

The following official correspondence between President McKinley and General Breckinridge, in which the President pays tribute to the troops who could not be sent to the front was made public August 12th.

"CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., Aug. 10, 1898.

"THE PRESIDENT:

"May I not ask you, in the name and behalf of the forty thousand men of this command, to visit it while it is still intact? There is much to be said showing how beneficial and needed such a visit is; but you will appreciate better than I can tell you the disappointment and consequent depression many men must feel, especially the sick, when they joined together for a purpose, and have done so much to show their readiness and worthiness to serve their country in the field, but find themselves leaving the military service without a battle or campaign. All who see them must recognize their merit and personal interest, must encourage all if you can find time to review this command.

"BRECKINRIDGE, Major General Commanding."

The following was the President's reply:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 11, 1898.

"MAJOR GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE, Chickamauga Park:

"Replying to your invitation I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to show by a personal visit to Chickamauga Park my high regard for the forty thousand troops of your command, who so patriotically responded to the call for volunteers and who have been for upwards of two months ready for any service and sacrifice the country might require. My duties, however, will not admit of absence from Washington at this time.

"The highest tribute that can be paid to a soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by his government, and wherever that chance to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the nation's gratitude.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

The war having been brought to a successful issue, on the evening of August 12, 1898, President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency, Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister 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.

HOSTILITIES ARE SUSPENDED.

"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 in 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."

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In October many towns and cities in all parts of the United States held peace jubilees, to commemorate the end of the war, and express the public satisfaction over its results. Chicago's great peace jubilee began on Monday, October 17th, and continued for several days. President and Mrs. McKinley were present, with several members of the Cabinet, many foreign ministers and secretaries, Senators, Representatives, Governors, officers of the army and navy, mayors of cities, prelates of the churches and other distinguished men.

Arches were erected across many streets and named in honor of army and navy heroes of the Spanish war. Flags and bunting decorated every building in the downtown district. Countless lines of electric lights were strung for illuminating the streets and every preparation was made to celebrate the victories at Manila and Santiago. There were banquets, parades and a jubilee ball, and the city was crowded for many days.

AT THE CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

The jubilee was inaugurated with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was terrific, and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character.

The President's party was driven to the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, and all along the way people lined the streets to watch the passage of the President's carriage. Easily 12,000 people were within the great Auditorium, and probably as many more were on the outside unable to obtain admittance.

A great public meeting was held in the Auditorium on Tuesday. The presiding officer, George K. Peck, spoke briefly. The President was undemonstrative until Mr. Peck said, in reference to peace: "We have given good lives for it, and every life makes it more precious." Then the President applauded. A moment

later the orator struck another chord, which seemed to arouse the enthusiasm of the nation's chief. "Our greatest victory," he said, "is the supreme victory which the North and South have won over each other." At this the President and all applauded vigorously.

As President McKinley and party arose to leave, there were loud calls for the Chief Executive. For fully five minutes the enthusiasm of the audience would not let him speak. Then he spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"My fellow citizens, I have been deeply moved by this great demonstration. I have been deeply touched by the words of patriotism that have been uttered by the distinguished men so eloquently in your presence.

"It is gratifying to all of us to know that this has never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship that had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity (applause), and the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was an American ship bearing food supplies to the suffering Cubans (applause), and I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace, as they have distinguished the progress of the war. (Applause.)

"My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of our people. Who will check them, who will divert them, who will stop them? And the movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of Men, will never be interrupted by the American people." (Great applause.)

The military parade occupied Wednesday, and so great was the crowd of people along the route that the police had great difficulty in keeping an open passage for the men in line.

The President rose and uncovered as the veterans of the civil war passed him. This aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators

and he was cheered time and again. When the last man in line had gone by the President was escorted to the Union League Club, where he partook of luncheon as the guest of the club. More than a thousand persons were at the table, including the guests of the city and prominent members of the organization.

While the President was at luncheon a great crowd outside called for him. They would not be denied, and the President stepped out on the reviewing stand. As soon as quiet was restored he said:

LOUD CHEERS FOR THE VETERANS.

"I witness with pride and satisfaction the cheers of the multitudes as the veterans of the civil war on both sides of the contest have been reviewed. (Great applause.) I witness with increasing pride the wild acclaim of the people as you watch the volunteers and the regulars and our naval reserves (the guardians of the people on land and sea) pass before your eyes. The demonstration of to-day is worth everything to our country, for I read in the faces and hearts of my countrymen the purpose to see to it that this government, with its free institutions, shall never perish from the face of the earth.

"I wish I might take the hand of every patriotic woman, man and child here to-day. (Applause.) But I cannot do that. (Voice from the crowd, 'But you've got our hearts,' followed by prolonged cheering). And so I leave with you not only my thanks, but the thanks of this great nation, for your patriotism and devotion to the flag." (Great cheering.)

