

UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTING MEN ORDERED TO STOP.

Notification Sent from Washington to the Generals and Admirals in Command of the American Forces That Hostilities Shall Be Suspended.

MANILA AND SAN JUAN TO BE OCCUPIED BY TROOPS.

Officials in Military and Naval Circles in Washington Send Rush Messages to the Front as Soon as the Protocol Is Signed.

WARSHIPS ARE RECALLED TO NORTHERN WATERS.

OFFICIAL ORDER TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1898.—To Merritt, Manila: The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

[The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above save as to names.]

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—To Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed, with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, and Massachusetts, to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—To Remy, Key West: In accordance with the President's proclamation, telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

[The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that, besides being put in possession of the President's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.]

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila City, bay, and harbor, and an island in the Ladronez coast at 4:23 o'clock this afternoon, when M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, representing Spain, and Secretary Day, representing the United States, affixed their signatures to the protocol.

The reign of a nation which has lasted through long and cruel centuries was at an end. Intolerable conditions which have existed since Spain came into possession of the West Indies and the Philippines were swept away, figuratively speaking, by one stroke of the pen.

Immediately after the protocol was signed, and indeed before the ink upon it was hardly dry, President McKinley issued a proclamation directing military and naval commanders to suspend operations pending the negotiation of a treaty of peace.

These orders mean the immediate withdrawal of the blockading squadron from Cuba and Porto Rican waters. The American military forces will not be withdrawn from Porto Rico, but those now in Cuba will be transported to the United States and will be supplied by immune regiments, which have already been ordered to proceed to Santiago.

Evacuating the Islands.

While the protocol provides that the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated by the Spanish forces, it is not believed that the exodus will begin within thirty days, as the military commission, which will be appointed within ten days to proceed to Havana and San Juan to direct the evacuation, will hardly have its plans completed before that time.

It is well understood by this government that it will be difficult for Spain to remove her troops at once, and plenty of time will be granted in which to send them back to the peninsula.

The evacuation of Cuba will begin at Havana, whose frowning Morro Castle will soon be occupied by American troops. M. Cambon, accompanied by Secretary Thibault, drove to the White House in the midst of one of the hardest rain-storms that have visited Washington this season. A bystander remarked as the Frenchmen stepped from their carriage that the heavens seemed to be weeping with joy that at last the war was to be ended.

When the several distinguished gentlemen had been in the President's office but a few moments, Secretary Allen sent for Captain Crowinshield of the War Board. There was a short consultation when General Corbin rushed precipitately from the room and announced that the protocol had been signed.

All Operations Suspended.

He was immediately driven to the War department, where he issued orders to the commanders in the field to suspend further hostilities. As there was no occasion for haste on the part of the Acting Secretary of the Navy he walked leisurely to the Navy department and called Admirals Dewey and Sampson of what had taken place. President McKinley lost no time in drafting a proclamation announcing to the world that the preliminary step to a permanent cessation of hostilities had been taken. Immediately afterward Adjutant General Corbin and Secretary Allen transmitted copies to the commanding officers of the military and naval forces.

General Miles and General Merritt were instructed to inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico and the Philippines of the new situation. This will be done under a flag of truce, with the single exception of General Blanco, who is too far removed from the scene of hostilities to be reached in this way. Information was sent

to him from Washington, via Key West, as Havana is cut off from direct communication with Spain.

M. Cambon has notified the French Consuls in the West Indies and they will in turn instruct the Spanish commanders to cease further hostilities, as Cuba and Porto Rico have been freed from Spanish sovereignty.

When the historical conference ended, Secretary Day, contrary to his usual reticence, advised the waiting newspaper correspondents that a synopsis of the protocol could be obtained at the State department, and added: "I wish to thank the members of the press for the part they have taken in bringing hostilities to a close."

With the departure of the French Ambassador and others, who were present at the conference, the scene of activity was shifted to the War and Navy departments, where clerks and telegraphers were busy copying and sending out the news of the formal agreement between Spain and the United States to suspend hostilities pending negotiation of a treaty of peace.

Work of the Commission.

The military commission which is provided for in the protocol will be composed of five members, three of whom will represent the government of the United States and two the tottering throne of Spain. This government will have a majority on this commission, as the victors must control the body which will direct the evacuation and perfect the plans for the exodus of the defeated Spanish forces.

This commission, according to the protocol, will be appointed within ten days and proceed to take up its labors at Havana, and subsequently at San Juan, to execute the details of the evacuation. Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin is the only officer whose name has been mentioned in this connection. General Corbin thoroughly understands the President's views in regard to the removal of the Spanish troops and he will in all probability be one of the commissioners.

The blockading squadron will be immediately withdrawn, orders to this effect having been issued tonight by Secretary Allen. Admiral Sampson's fleet has been ordered to Tompkinsville, S. I., where it will rendezvous and it will be near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where any needed repairs can be speedily made.

