

SANTIAGO'S BOOM

Remarkable Change in the Condition of Affairs Since the Surrender

THE CITY TAKING ON NEW LIFE

The Stores Opening—Merchants Displaying Wares for Sale—Gladly Accepting American Money—Vessels Discharging Goods—Food Furnished the Destitute—Industries Resumed—Friendly Intercourse Between the Soldiers—Our Troops Moving to the Hills—Yellow Fever Under Control—Compliments to Our Troops

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Camp McCalla, July 18, 7 p. m., via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay.—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay this afternoon to Verticaya del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera.

The officer gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms, ammunition, public building or barracks at Caimanera, or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number, however, only about 3,000 are fit for service, the others disabled by sickness and wounds.

Tomorrow steps will be taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained, and it is probable that transports for the removal of prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

Washington, July 19.—The war department at 3 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

Headquarters, Near Santiago, July 19.
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: "By ordinance officer reports about 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. I will send officers and troops tomorrow to receive surrender of interior garrisons—about 2,000 at these places. I will send officers to receive surrender of garrisons at Guantanamo, Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. W. R. SHAFTER, "Major General."

The war department has received a dispatch dated yesterday from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral and that the total is 22,789 men.

General Shafter has asked the war department to hurry forward the regiments of immunes for service at Santiago city and vicinity in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago. Secretary Alger said this afternoon that it is probable that the total number of Spanish soldiers who will have to be transported to Spain will reach the 25,000, estimated by General Shafter, as Toral's report did not cover quite all the soldiers who would be turned over. The secretary says the military governor of Santiago had not yet been definitely selected.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

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Santiago de Cuba, July 18, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Ja., July 19, 9:10 a. m.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the American troops in front of Santiago de Cuba were made so soon as the city surrendered, and for the past thirty-six hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of the city, where new camps have been established.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the camps, especially in the case of troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Porto Rico. Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest degree infected will be allowed to go to Porto Rico. The others will remain here for the present, encamped on the high ground north of Santiago. The immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected here daily and upon their arrival they will be sent to the city.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities and the extra precautions which are being taken.

General Wheeler's division is practically free from sickness, and probably will be allowed to go to Porto Rico to take part in the campaign.

ALMOST HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF CUBANS.

A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and General Garcia's soldiers. Indeed the situation has now reached a point where there is practically no communication between the armies, and their relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations which one would suppose should exist between allies.

After General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban junta enter the city of Santiago, deep mur-

murders, show evidence of past picture. But everything is now in a state of dilapidation and decay and the city is but a shadow of its former self.

The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and the public squares, once green, with fountains playing in the center, are now neglected. But, here and there through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant hued poughanos and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of happy past long gone. There is no sewerage. The drainage is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarter around the bullring to the northwest of the city is the seat of malarial, typhoid and other low fevers.

There are four hospitals in the city, the civil hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, and the military, the Mercedes, and the Conchas hospitals. In these hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number, considering the lack of food and long siege. It must be remembered that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment by our batteries were received, every patient who could be got out was driven into the streets.

LEPERS IN THE STREETS.

Twenty lepers, who were in the civil hospital, were turned into the streets and they have been roaming there ever since. The largest number of patients are in the military hospital, where there are thirty-seven wounded Spanish soldiers and a number of soldiers and sailors. In addition, there are hundreds of cases of malaria and dysentery and six cases of yellow fever.

The sailors were wounded in the battle of July 1st and 2nd. They were disembarked from the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet in order to assist in resisting the attack of the American troops by land. These sailors say that when the Spanish fleet sailed out of the harbor half of the sailors and marines on board had been fighting and working in the trenches for forty-eight hours previously. Admiral Cervera, they also assert, sacrificed his fleet in obedience to the popular clamor, both in Spain and Cuba, including Santiago, that he should give battle to the American fleet.

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Santiago de Cuba, July 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19, 11:15 a. m.—The events preceding the hoisting of the American flag over the governor's palace here, were full of interest.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Monday morning Lieutenant Crook, of General Shafter's staff, entered the city and all the arms in the arsenal were turned over to him. The work of removing the mines which obstructed navigation at the entrance of the harbor had been progressing all night.

At about 7 o'clock General Toral, the Spanish commander, sent his sword to General Shafter as evidence of his submission, and at 8:45 o'clock all the general officers and their staffs assembled at General Shafter's headquarters. Each regiment was drawn up along the crest of the heights.

General Toral, with his generals, mounted escorts of 100 picked men of the Second Cavalry, then rode over our trenches to the open ground at the foot of the hill on the main road to Santiago, midway to the then deserted Spanish works. They were met by General Shafter's staff, all in full uniform and mounted, and a select detachment of Spanish troops.

What followed took place in full view of our troops. The scene was picturesque and dramatic. General Shafter, with his generals and staffs, grouped himself on the crest of the hill, and the Cuban general showed his resentment, by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation, said he hated the Spaniards and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camps, eating American rations, and our troops have had no communication with them.

SHAFTER DENIES SAMPSON'S CLAIMS.

