacific. There is no longer a doubt that Gen. Miles was notified yesterday that an armistice is at hand. He was not forbidden to fight but was instructed to avoid aggressive movements where he could consistently do so without yielding advantage.

### MINERS DEPRESSED AND SUFFERING BECAUSE OF NO EMPLOYMENT.

Nelson, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Hardly a wheel is turning in the Hocking Valley, and all branches of the industry are depressed and suffering. A lethargy appears to have settled on the mine owners, operators and workers, and unless something is done to relieve their condition the coming winter will prove one of the most terrible hardships ever known. The prospects were never more gloomy. Already many persons lack the actual necessities of life.

### NEW CAMP MADE READY.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 12.—Arrangements are rapidly being made to receive the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, ordered into camp on the Young farms, near Middletown, from Camp Allegany. Water has been secured in large quantities, and a tract of over 200 acres of ground will be occupied. Three hundred employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are being detailed to the camp, are being accommodated by trolley and steam cars. It is expected that the troops will begin to come in about ten days.

### Pythian Knights to Gather.

Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 12.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania will be held in this city from August 16 to 18. Preparations have been made by the local members of the order to royally entertain the grand officers and 200 delegates. The convention will be opened Tuesday morning, when a public meeting will be held in the courthouse. On Wednesday the Pythians will go on an excursion to the Cornwall Iron Furnaces and the Farmers' Encampment at Mount Gretna. There will be a parade in the evening. The session will close on Friday, when officers will be installed.

### Saturday and Sunday Excursions to Baltimore—Only \$1.25 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Saturdays and Sundays during August and September. Return following Monday. All trains except Congressional Limited. \$1.25, sat. p. m., th, fr, sa, su, a. m.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—25 a yr.

Small size blinds only The patri clear, 1 1/2 in. thick, and excellent quality.

### MAY NOT BE A REPUBLIC

#### Chances of Cuba Being Annexed to This Government.

### MASO'S VIEWS ON THE MATTER

Sentiments of the People at Large Believed to Be More in Favor of the Island Becoming a Part of This Country Than Struggling Along Alone.

According to a Western congressman who is one of President McKinley's closest friends, the Administration is not inclined to believe that it will ever come face to face with the duty of setting up a Cuban republic under American protection. This congressman, in conversation with a Times reporter, said:

"There is a surprise in store not only for the American people but for the world at large. It will grow out of a thorough understanding between President McKinley and President Maso of the Cuban provisional government.

"Maso is a convert to the annexation idea. He believes that it is necessary to the future welfare of the unhappy island. President McKinley knows this and approves of it. The only uncertain factor is Gomez, who cannot well give up his dream of independence with himself as president of Cuba.

"But Gen. Gomez cannot control the sentiment of the people. This sentiment is clearly in favor of annexation, and while Cuba is still under a military government with most likely Gen. Lee at its head, a strong petition from the natives will be presented in Washington praying that the Pearl of the Antilles be made a member of the sisterhood of States.

"This is almost certain to result in a plebiscite and when left to a vote of the people, I believe, and the President believes there can be no result.

"The wealth, the education, and the social influence of the island will be thrown in favor of annexation.

"No; the Cuban republic, if it ever existed in fact, will not last as long as the Republic of Texas."

As a State Cuba would cut quite a figure in the American Union, and she would be entitled to at least six representatives in Congress and to two United States senators at the start.

### GLOOM IN HOCKING VALLEY.

Miners Depressed and Suffering Because of No Employment.

### RUN ON AN ILLINOIS BANK.

#### Financial Institution at Waverly Is Forced to Suspend Payments.

Waverly, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Bank of Waverly, one of the oldest and supposed to be the most substantial financial institution of this city, closed its doors as a result of a cut run started last evening for some unaccountable reason among some of the heaviest depositors. The prime cause of the suspension is the failure of the Yeager Milling Company, in 1893, in which the bank lost \$48,000. It weathered the panic of that year, however, and carried almost every enterprise in the city through with it at that time.

It is the general feeling here that the bank will in time be able to pay dollar for dollar, and the directors so assure the depositors, but to do this it will render some, if not all, of them penniless.

### THE FUTURE OF PORTO RICO.

#### The Island Will Be Governed by a Mixed Commission.

The future civil government of Porto Rico is already engaging the serious attention of President McKinley and his advisers.

The desirability of placing all the natives, even those who are loyal to Spain, is recognized, and a military despotism, which is what a military occupation amounts to—will not be kept up a day longer than is necessary, according to those who have the ear of President McKinley.

The transition from Spanish citizenship to American citizenship will involve radical changes in the habits as well as in the rights of the people.

