

# The Wilmington Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1898.

RICE 5-CENTS.

## THE SUSPENSE OVER

### The Stars and Stripes to be Raised Over Santiago at 9 O'clock Today.

## THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION

### The Spanish Commissioners Play for Time--All the Prisoners to be Transported to Spain--The Arms Not to be Returned to Spain--The President's Congratulations to the Army--A Peculiar Letter from General Toral--Ammunition for Watson's Fleet--Preparing to Invade Porto Rico.

Wilmington, July 16.--The fact that appeared at last satisfactorily established this evening, after another twenty-four hours' active correspondence with General Shafter, was that the Spanish army had surrendered. About that there could be no doubt, but unfortunately the details are all a good deal clouded as set out in General Shafter's last dispatch.

It is realized here that the terms imposed by the commissioners as to the removal of the Spanish troops, now designated to a formidable total, involve grave responsibility for our government. Still, the staff corps of the war department have risen so well to meet every emergency as it occurred that there can be no doubt of their ability to solve the large question presented by the necessity of removing their army across the Atlantic. Fortunately Secretary Alger, in anticipation of heavy demands upon the department in the matter of transportation, has created a new bureau to take charge of the work. This bureau will be known as the bureau of transportation and will be directed by Colonel Hecker, who has, in the short time he has been at the war department, proved his executive abilities. His chief assistant will be Colonel Bird, of the quartermaster's department, which was formerly charged with all matters relating to transportation.

### THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

The appearance of General Brooke at the war department today gave token of the purpose of the administration to begin immediately preparations for the dispatch of a military expedition against Porto Rico. The general made what is on the whole a satisfactory report as to the sanitary conditions existing at Camp Thomas and showed that the troops were in a condition now to leave for Porto Rico if called upon to do so. The general also made what is on the whole a satisfactory report as to the sanitary conditions existing at Camp Thomas and showed that the troops were in a condition now to leave for Porto Rico if called upon to do so.

### TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The war department today issued the following bulletin: "Playa del Este, July 15, 1898. The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in this district to the kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers are to retain their side arms and officers and men to retain their personal property. The Spanish commander is authorized to take the military archives belonging to the surrendered district. All Spanish forces shown as volunteers, militia and guerrillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms. The Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of the United States government, it being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral."

### AMMUNITION FOR WATSON'S FLEET.

Commander Brownson, of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was in conference with Secretary Long today arranging for the trip of this ship with the large cargo of ammunition for Commodore Watson's squadron in its attack on the coast of Spain. The Yankee is at Norfolk and will sail tomorrow for Santiago. She will reach there about next Tuesday and the big stock of ammunition will be placed aboard the battleships and cruisers. The transport Aetna Lithia Water.

### ARMY NOT TO BE RETURNED.

The arms surrendered by the Spanish soldiers at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United States government. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the president and Secretary Alger, was made public after the latter had left his office tonight. "All those who have arms will turn them over to this government. This is final." These were the secretary's words when asked for information on the subject. "And," he added, in response to further inquiries and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain. This decision of the president applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States troops as well as those who have been participating in the recent battles."

### THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

9 p. m.--The following message has just been received and given out by Adjutant General Corbin: "Camp Near Santiago, July 16. The surrender has been definitely settled and the arms will be turned over tomorrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted." SHAFTER.

### McKINLEY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMY.

The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary R. A. Alger: "To General Shafter, Commanding: 'The president of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with generous sympathy to the sick and the wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.' WILLIAM McKINLEY."

### R. E. WARD, Agent.

Don't forget that we are established at W. H. GREEN'S PHARMACY, and that we are ready to serve you all the time at 25 cents per gallon for pure AETNA LITHIA WATER from Virginia Mineral Springs Company, Roanoke, Va.

### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

#### Humors of Their Being Opened Through the French Ambassador Denied.

Madrid, July 16, 9 a. m.--Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish government opened peace negotiations today through the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, with the government of the United States. It is said in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

Washington, July 16, 4 p. m.--In view of renewed reports that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively after inquiry at the French embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, official or unofficial, direct or indirect, by the French ambassador. The report that M. Cambon had called at the White house on July 11th, the purpose of which call and the entire conversation which passed between the president and the ambassador is fully known and can be stated positively. It is contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States or the prospects of its being brought to a close.

### A LETTER FROM GENERAL TORAL.

The war department today posted the following from General Shafter: "Playa del Este, July 15. The following letter has been received: 'To His Excellency Commanding American Forces: 'Excellent Sir: I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so advise you and requesting that you designate the hour and place where my representatives shall appear to confer with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date. In due time I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States respecting the return of arms so as to note on the capitulations. 'Also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula, with the honors the

## IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- The Terms of Surrender of Santiago Have Been Completed and at 9 O'clock Today, the Spanish Soldiers Will March Out of the City as Prisoners of War and the Stars and Stripes Will be Hoisted Over that City.
- The President Decides that the Arms of the 24,000 Spanish Soldiers Will be Retained by this Government.
- Dr. Wyman Says there are no Cases of Yellow Fever in this Country.
- The German Artillery at Charleston Fire a Salute Over the Surrender of Santiago.
- Active Preparations Are Being Made for the Invasion of Porto Rico.
- The Report of Peace Negotiations Being Opened by the French Ambassador at Washington is Denied.
- Admiral Cervera and Forty Spanish Naval Officers Reach Annapolis on the St. Louis and are Assigned Quarters.
- The Monterey on Her Way to Manila will Capture the Caroline Islands.
- The Spanish Prisoners on the Solace, Arrived at Norfolk, are a Pitiful Lot.
- Watson's Fleet Will Visit Fernandino and Release the Cuban Prisoners There.