On the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October a National Jubilee to commemorate the return of peace drew to Philadelphia the most notable officials of the Government, and the most renowned commanders and heroes of the war. The festivities, which were attended by hundreds of thousands of people, who exhibited their patriotism in every possible way, began with a great naval parade on the Delaware on the afternoon of the 25th.

The naval review was one of the grandest spectacles that has ever been witnessed in this country. Every craft on the river, from the usually inconsequential tugboat to the fleet of massive

warships that honored the city with its presence, and from the dingy rowboat to every sailing vessel of material size, was gaily decorated. The multitude of piers that project into the stream on both sides of the river were likewise beautified by a generous display of flags and bunting. The whole scene was inspiring, and, with each Government vessel booming forth a salute of seventeen guns to the Secretary of the Navy as he passed the moored monsters of war on the luxurious steam yacht "May," the spirit of patriotism was so manifest that one's sense of love for country demonstrated itself in long and loud cheers.

BRILLIANT NAVAL DISPLAY.

Every class of vessel in the United States navy was represented in the motionless line of warships, from the great massive battleship down to the daring torpedo-boat, as well as that valuable arm of the service represented by the transport and despatch boat. The crowd of sightseers realized that, in the battles of the war, all of them performed their duty in the spirit as well as to the letter, on scouting service, or in carrying despatches, on blockade duty, or in pitched engagements, and all, with the heroes on board of them, were accorded that enthusiastic reception which a loyal American people are capable of giving. The men were not forgotten in the admiration of the ships. It is a matter of history that every man, wherever found, down in the engine room, among the stokers, or behind the guns, performed his whole duty, and the cheering was for them as well as for the ships which they manned.

Following the Secretary of the Navy the great crowds on the boats in the line of parading vessels, over two miles long, cheered lustily as they glided slowly by in their turn in single file. The Columbia came in for her share of applause, and then the Mayflower recalled by her presence her excellent record, and she was cheered. But when the New Orleans, that defiant cruiser whose telling shots were felt by the Spanish forts on the coast of Cuba, was passed, it seemed as if the crowd wanted to board her and personally grasp the hands of her officers and crew.

But if they were demonstrative then, words almost fail to describe their enthusiasm as they passed that battle monster, the battleship Texas, the flag-ship of Commodore Philip's squadron. It was not an easy thing to recall, from her present condition, that the Texas, with "Jack" Philip in command, had taken a foremost part in one of the most marvelous marine battles in naval history. All the other war vessels were greeted with enthusiasm, and the booming of guns which saluted the Secretary of the Navy contributed much to render the occasion both inspiring and impressive.

Much of the interest in the National Jubilee centered in Military Day. Mile after mile, hour after hour of marching men, popular heroes of the Spanish war, officers on horseback, privates on foot, gray-haired Grand Army veterans, the scarred battle flags of the Rebellion, music of bands, enormous numbers of cheering people massed in stands and on sidewalks, the senior general of the United States Army leading the seven-mile line, the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy reviewing it; and, as a frame to the picture, the city gay with color shining in the clear sunshine of a perfect October day.

APPLAUSE FOR THE NOTABLES.

Every popular favorite in the parade was liberally applauded. General Miles and General Wheeler, Hobson and his men, the Rough Riders' detachment, the gallant Tenth Cavalry, the colored troopers who came to the relief of Roosevelt's men when they were so hard pressed at El Caney; Captain Sigsbee, the marines and the Twenty-first Infantry were received with the wildest demonstrations of delight.

President McKinley, who was the guest of the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, said, in his address:

"It is most gratifying to me to participate with the people of Philadelphia in this great patriotic celebration. It has been a pageant the like of which I do not believe has been seen since the close of the civil war, when the army of Grant and Sherman and the navy of Farragut and Porter met in that great celebration in

Washington and was reviewed by President Lincoln. And I know of no better place in which to have such a celebration than in this glorious city, which witnessed the Declaration of Independence.

"As I stood on the reviewing stand to-day my heart was filled only with gratitude to the God of battles, who has so favored us, and to the soldiers and sailors who have won such victories on land and sea and have given such a new meaning to American valor. No braver soldiers or sailors ever assembled under a flag.

"You had to-day the heroes of Guantanamo, of Santiago, of Porto Rico. We had unfortunately none of the heroes of Manila, but our hearts go out to-night to the brave Dewey"—here the President was interrupted with tremendous cheers—"and to Merritt and to Otis and to all the brave men with them.

"Gentlemen, the American people are ready. If the Merrimac is to be sunk—" here the President turned to the young naval constructor, while every one shouted 'Hobson—' "yes, Hobson, is ready to do it and to succeed in what his foes never have been able to do—sink an American ship.

"I propose a toast to the army and navy, without whose sacrifices we could not now celebrate the victory, a toast not only to the men who were in the front, in the trenches, but the men who were willing and anxious to go, but who could not be sent."