Under the Spanish laws there is no trial by jury, no writ of habeas corpus, no provisions for speedy hearings in open court. A person accused of crime is presumed to be guilty until he establishes his innocence, and certain classes of citizens enjoy exemptions not enjoyed by their less fortunate neighbors.

The clergy is supported by the State, and church dignitaries have a voice in all civil affairs.

As soon as the island becomes a part of the Union, every resident will be entitled to the same civil rights that natives of this country enjoy.

The habits of the people of Porto Rico give the President not a little concern. Porto Ricans revel in bull fights, and cocking matches are among their most cherished diversions.

Neither bull fights nor chicken fights are in harmony with American ideas, and yet the President, it is said, doubts the wisdom of placing interdictions necessarily onerous on a people who have yet to learn the rudiments of civilization.

It is said on semi-official authority that Porto Rico will be governed for some time by a commission composed of Americans and natives in equal numbers.

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### THE RETURN OF PEACE.

#### Preparations Made for Signing the Protocol.

The signing of the protocol which practically ends the war with Spain will be attended with great ceremony.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, with M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the embassy, and M. Boute, chancellor of the embassy, will proceed to the State Department immediately upon receipt of authority from Madrid.

At the Department they will be escorted to the diplomatic room where they will be received by Secretary Day, with Assistant Secretaries of State Moore, Adee and Crider.

When the protocol has been carefully read, M. Cambon will affix his signature with the great seal of France. Secretary Day will then affix his signature and hostilities will cease between America and Spain.

The pen used in signing the document will be a new quill and will be carefully preserved in the Department of State.

The portraits of America's greatest statesmen will look down upon the signing of the protocol. From the walls on either side of the table to be used hang life-like pictures of Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Edward Everett, James G. Blaine, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan and William H. Seward. Behind the signers and towering over the table is a portrait of Daniel Webster.

A new silver candlestick with a massive link will have been supplied for the occasion with plenty of very formal red tape and red sealing wax. A new pad cedar has been placed where it will face the signers with the leaves torn out to the auspicious date, "Friday, August 12, 1898."

Today the very air is heavy with uncertainty as to when the protocol will be signed. Even Secretary Day unhesitatingly paced the floor of his office during the morning awaiting word from the French embassy.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR

#### Three Commissions to Arrange the Peace Details.

#### PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

#### The Surrender of Cuba and Porto Rico to Be Considered Separately by Military Tribunals—American Representatives Will Meet General Blanco at Havana.

It is learned that the protocol, which is expected to be approved some time today by Spain and the United States, provides for three commissions—the general peace commission and two military commissions, one to arrange for the surrender of Cuba and another for the surrender of Porto Rico.

The latter two will be military bodies and will be somewhat similar to the commissions appointed by Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral to negotiate the surrender of Santiago. The members of these commissions, on the part of the United States, will, however, be appointed by the President, and they, with the Spanish members, will settle upon the details for the surrender of the islands.

The military members who will be appointed to the Porto Rican commission will be chosen from the general officers already on that island. The members of the Cuban commission will be sent from the United States to meet Gen. Blanco at Havana.

The main commission will, as already stated, sit in Paris. Justice White, of the Supreme Court, is prominently mentioned to be a member of this body.

### ORDERS TO STOP FIGHTING

#### Dispatch Boats Ready to Carry News of Peace to Cuba.

### CUBANS EXPECTED TO OBEY

#### Belief That the Insurgent Leaders Will Respect the Armistice and Lay Down Their Arms—Couriers to Inform Gomez and Garcia of the Signing of the Protocol.

The Administration is ready to carry the news of an armistice to all sections of Cuba. Every preparation has been made. Two Government yachts are lying, one at Tampa and the other at Key West, with steam up and representatives of the Washington Government on board. They may start for Cuba today.

After Blanco is advised that the protocol has been signed they will not have the slightest difficulty in effecting a landing without interference, though, of course munitions of war will not be taken along.

One of these vessels will touch at a point near Havana and the other further east.

The Americans will at once push into the interior, one body of them going direct to the camp of Gen. Gomez. The latter will then send his couriers to adjacent patriot bands ordering a cessation of hostilities.

Gen. Garcia will be notified of the armistice by Gen. Shafter, who will dispatch couriers to him the moment he hears from Washington that Spain's signature has been attached to the protocol.

The President has not the slightest fear that the patriot army will ignore the order from Washington.

On the contrary, Gen. Gomez has given his personal word to the American commissioner, Mr. Heno, that he will be governed exclusively by the wishes of the President.