Commodore Watson, with one ship, will remain at Guantanamo for the present. The other ships of the blockading squadron have been ordered to Key West.

A board, to consist of ranking officers, among whom will be an engineer and constructor, will be appointed to inspect the ships of the auxiliary navy. The vessels of this squadron which are found to be fit to enter the harbor, the establishment of the government will be placed in commission in the navy, but those which are found to be unseaworthy will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

With the raising of the blockade food supplies will be permitted to enter all Cuban ports and the Spaniards, as well as the Cubans, who have the wherewith to buy will be able to procure wholesome food, which many of them have not enjoyed for so long.

As to the Insurgents.

It is not expected that there will be any trouble with the Cuban insurgents. It can be stated on high authority that the insurgents have not given any pledges, nor have any been asked of them, as to what they will do in this particular case. But Gomez has sent messages here expressing his willingness to cooperate with the Americans, and unless Garcia disobeys the orders of President Masco he will also cooperate. The ad-

(Continued on second page.)

TO BRING THE MEN HOME.

Proposition to Get Chicago Soldiers to Fort Sheridan Without Needless Delay.

UNION LEAGUE IS ACTIVE.

Troops Could Be Isolated and Well Cared For on the Military Reservation North of Town.

GEN. McNULTA FAVORS PLAN.

From certain quarters come the rumors that General Shafter is doing his best to have the army here taken to the coast of Maine to re-

LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR AT MANZANILLO.

Naval Force Attacks the City Twenty-three Minutes Before the Protocol Is Signed at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy department received a dispatch tonight notifying him that a naval force sent by Admiral Sampson had appeared in the harbor of Manzanillo and demanded its surrender.

The commandant of the city declined to comply with the demand, and an engagement took place, which is said to have resulted victoriously for the Americans.

The fight at Manzanillo was begun at 4 o'clock, twenty-three minutes before the protocol was signed, by a bombardment from the fleet. It was reported tonight that marines had been landed.

In view of the signing of the protocol today and the suspension of hostilities every effort was made by the authorities to stop the fight at Manzanillo.

Tribune's Daily War History.

Saturday, August 13, 1898.

Peace—The formal act of signing the peace

NEW DEPOT FOR CHICAGO.

Roads Entering Dearborn Station Propose to Build a Big Structure at State and Polk Streets.

COST TO BE MILLIONS.

To Be Used by at Least Seven Companies, and Present Terminal Will Be for Freight.

VAN BUREN LINES MAY JOIN.

Plans are being perfected to build a grand union passenger station on the land between State street and Pacific avenue and south

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS WAR WITH SPAIN ENDED.

Peace Protocol Signed at 4:23 p. m. by Secretary of State Day for the United States and French Ambassador Cambon for the Madrid Government.

JOINT COMMISSION TO FIX FINAL TERMS IN PARIS.

Special Representatives to Meet at San Juan and Havana Within Thirty Days to Arrange for the Evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba.

HISTORIC SCENE ENACTED IN THE CABINET CHAMBER.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S 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 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 that 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 R. Day

Secretary of State.

[A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.]

FULL SYNOPSIS OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over or title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronez, 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 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.
5. 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 at Paris not later than the 1st 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 each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Washington, D. C., 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 twenty-three minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

It is but simple justice to our sister republic of France to record the fact that to 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 overnight the French Embassy had received the long expected final instructions from Madrid, but these upon inquiry proved groundless, as it was not until half-past 12 that the note 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 for his luncheon.

Arranging for the Meeting.

At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thibault of the French embassy appeared at the State department to inform Secretary Day that the Ambassador was in full possession of the note, was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the signature of the United States.



"GRIM-VISAGED WAR HATH SMOOTHED HIS WRINKLED FRONT"

cuperate and get into shape for home or another expedition. Many of the Illinois boys think they could recuperate more quickly along the shore of Lake Michigan. From a letter by Hedy A. Hall, Chaplain of the First Illinois Infantry, written to "The Chicago Tribune" from Santiago de Cuba and received last midnight.

Chicago people, mindful of the suffering of the soldiers at the front, have anticipated the sentiment expressed in the foregoing by taking preliminary steps to have as many Illinois regiments as possible brought quickly to Fort Sheridan.

The Union League club, which has been active in war matters since hostilities began, has taken the matter in hand. Today it is expected that an informal meeting of prominent members will be held at the club and that energetic action will follow.

Fort Sheridan was vacated yesterday by the two battalions of engineers, which went to Montauk Point, L. I., and, as only the post guard is left there, plenty of room is available for the home troops to camp. Of course, in this city the greatest interest centers around the home regiments—the First, Second, and Seventh Infantry, and the First Cavalry.

The First Illinois Infantry is in greatest need of home care, because of its exposure to the ravages of fever at Santiago. It is about to be transported to Montauk Point, where, from all the reports sent out, the soldiers will not receive the care they would at Fort Sheridan. In case the quarantine regulations should prevent the regiment from coming direct from its transports to Chicago, there seems to be no reason why it could not come as soon as it has remained for the ordinary period of quarantine at Montauk.