The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city today, on the Vixen, and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He also was desirous of placing prize crews on board of them. General Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claim. He declared the steamers had surrendered to him. The question, apparently, is still undecided. But at any rate, the admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SANTIAGO.

General Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the general's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwyer. They find that although there are at present but six cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Jansiro are considered the greatest fever breeding centres in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' of siege, leaving it dirty and repellant, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stench that arise from the streets stager and choke one.

A HOTBED OF DISEASE.

The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets and low, one-storied dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, skyblue and vivid shades of green predominating. These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint ver-

and the city did not move him nor the groups of Spanish soldiers lining the road gazing curiously at the fair-skinned, stalwart-framed conquerors. Only once did the faint shadow of a smile lurk about the corners of his mouth. This was when the cavalcade passed through a barbed wire entanglement. No body of infantry could ever have got through this defence alive and General Shafter's remark about its resisting power found the first gratifying echo in the defeated general's heart.

Further along the desperate character of the Spanish resistance as planned amazed our officers. Although primitive, it was well done. Each approach to the city was thrice barricaded and wired and the barricades were high enough and sufficiently strong to withstand shrapnel. The slaughter among our troops would have been frightful had it ever become necessary to storm the city.

Around the hospitals and public buildings along the west side there were additional works and entanglements for guns, though no guns were mounted in them.

The streets of Santiago are crooked and narrow, with lines of one story houses, most of which are very dilapidated, but every veranda of every house is thronged with its curious inhabitants and disarmed soldiers. Few were mostly of the lower classes. Few expressions of any kind were heard along the route. Here and there was a shout for free Cuba from some Cuban sympathizer, but as a rule, there were only low mutterings. The better class of Spaniards remained in doors and satisfied their curiosity from behind drawn blinds.

CARRION ON THE STREETS.

Several Spanish ladies in tumble-down carriages, averted their faces as we passed. The squalor in the streets was frightful. The bones of dead horses and other animals were blowing in the streets and buzzards as tame as sparrows hopped aside to let us pass.

The palace was reached soon after 10 o'clock. There General Toral introduced General Shafter and the other American officers to the alcalde, Senor Forer, and to the chief of police, Senor Guillierrez, as well as to the other authorities.

Luncheon was served at the palace. The meal consisted mainly of rum, coffee, rice and toasted cake. This scant fare occasionally many apologies upon the part of the Spaniards, but it spoke eloquently of their heroic resistance. The fruit supply of the city was absolutely exhausted and the Spaniards had nothing to live on except the bread which they were eating in the trenches of Santiago have subsisted for the last twelve days. In addition, the water supply of the city had been cut off for the last few days.

Since the refugees left Santiago and the surrender of the city was seen to be inevitable, a reign of terror has existed. The city business was stopped, the stores were closed and the troops were seemingly allowed to sack and plunder at will.

At noon, after the American flag had been raised, General Shafter turned the city over to General McKibbin, who, with the Ninth Infantry, will enforce order in conjunction with the civil authorities.

The Spanish soldiers are encamped between the lines on the reverse slope of the hill on which are our entrenchments. Many of them believe, as they have been told so, that the United States has purchased the island of Cuba and that our government will pay their arrears of pay and return them to Spain. They repudiate the idea that they have surrendered.

SANTIAGO AFTER SURRENDER.

Santiago Harbor, July 18, via Kingston, Ja., July 19.—Santiago now a city of silence. The American flag waves over the military headquarters on Morro's flagstaff and Red Cross emblems are as plentiful as the church spires. Almost the entire population this afternoon is gathered about the docks, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States, will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors.

Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquor or drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence of the same importunate sort which makes Havana unpleasant for foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class beg the correspondents for "milk for my little one, in the name of God." At the dock where the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted, but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the inroads of bad boys indigenous to seaport cities.

There is no evidence of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercenary people are already laughing and are pleased at the military and naval show and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meat.

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other suburban places to which they fled on the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

A MARINE PAGEANT.

The harbor of Santiago was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way being pointed out by the Suwacne, glided majestically to a quiet anchorage, something they had not enjoyed for weeks, being compelled, instead, to stand out to sea at night, to be tossed about by the waves or to use the precarious holding grounds off Baiquiri. They are fine boats, many of them being among the largest specimens of the American merchant marine. Nearly all were fully bedecked with flags as they steamed in, proudly making a goodly show, extending over about a mile of water.

A dispatch boat of the Associated Press on its way out to sea saluted each of the transports with blasts from the siren of the Almirante Oquendo, taken from that ship some days ago and put in place by the enthusiastic crew of the dispatch boat. The salutes were returned, not only from the whistles of the transports, but by cheers of the men on board of them, who had long looked forward to this feature of the campaign.

The big government tug Potomac

arrived here today from New Orleans. She is provided with modern appliances for wrecking and, with the other vessels sent here for the same purpose, will save all that is possible from Admiral Cervera's squadron.

