



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

ST. JAMES' PALACE, April 9, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Queen's Birthday will be celebrated, in London alone, on Saturday the 21st of May next, and at all other Stations, Naval and Military, on Tuesday the 24th of May next.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

ST. JAMES' PALACE, April 22, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James' Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Monday the 23rd May next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at the Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

ST. JAMES' PALACE, May 10, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Drawing Room will be held at Buckingham Palace, on Monday the 6th of June next, at three o'clock.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 9, 1898.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has this day received, through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, the following Proclamation, which has been issued by the President of the United States of America:—

[Existence of War—Spain.]

By the President of the United States of America.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, it is declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A.D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and

Whereas it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations, and sanctioned by their recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris:

Now, therefore, I, William M'Kinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim—

1. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
2. Neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.
3. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective.