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MR. RAMSDEN DEAD.

The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba Passes Away.

His Arrest and Liberation, and Work in the Virginius Affair.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 11.—V. Ramsden, for over thirty-five years British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has just died at Kingston, Jamaica, in the 83rd year of his age. He leaves a wife, three daughters and four sons, one of whom is British vice-consul at Manila.

Mr. Ramsden's service throughout the war, his efforts to bring about the surrender of Santiago, with a view to avoiding further bloodshed, and his kindness to all Americans with whom he came into contact, entitled him to their consideration.

When the United States consul left Santiago on the outbreak of hostilities, the protection of American interests was confided to Mr. Ramsden, and he was most active in defending the lives and property of United States citizens. His conduct aroused an intense feeling of antagonism against him amongst the Spanish population, and early in May the consulate was attacked by a mob. After exhausting every peaceable means to quell the disturbance, Mr. Ramsden fled, and was captured and committed to prison and sentenced to death. His friends immediately sent word to the admiral commanding the West Indian station, who despatched H. M. S. Alert, H. M. S. Pallua, and H. M. S. Pearl to Santiago, and in view of this demonstration, Mr. Ramsden was promptly released. But that gentleman would not leave Santiago. He considered it his duty to remain at his post, where he continued to look after British and American interests, until the city surrendered to the Americans, after which he departed for Jamaica, to take a well-earned rest.

Mr. Ramsden's connection with the celebrated Virginius affair in 1873 is historical. Being then the British consul at Santiago, he notified the world through Jamaica that the Spaniards were putting to death the crew and passengers of the American ship Virginius and appealed to the British flag for protection. The British ship Niobe came into port from Jamaica. Her commander, Sir Lambert Lorrain, heard of what was going on. He sought an interview with the Spanish governor, and told him the massacres must stop. The governor protested that they were only "Yankee dogs" he was killing. No matter, Sir Lambert replied, not another one must be killed. The Spaniard was still defiant. He took his orders from the captain general, he said, and not from any meddling Britisher. Then the Britisher delivered his ultimatum: "My ship is in the harbor, with double-shotted guns. Kill another man and I will open fire and lay your town in ruins." And not another man was killed. Mr. Ramsden's bravery, as well as his diplomatic skill, has been thoroughly tested on several other occasions.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Return from England of Sir James Winter, Premier of the Colony.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 14.—Sir Jas. Winter, premier of Newfoundland, returned from England today to consult with the cabinet before starting for Quebec, for which place he will leave on Thursday night. He states that his mission to London was eminently successful. The colony obtains a royal commission to investigate the French shore question, which commission will leave England next month, and also the establishment of a naval reserve, as well as many minor concessions.

The premier denies that statement sent in a cable dispatch to the effect that the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, in an interview with him, advised the colony to enter the Canadian federation.

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FREDERICTON.

Three Brothers in Jail Charged With Aggravated Assault.

The Representatives to the Provincial Rifle Association — Death of Mrs. Cowperthwaite.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 15.—Policemen Phillips and Rideout arrested Edward, John and Jas. Bonar, three brothers, and Joseph Morgan, this afternoon, and the quartette are now safe in jail, charged with aggravated assault upon William Fisher and with breaking into and smashing windows in the house of William Crawley. All the parties reside at Morrison's Mills, a short distance below the city, and the Bonars and Morgan are noted for their fighting propensities. The affair started with a fight on Saturday night, then the smashup at Fisher's was celebrated early Sunday morning. Fisher went to work this morning he was again attacked by the Bonar brothers. They struck him over the head with a heavy club, felling him into the river, and some of the bystanders took them off of Fisher, thinking that they would have and then put their murderous threats into execution if they had not been interfered with.

Dr. J. Z. Currie, formerly registrar N. B. Medical Society, says of Cambridgeport, Mass., and Mrs. Currie are here on a visit.

The Baptist Sunday school picnic at Upper Sheffield tomorrow.

Dr. W. Smith, formerly of this city, and who removed to San Francisco six years ago, is here on a visit.

RICHIBUCTO.

The Funeral of the Late Miss Dorothy Philney.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Aug. 15.—The remains of the late Dorothy Philney, the Red Cross nurse who died at Chicoutimi, Quebec, last Tuesday, arrived by the four o'clock train this afternoon, accompanied by Fred Philney, brother of the deceased, who went to Boston to meet them. They were removed to the residence of their father, Robert Philney. At five o'clock a service was held by Rev. Messrs. Fraser, Lawson and Meak. A reading and appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Fraser. The procession started for the cemetery at six o'clock. It was one of the largest that has passed through the streets for many years.