Should the dispatch yachts leave for Cuba's coast today or tonight the news of the armistice should be generally known throughout the Cuban army by the middle of next week.

The patriot forces will be compelled to remain where they are at the time they receive news of the armistice.

It may be said on high authority that they will not be given any voice whatever in the government of Cuba or its political status until the Spanish army has gone home. It is the Administration's intention to permit Gen. Gomez to enter the city with the American army, if he wishes to do so, at the head of his troops, but there will be only one flag, the Stars and Stripes, in evidence during the military occupation.

### HOOLEY'S GREAT SCHEME.

#### Formed a Company to Buy the Island of Cuba.

London, Aug. 12.—The greatest scheme of Ernest Terah Hooley, the now bankrupt speculator, was the purchase of the island of Cuba.

During his most successful days, less than a year ago, when he could command many millions, he formed the plan of buying the island of Cuba.

Hooley proposed to form an enormous syndicate, with a capital of £250,000,000. It is asserted that the entire sum was privately subscribed, and that the negotiations had begun with the Spanish officials. They are said to have favored the proposition, and would have carried it through had they not feared a popular uprising in Spain.

Large sums of money are said to have been spent in bribery, but the plan eventually fell through without its becoming public.

Hooley, it is reported, is still ill at his country place, though many sceptical insinuations are being made concerning him in financial circles.

Hooley's further examination is set for Monday.

### White Government Unions.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 12.—Democratic State Chairman Simmons says the organization of "white government unions" is progressing with great rapidity. From all quarters come news that the party's demand for white supremacy is having the happiest effect.

### Fatal Epidemic of Dysentery.

Milford, Pa., Aug. 12.—Dysentery in epidemic form has appeared in Pike County, and over sixty cases are reported. Six aged residents have died within the past four days. Jury Commissioner Gillet was one of those to die from the disease.

Baltimore and Return via B. & O., \$1.25.

Tickets good going on all trains Saturday and Sunday, August 13, and valid to return until Monday following.

The Weather—Libbey & Co., say—Rain tonight.

Blinds—white pine—clear, \$1 pair; best manufactured; 1 1/2 inches thick.

Blinds—small sizes—clear, 75c pair; excellent quality; 1 1/2 inches thick.

### AUTHORIZED TO SIGN.

#### Spain Accepts in Full the Terms of the Protocol.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Spain's acceptance of the protocol imposed by the United States is reported semi-officially. The foreign office has been requested by the Spanish government to transmit to M. Cambon authority to sign the protocol for Spain.

The efforts of the Spanish government will now be directed toward preventing a domestic outbreak. A proclamation will be issued to the Spanish people portraying in the most favorable way the terms with the United States. The draft of the proclamation says that the troops in the West Indies will depart with all the honors of war and that in the East Indies Spanish sovereignty is maintained.

The practical conclusion of the first part of the peace negotiations is accepted as a great victory for French diplomacy.

Urged largely by the French holders of Spanish bonds and other financial interests the French government has for some time urged Spain to sue for peace being finally able through M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, to open negotiations, in return for Spanish compliance with the advice of France, though it was for Spain's welfare. The moral support of France is promised the present government of Spain in case of international disturbance. A new Spanish loan may also be raised in Paris.

### CHASING GENERAL GRANT

#### His Forces Are Not Needed in Porto Rico.

#### EFFORTS TO INTERCEPT HIM

#### Commanding the First Kentucky Regiment on Board the Transport Alamo, He Is Speeding to Join General Miles, Hoping to Get in at the Fall of San Juan.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 12.—In the race to Porto Rico the Alamo, with Gen. Grant and the First Kentucky aboard, went, at last reports, still ahead of the Government. They got away from here before detention orders could reach them, and they passed Cape Henry before the observer was out of bed.

A swift boat has been sent from Charleston to intercept the Alamo.

If the transport continues on the course that she selected as far as Cape Hatteras, Adjutant General Corbin's orders will surely be handed to Gen. Grant somewhere off the coast of South Carolina.

Capt. Davies, of the British steamship Cyril, in last night from New Orleans, for coal, reports passing the Alamo off Hatteras, heading directly south, going at a 14-knot rate, her maximum speed. It is believed here, however, that the ship put out and chose the middle course to Porto Rico.

### PLENARY POWERS FOR CAMBON

#### Sagasta's Government Asks France to Allow Such Authority.

Madrid, Aug. 12.—The government has notified M. Del Casse, the French minister of foreign affairs, of Spain's acceptance of the terms of the protocol. The government will now ask the French government to transmit to M. Cambon plenary power which will authorize him to sign the protocol.