W. H. Clark, secretary of the Union League, first took the matter up and mentioned it to General John McNulta, who declares that if proper steps were taken two or three of the Illinois regiments at least can be brought immediately to Fort Sheridan.

Secretary Clark said last night: "If a determined move is made to secure the encampment of some of the Illinois regiments at Fort Sheridan I believe it can be done. General McNulta is deeply interested in the plan, and, with other prominent members of the Union League club, is prepared to put forth every effort to bring as many of our boys home as possible. Montauk Point, according to New York papers, is a miserable place for men weakened by a long campaign in a tropical climate and by disease to recuperate. In these men, brought to Fort Sheridan, would be near their families and friends, who would send them every possible comfort, even if denied by quarantine regulations from visiting them."

C. B. Farwell on Wednesday wrote to Adjutant General Corbin asking about the time of homecoming of the First Illinois Volunteers, he being anxious that Philip C. Linney of Company D should be permitted to hurry home to attend his father's funeral. Yesterday Mr. Farwell received a telegram from General Corbin saying he had no information about the time of the departure of the regiment from Cuba.

protocol was performed at Washington yesterday. Secretary of State Day's name was affixed in behalf of the United States and that of M. Cambon, French Ambassador, for Spain.

Following the signing of the peace protocol President McKinley issued a proclamation suspending hostilities. Orders were cabled to the military and naval commanders.

Admiral Sampson was yesterday ordered to proceed with his largest warships to Tompkinsville, N. Y., at once. Commodore Remy and the blockading squadron at Havana were ordered to Key West.

Four more members of the First Illinois—J. P. Lindberg, Robert Bottler, John Brackner, and Charles Schneider—died at Santiago on the 11th inst.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

1. Orders Issued to Stop Fighting.
2. Peace to Bring Prosperity.
3. War Horrors Near Santiago.
4. Four More of Turner's Men Dead.
5. Craker and Hill Reconciled.
6. Gossip at National Capital.
7. New Plan for Merit Board.
8. Officers and Two Robbers Killed.
9. Offers to Buy Ogden Gas Plant.
10. Dog Pound to Be Closed.
11. Peace Stimulates Trade.
12. Peace Stimulates Trade.

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Weather for Chicago today: Fair; variable winds. Sun rises at 5:05; sets at 7:06. Moon rises at 1:14 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port. Arrived. Sailed. COVENTRY. Liverpool. Cevic. 10. Lake Shipping. 8 Editorial. 10 Insurance. 8 Short Story. 10 Insurance. 8 Society Notes. 10 Insurance. 8 Fontenay Letter. 12 Book Review.

from Polk street. The structure will be the finest in the city and will rank second in size to none in the country, the Grand Union Station in St. Louis alone excepted. The roads interested in the project are those now entering the Dearborn Station. They are:

The Grand Trunk system. Chicago and Erie. Chicago and Eastern Illinois. Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (Monon). Wabash.

Alton, Toledo and Santa Fe. In addition to these the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which is negotiating for and will control the "Monon," will use the new terminal. Efforts are being made to induce the Lake Shore, Rock Island, and the "Nickel Plate" roads to enter into the project, but its outcome does not depend on their acceptance.

The cost is as yet a matter of conjecture. The plans will call for a structure complete in every detail, and large enough to accommodate nine or ten lines. The Union Station in St. Louis cost, complete with terminals, \$6,500,000. To make the new location of easy access to the public it is proposed to have the entrance at Polk and State streets, just east of the present terminals of the roads, the Dearborn station.

Big Four-Monon Deal.

When the deal whereby the "Big Four" is to acquire control of the Monon is completed the former expects to come into the city over the Western Indiana tracks and run into Dearborn Station instead of using the Illinois Central tracks, as at present. The acquisition of the "Monon" would give the "Big Four" a one-fifth interest in the Western Indiana and in Dearborn Station.

With the "Big Four" added to the roads already using that depot it would prove entirely inadequate to accommodate all. In fact, it is much too small now to afford them proper facilities. With the exception of the Santa Fe, which operates under a lease, all the roads have an interest in the building. It would be none too large for the Santa Fe alone, and when the "Big Four" begins to use it the Santa Fe would be compelled to seek depot accommodations elsewhere.

The Santa Fe now owns all the vacant property in the Santa Fe's property and will afford to build such a structure as it would like to occupy.

To Build on Santa Fe Ground.

It is proposed therefore to jointly build a station on the Santa Fe's property and utilize the present depot for freight and other terminal purposes.

The Van Buren street depot, now occupied by the Lake Shore, Rock Island, and "Nickel Plate" roads, is poorly adapted for depot purposes. Under any circumstances it would be a question of only a few years when it would have to be either abandoned or entirely reconstructed. The ground on which it is located could be sold for more money than it would cost the companies to build a new one, and if they were to join in the construction of the proposed Grand Union

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