Steamship Petunia, Capt. Owen, sailed from St. John, N. F., last evening for here, having completed her repairs. She will load for Lunenburg.

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

The Protocol Signed at Washington Friday Afternoon.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Stopping All Hostilities.

The War Between United States and Spain Brought to a Close—French Ambassador Thanked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With a simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for three months and twenty-two days was quietly terminated at twenty-three minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a solemn treaty which will form the basis of a permanent peace. It is believed to be simple justice to the state republic of France to record the fact that through her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have run 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 instructions from Madrid, but these, upon enquiry, proved groundless, and it was not until half past twelve that they 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 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 in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the president's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately connected to accept arrangements for the signing of the protocol.

Mr. Thebaud 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 seek a carriage 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 were shown immediately into the cabinet room, where the president sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Mr. Thebaud, Secretary Pruden, and Cortis and Lieut. Montgomery.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3.55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent and the ambassador abandoned his usual carriage for a light one, 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 Thebaud were ushered inside. They went direct to the library, where 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. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, no unnecessary loss of time occurred, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and first Secretary Thebaud, 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 written in double columns, French and English standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature 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 Cambon ahead of Secretary Day.

The protocol to be sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, especially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the president's

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 to-day conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authority will follow, signed by the queen regent in the name of the king. Prior to the ceremony of today M. Thebaud showed the cable despatch 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 his signature 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 ceremony, who attached the seal of the United States. Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Lodge, now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The president stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Thebaud and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

No credentials were produced during the signing at the White House. The president accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the state department, it was 4.22 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present, this had been the first time that a protocol had been signed at the White House. As this ceremony concluded, Assistant 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 repeated thanks to the sister republic of France for her assistance in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms.

President McKinley then called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up and signed by 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 of the naval commandants at Guantanamo and the various commands at navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately. There is a despatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin 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 notified 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 4.43, the rain still continuing in force, the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael of the state department, who had the honor to M. Thebaud secured that used by the French ambassador. Upon emerging from the White House Secretary Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present upon the consummation of the protocol. He stated that the peace commissioners who are to draw up the definite treaty would not be appointed for several days, but declined to indicate who they would be.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The peace protocol signed at 4.23 provides: 1.—That Spain will renounce all claim of sovereignty and title to Cuba. 2.—That the West Indies, and an island in the West Indies, 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 commission-ers, 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 receive and control the treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first 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 the governments of 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 protocol was signed at 4.23 p. m. by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government. The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing ceased. Col. Bliss, of Gen. Wilson's staff, went forward to the enemy's line with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spanish general, in communication with the outside world, and the commander asked until tomorrow morning in order that he might communicate with Gen. Macías at San Juan. Gen. Wilson and his staff viewed today's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spaniards have the ranges as accurately as they had at Santiago. Their position from the front is almost unassailable, but it can be turned. Estimation of the strength of the enemy range from 500 to 1,000. Their position is five miles from Alibonito.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. WILSON, at Coamo, Aug. 13, morning. Delayed in transmission.—The order of advance given to Gen. Ernest's brigade were countermanded upon receipt of the president's order to suspend hostilities. Gen. Wilson this morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macías. As Gen. Macías has no communication with Manila he may draw out himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered. The soldiers of the American army generally receive the news of peace with delight, though some are disappointed that there is to be no further fighting, and many officers express regret at the suspension of hostilities in the midst of the campaign.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 12, evening.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Porto Rico. Gen. Wilson at Coamo and Gen. Schwan at Mayaguez will remain at their places. Gen. Haines, who is at Trinidad, will return to Adjutant and Gen. Brooks, who has advanced beyond Guayama, will return to the town. Gen. Miles expects to do nothing, pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

MAJORITY PRINTED THE PROTOCOL signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders, and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third rate power." El Nacional says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will be a momentary respite from our misfortune." El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon as a question will not be settled favorably for her.

El Globo (ministerial) plans for peace between Spain and the United States, but says the communications on serious questions which Day and Cambon have signed, begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe. El Tiempo (conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war." El Espectador says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht, and expresses doubt if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13, 11.35 p. m.—Trouble with the Cubans in breeding. Their attitude is one ofullen hostility towards America. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate, but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order. This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for the Cubans, and agitate all others or suggestions tending to property under an American protectorate, and excite

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