CEREMONY OF SIGNING.

...Fire to the Document Which Ended Hostilities.

PROTOCOL VIRTUALLY A TREATY OF PEACE

...and Nice Responses to the Orders to Cease Fire—Methods—Prof. Sir of Relics.

Washington, Aug. 12—With sensation in the business world resulting from the belief that the United States for the time being would be free from the burdens of war, and with the United States Senate and House of Representatives ready to convene at a moment's notice, and with a strong feeling of satisfaction that the United States and M. Cambon, representing the French Republic, in the presence of President McKinley, had signed a protocol which will be the basis of a definite treaty of peace, the chief officer of the navy department, Secretary Long, received the news of the signing of the protocol. There were rumors in the navy department that some news was expected, but the officials were not prepared for the news which came from Washington. Secretary Long received the news with evident satisfaction, and the very considerable number of navy officers in the navy department for a time became jubilant.

Secretary Long said that he had not anticipated the signing of the protocol so soon, but he was not surprised at the action of the President. He said he had not anticipated any difficulty in the Philippines, because of the unfortunate, and the very considerable number of navy officers in the navy department for a time became jubilant.

There is a Spanish boat at Hongkong and it is reported that it carries the Spanish Merritt is forty-eight hours at the last.

To the part of the army, while Secretary Alger awaited news of the protocol, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, heard the news and rushed it to the war department, where he immediately issued the order, which had been prepared in advance, to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The state department fulfilled its duty. The state department received and sent out a dispatch of the same tenor.

All the Republican leaders here disbanded the Hanna Mansion and were chatting with their friends and with them, at 4:55. The rain still continued in Canton, the streets were muddy and the carriages retired their carriages and were driven to the cottage.

The news which was sent by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Bucher of the state department, who gave it to M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy.

The news received from the White House Recovery Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present. Secretary Day said that the news was received that the peace commissioners who are to draw up the definitive treaty of peace will be appointed in two days, but declined to believe who they would be.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

President McKinley has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French republic, on behalf of France, on Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and France and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have agreed upon the terms upon 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 notification and signature, hostilities will be suspended, and that orders to that effect will 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 hereby proclaim and publish the said protocol, the terms and provisions of which are as follows, namely:

Protocol between the United States and Spain,