### BAILOU IS SORRY.

#### British Government Unable to Act in China.

London, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Balfour said he was sorry he could not pledge the government to use its own influence in Peking in favor of preventing the ratification of the Peking-Hankow Railway contract. Every legitimate enterprise, he said, would receive the government's assistance.

Mr. Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture, replying to a question by Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, said that if the statements of the scandalous way in which British seamen are molested by New York crews were true, the scandal must be stopped at once in the interest of Great Britain and humanity.

### FRANCE NOTIFIED.

#### Spain's Acceptance of the Protocol Reported From Paris.

London, Aug. 12.—A Paris dispatch says that the French foreign office has been notified of Spain's acceptance of the protocol.

### WANTS MORE MONEY.

#### Paris Exposition Commissioner Asks for Additional Funds.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Commissioner General Peck met Congressman Cannon yesterday and laid before the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee the need of more funds for the Paris Exposition. The present appropriation is \$650,000, and Mr. Peck asks for \$500,000 more. Mr. Cannon was inclined to the opinion that the present amount should be increased but little. The second floor of the Auditorium is being fitted up for offices for the commissioner general and his staff. Mr. Peck and his assistants will go to Paris on September 3 for six months.

### Strange Heirlooms.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—The will of Dr. Theodore H. E. Gruel, in disposing of an estate valued at \$1,570, bequeaths his pipecase and pipe, "which are pieces of art and value," to the Memorial Museum at Fairmount Park, provided they agree to keep it in order. To a niece, Mrs. Bertha Lutz, he bequeaths a basket containing the hair of members of the family for 120 years back. Many other family relics are divided among his heirs.

Blinds—white pine—clear, \$1 pair; best manufactured; 1 1/2 inches thick.

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### SPAIN'S ANSWER

#### Cablegram Authorizing M. Cambon to Sign the Protocol.

### RECEIVED THIS AFTERNOON

#### The Work of Translation Now in Progress.

### DELIVERY TO THE PRESIDENT

#### The Document Will Be Taken to the White House Some Time Tonight and Be Signed by Secretary Day and the French Ambassador—The Length of the Document Causes Comment, Although It Is Believed That Spain Yields All.

The dispatch which it is believed authorizes the French ambassador to sign the protocol looking to a cessation of hostilities between Spain and the United States began to arrive at the embassy at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Within half an hour three sheets had been received and the full text was expected to be in within a short time.

At that hour M. Cambon, ambassador, and M. Thiebaut, secretary, were at luncheon, and it was stated that immediately upon their return the work of translating the cipher into French and then into English, to be submitted to the President and Secretary Day, will begin.

It was said at the embassy that as soon as the translation had been completed M. Thiebaut would take a copy to the State Department, and arrange for the visit of the ambassador to sign the protocol with Secretary Day.

It was assumed, in the light of press dispatches from Madrid, that the message conveyed the reported authority for M. Cambon to act in Spain's behalf, but it could not be explained why a message of that purport only should be so long.

There was no official information in the hands of the President or the Secretary of State when the Cabinet met this morning to indicate that Spain had agreed to the signature of the protocol.

No word had been received at the embassy from Spain and no official messages had reached the State Department from the American representative abroad.

The President and his Cabinet held their regular meeting today, and their discussion was largely confined to the details of the cessation of hostilities and the other matters that came with the agreement of Spain to the American terms. There was some disappointment that the formal announcement of the cessation of hostilities could not be made from the Cabinet meeting, and it was acknowledged that this might not be possible until tomorrow.

The reason for the delay suggested at the French embassy was the length of time necessary to translate and re-translate, and for the repetition of the cipher message.

Madrid must send the answer to Paris, where it will be translated into English and sent to America. It is probable also that the answer is in cipher which will require that every word of it be repeated for accuracy at all the cable offices through which it must pass.

The protocol is in two copies one for Spain and one for America. The copies are formal state documents in parchment. Each contains the full text in both English and French. Each copy is to be signed by Secretary Day for America and by Ambassador Cambon for Spain. The American and French seals are to be affixed to both copies.

The exact status of the French ambassador as the signer of the protocol is thus in a manner determined. He has plenary power for Spain to sign the protocol, but he will sign as the French ambassador with the seal of France, rather than as a representative to America from Spain.

The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 12:25 o'clock. It was stated that only routine matters were discussed.

It is expected that later in the day Ambassador Cambon will call at the State Department fully authorized by Spain to accept the conditions.

### PAIR BLINDS, BEST MANUFACTURED, \$1, LIBBEY & CO., LUMBER, ETC., 6 & N. Y. ST.