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THE BUSINESS OF THE
Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company

has been turned over to the

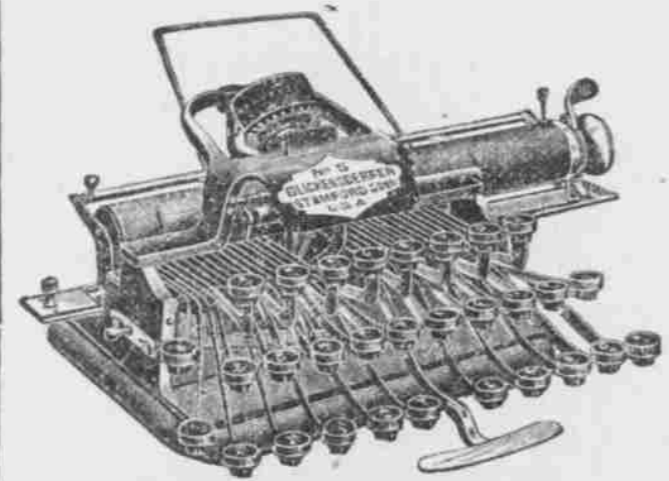
HAWAIIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.

a corporation with

\$30,000 Paid Up Capital.

GEORGE R. CARTER, Treasurer.
Office in rear of Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

The BLICKensderfer
Is in use at the United States Legation in Honolulu.
PRICE, \$40.00.



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FOR A FEW Days: More, AT THE OLD QUEEN STREET STORE.

These Goods must be closed out within the next few Days and we feel confident that the prices attached, with quality considered, will do the work.

- | | |
|---|--|
| RED FLANNEL, 5 YDS.....\$1.00 | LADIES' UNDERVESTS, EACH... .25 |
| RED FLANNEL, 5 YDS..... .75 | LADIES' CORSETS..... .50 |
| BLUE FLANNEL, 5 YDS..... 1.00 | CHILDREN'S SUNBONNETS..... .20 |
| BLUE FLANNEL, 5 YDS..... .75 | COLORED CROCHET COTTON, PER BOX..... .30 |
| STRIPED FLANNEL, 5 YDS..... .75 | COLORED SILK VEILING, YARD..... .10 |
| WHITE FLANNEL, 5 YDS..... 1.00 | LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, DOZ..... .50 |
| PLAID FLANNEL, 5 YDS..... .75 | LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, DOZ..... \$1.00 AND 1.25 |
| GENTS' WHITE WOOLEN JERSEYS, EACH..... 1.00 | FANCY RUCHING AND RUFFLING, PER BOX..... .25 AND .50 |
| GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS, EACH..... .50 CENTS AND 1.00 | PLAIN RUCHING AND RUFFLING, PER BOX..... .25 AND .50 |
| WHITE LINEN DUCK, YARD... .65 | (SIX AND TWELVE YARDS TO BOX) |
| LADIES' BLACK HOSE, 3 PAIR..... .50 | COTTON BATTING, PER ROLL... .05 |
| LADIES' UNDERVESTS, FOUR FOR..... .25 | |

These Goods must be closed out in the next few days.

We still have a few bargains on our 5 cent counter.

J. T. WATERHOUSE
The Old Queen St. Store.

PEACE NOW IS THE WORD

Protocol Signed at Washington Ending Hostilities.

DETAIL OF CONDITIONS GIVEN

Proclamation By President McKinley — Orders to Commanders. — Diary of War for Humanity.

WAR IS ENDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The war with Spain has come to its end. After over three months of hostilities, during which American arms have won glory and renown, with corresponding humiliation and defeat for the Spanish foe, the representatives of each country today affixed their signatures to the protocol, putting an end to the contest at arms between the two nations. The document which terminated the war was signed by Secretary of State Day, on behalf of the United States, and by M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, on behalf of Spain.

As a result of the war the American flag floats over islands in both the East and West Indies. The rule of Spain in the Western Hemisphere has been a thing of the past. Cuba is free, while Porto Rico and all other West Indian islands come under the dominion or protectorate of the United States. The victor in the fight has the choice of an island in the Ladronees, and retains possession of the bay of Manila. The war undoubtedly hastened the annexation of Hawaii, completing an island chain from the Pacific Coast to the Orient, which it is believed will result in mutual benefit to American commerce.