The long bridge of Aguadores on the Juraguá railroad, connecting Siboney with Santiago, has been replaced in a temporary fashion by American soldiers. The work was completed today and, as far as possible, the military authorities will use the railroad for the transportation of stores, horses, munitions, etc., which were unloaded at Siboney before the surrender of Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Ja., July 20, 10 a. m.—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other crowd the streets of Santiago today, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over, and that the horrors of the siege are ended. Quaint stores with gaudy displays of wares are opening rapidly and the storekeepers eagerly accept American money and courteously receive American customers. The narrow, cobble-paved streets, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning till night by clattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking, belonging to General Shafter's army.

FOOD FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross State of Texas, and the United States army supply ships, and there is evidence that privation is rapidly disappearing. Along the water front, under every awning dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly. About the plaza and in the numerous airy cafes, the officers of the opposing armies lounged throughout the day. The Americans are buying swords, medals and buttons from their late foes. All talk cheerily whenever an interpreter can be obtained.

THE CITY TAKING ON NEW LIFE.

Santiago today presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did two weeks ago. Over thirty steamers are flying the stars and stripes proudly in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly and from the busy waters. In short, everything denotes bustle and activity. The immense sheds along the water front are already packed with merchandise and the large stores rented along Marina street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity. Miss Clara Barton yesterday began distributing supplies relieving thousands of cases of distress from hunger and sickness. The ice factory has resumed work and the water supply will be turned on today.

The change in the appearance of the city is kaleidoscopic and a couple of days, when further shipments arrive, will suffice for the normal business to revive. All the stores are open this morning, by General McKibbin's orders, but the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in case of drunkenness.

The electric light plant is working. The pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and condition, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise shell, gold-headed canes for a mere song, which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers or newspaper correspondents as relics of the war. There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender.

About 4,000 Spanish troops still remain in the city, but the majority will be removed so soon as a camping ground beyond the rifle pits can be arranged.

AMERICAN TROOPS MOVED TO THE HILLS.

The American troops are being removed from their old encampments behind the trenches to cooler and better spots in the hills north of the town.

Officers assert that there is not a case of yellow fever in Santiago and that there are but few cases of smallpox. The streets look fairly clean and show signs of care taken by the Spaniards to prevent an epidemic during the siege.

General Shafter has placed a censor in charge of the cable office and only government dispatches are allowed to be sent today. It is said, however, that press and commercial dispatches will be received subject to the censor's blue pencil soon—probably tomorrow.

Spanish merchants who have been interviewed on the subject say they expect business to revive at once and hope for large investments of American capital within the next year. There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and bungling during the conduct of the present war.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.

The hospital headquarters are still located at Juraguá. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are but few new cases appearing and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

Commodore Schley, with a party of officers, visited the city this morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The commodore called on General McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



TO TAKE A TOUR OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

Lieutenant Milroy, of General Shafter's staff, left here this morning with a troop of the Second Cavalry under Captain Brett, to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba, and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces. He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 4,500 of the enemy's troops. Lieutenant Milroy will then receive the surrender in order, of 800 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Catabina, 2,500 at Guantanamo and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 10,000 Spaniards are expected to yield their arms to this one troop of American cavalry. To reach Baracoa, Lieutenant Milroy will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag for protection, but General Toral has sent members of his staff ahead of them to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

The wound of General Linares is much more serious than reported. His left arm has been amputated and tonight he is in a serious condition.

WEARING SPANISH UNIFORMS.

There is no ready-made clothing in the city except blue and white striped linen uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present a strange appearance and are greeted with laughter by the American troops.

The readiness and avidity with which the storekeepers accept greenbacks is remarkable.

General Shafter's orders to close all the rum shops has had the effect of keeping the city quiet and peaceful. So far there have been no drunken brawls or noises.

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens and are applying for naturalization. A number of the officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn the government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, instead of concentrating them and possibly saving one colony. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured, and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible for the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The useable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 2,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

ONR TROOPS FOUGHT LIKE TIGERS.

The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1st. They assert that our troops were not allowed to walk into the city without having fired a shot at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time. It appears that they had only a few thousand men and they all went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unprotected.

Reinforcements, however, arrived later and brought the number of Spanish troops up to 8,500 men.

At the battle of El Caney our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had 400 men killed to our 200, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,500. The list of the wounded has been increased since to over 2,000 men, who are lying in the hospitals here.

General Linares cabled to Madrid on July 3rd before General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, against an enemy superior in numbers, with the Spaniards dying of fever and starvation and demoralized by the loss of the fleet. He urged the government, for the sake of humanity, to offer to capitulate, but adding that, if ordered to remain, to die like a rat in a trap, he would do so, as his soldiers were doing their duty, although realizing that a mistake had been made. Some how information in regard to the message leaked out and the Spanish officers are loud in their condemnation of General Linares, whom they accuse of faint-heartedness throughout the war to the extent of "under the plea of a slight wound" laying the mantle of shame of surrender upon General Toral's shoulders instead of facing the disgrace himself.

This feeling is general among the men who, passing the palace where the stars and stripes are flying, clench their fists and mutter: "Que verguenza para la patria! Por lo merced bien." (What shame to our country. But, she deserves it well.)

A Strong Nation

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