### MICHAEL LOWERS HIS COLORS.

Defeated in a Twenty Mile Race by Tom Linton, who Lowers the Record. New York, July 16.--For the second time this year, Jimmy Michael, once invincible record bicyclist, was forced to drink the bitter cup of defeat. His old schoolmate in Wales, Tom Linton, was the one to lower Michael's colors today, and at the same time he broke the world's record for the distance. Linton accomplished his feat in a 20-mile paced race at Manhattan Beach in the presence of 15,000 people.

For four miles it was a pretty race, Michael leading by a few yards. Suddenly Michael's tire collapsed. Naturally, Linton pursued him and after riding two laps of the fifth mile, Michael stopped and pedaled slowly to his corner, where he changed his damaged wheel for a new one. In the meantime, Linton kept going like the wind and before Michael came back on the track was one mile ahead. When Michael left the track he was greeted with a storm of hisses. Michael met with another slight drawback on entering his tenth mile, when his pacing team broke a chain. After Michael let up, there was little interest in the race outside of Linton's efforts to reduce the record. Although he tried hard, he could add no new figures, until the fifteenth mile, when he started in by pedaling five and one-fifth seconds off the record. He continued ahead of the record every mile until the finish, breaking the 20-mile record by exactly seven seconds. He could have made better time had he not lost his pacer-makers while rounding for the last lap.

Not content with the result, Michael at once challenged Linton for another race at twenty-five miles. Linton accepted and the race will be run at Manhattan Beach track Saturday next. "I don't know, there may be others," he said, "I have used 'Parker's' Tolu Cough Syrup in my family for years and would not be without it." He has better had to buy the inferior preparation that was being urged upon him. Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup has no equal. I will immediately relay you some of the best cases of Cough, Whooping Cough, Sore throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis and all other ailments. Contains no injurious ingredients, is pleasant to take and a sure remedy for children. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Feunre.

## OUR LOSSES IN CUBA

### Final Report of the Casualties of the Army Before Santiago.

## SMALL PERCENTAGE OF KILLED

### In Proportion to the Number Wounded--Many Obstacles in the Way of a Final Settlement--General Wheeler's Firmness Brings Them to Terms--They Reluctantly Sign the Terms of Surrender--They Do Not Like the Word "Surrender."

General Shafter's headquarters, July 16, via Kingston, Ja., July 16, 3:30 p. m.--The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,934 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed numbered 246, of whom 21 were officers; wounded 1,584, of whom 98 are officers; and missing 84, including 10 officers. Of the wounded only 83 have died.

### CARGOES OF PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY.

Tampa, Fla., July 16.--The transports Mississippi and Cherokee left this afternoon, loaded heavily with provisions for the American forces at Santiago. The Iroquois was to have sailed also, but her boilers were found to be in such a condition that it would be more than a week before she will be able to get to sea. The Tarpon and government dredge and snag boat Suwanee, which were recalled a few days since after they had started, also went out. The Gussie will leave tonight with ammunition and provisions for Santiago. The Mississippi carried ten car loads of fresh meats and representatives of the Southern Express Company who go to establish an agency at Santiago.

## THE SPANIARDS' GOOD FAITH.

Shortly after midnight, General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish commissioners be tested. The articles were re-read and each commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse. When all had signed, the commissioners separated, to meet again at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

### THE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

At General Wheeler's headquarters, before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 10 a. m., via Kingston, Ja., July 16, 7:25 a. m.--The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque ceba tree, half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading ceba tree, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba, near Havana.

### HITCHES BY THE SPANIARDS.

At the very outset a hitch occurred, owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time our interpreter, translating the language of General Toral, had given General Shafter, Miles and Wheeler, distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the commission should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to and that no further consent of the Madrid government was required.

### IDEA OF SURRENDER COMBATED.

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those in behalf of General Toral (General Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Robert Mason, the British vice-consul), combated at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the same time they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had authorized it and the home government would do the same. General Toral, who was personally present to our commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding that General Shafter had received earlier in the day.

### THE ARTICLES.

Captain Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops, or on some other ships. General Toral further remarked that he expected our commissioners as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people, would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished. As brave men, his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force and they would prefer trying to go home without their honor. Our commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our government and they could only recommend the matter to Washington. At 4 o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares, who had been erroneously reported dead. GENERAL WHEELER'S FIRMNESS. General Toral and the Spanish com-

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The Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.