TERMS OF PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The protocol which was signed today by Secretary Day and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, provides as follows:

- First—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
 - Second—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronees, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
 - Third—That the United States will occupy and hold the city and bay of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, description and government of the Philippines.
 - Fourth—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.
 - Fifth—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 in Paris, not later than the 1st of October.
 - Sixth—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and that to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.
- The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents, as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

THE SIGNING.

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 4:23 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day, in the presence of M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupies.

As this ceremony was 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 to 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, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of this action. Without delay, Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all naval commanders, Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the other commanders at Navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately.

There is also a dispatch boat at Hongkong, and it is believed that it can reach Gen. Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the Army, while Secretary Alger availed himself 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 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 the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:58 o'clock, the rain still continuing in force, the Ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the Embassy.

DIARY OF WAR.

- The war began on Thursday, April 21st and has lasted 113 days. Its memorable dates are as follows:
- April 21—Minister Woodford leaves Madrid—North Atlantic squadron sails for Havana.
- April 22—Nashville fires first shot of the war.
- April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.
- April 25—Declaration of war by the United States.
- May 1—Battle of Manila.
- May 11—First naval engagement in Cuban waters, the Winslow fight.
- May 12—Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.
- May 19—Admiral Cervera arrives at Santiago.
- May 20—Oregon arrives off Florida; journey 13,000 miles.
- May 25—President calls for 75,000 more troops.
- June 3—Lieut. Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor.
- June 10—Invasion of Cuba by Americans begins.



SECRETARY OF STATE DAY.

- June 11—Battle of Guantanamo.
- June 20—Ladrone Islands taken.
- June 22—General Shafter lands at Baiquiri.
- June 24—Battle of Baquiri.
- June 25—Sevilla captured.
- July 1 and 2—Battle of Santiago.
- July 4—Destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.
- July 14—Santiago surrenders.
- July 25—Gen. Miles invades Porto Rico.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

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

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a 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 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 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.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. DAY,
Secretary of State.

A copy of this proclamation has been cabled to our Army and Navy commanders, Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

- July 26—Spain makes peace overtures.
- August 2—Arroyo and Guayama, Porto Rico.
- August 3—French Ambassador confers with President McKinley for Spain.

(Continued on Page 2.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA NEXT

Events Point to a Stage of at Least Strained Relations.

CHINA THE BONE OF CONTENTION

Rumblings Are Ominous — China Leans Towards Russia — As Newspapers View It.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British Parliament was prorogued today. In the ordinary course it would not reassemble until February, but a prominent politician

rumored here that the steamers Tartar and Athenian are being held in the harbor for the purpose of transporting troops to China in case Russia makes any hostile moves. Both vessels are splendidly equipped, and they each will carry 600 or 700 soldiers.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament began: "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 tradition. 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."

"I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assuring the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this 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, the speech ends: "I pray the blessing of Almighty God may attend you."

PAGO PAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Engineers have left Washington for San Francisco to let the contract for constructing the naval station at Pago Pago harbor, Samoan Islands. The Navy Department expects the contracts will be let to some Californian contractor within a week, and that a ship will sail to begin work within two weeks. Contractors having plans for the station will be asked to submit them to engineers at San Francisco, and, if they are satisfactory, the contract will be let without delay.

SECRETARY DAY RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—It is said tonight on high authority that Ambassador Day is to be made Secretary of State to succeed Judge Day. Whitelaw Reid, on the same authority, will go as Ambassador to England.

Secretary Day's resignation is in the hands of the President. It will take effect as soon as the President is ready to name his successor.

DYNAMITE GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—It is announced here, in view of the success which has attended the success of dynamite guns in Cuba, that the Minister of Marine proposes to adopt such weapons on four Russian warships. Their use will be extended if they turn out to be satisfactory.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND.

Death Came to the Veteran Officer of the Navy.

VALLEJO, Aug. 12.—Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., died at Mare Island this evening at 7 o'clock.

Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland had been in the Navy forty-eight years, at least one year longer service than has been seen by any other man on the active list. He was a Southerner, having been appointed from North Carolina. Entering the Navy in 1850, Kirkland served in the Pacific squadron. During



REAR ADMIRAL KIRKLAND.

the early part of the war, then a Lieutenant Commander, he was in Chinese waters, and he remained off the Asiatic coast until 1854, when he was recalled to America and assumed command of the ironclad Winnemucca, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, and served under Rear Admiral Thatcher in the combined movements of the military and naval forces against the defenses of Mobile, which resulted in the capture of that place and the surrender of the Confederate fleet. Since the war he had risen through the various grades, becoming a Rear Admiral on March 1, 1885.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 12.—It is