The Wilmington Messenger.

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OUR RECENT ALLIES

Growing Hostility of the Cuban Soldiers to American Troops.

NO FRIENDLY COMMUNICATION

Between the Two Camps---Our Soldiers Cannot Conceal Their Contempt for the Cuban Soldiers---Angry at Not Being Allowed to Loot the City---Precautions Against Spread of Disease Among Our Soldiers---Shafter Denies Sampson's Claims to the Merchantmen in the Harbor--- The City a Hotbed of Disease.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

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 2 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"Headquarters, Near Santiago,
"July 19.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C:
"My ordnance officer reports over 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.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

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 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 anounced his were never admitted to the hospitals and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment by our batteries decision not to let the Cuban junta enter the city of Santiago, deep mutterings were heard among General Garcia's men. It was evident that the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Naiquiri, Siboney and El Caney. Consequently, their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon General Toral's surrender.

On Friday last Castillo, a brother of General Demetrius Castillo, went to General Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this, to the Cubans, inexplicable resolution. "Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies," he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter. "We are fighting to rid soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city nor will any American soldier. The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American army leaves it, I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

CONTEMPT AND DISGUST FOR THE CUBANS.

Castillo, who came direct from General Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin. The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a rising sentiment against them in the army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass, lugging their bacon and hard tack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed toward them at first has now turned into contempt; for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked. The correspondent of the Associated Press who sends this dispatch, saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded. Hundreds of such instances are being told around the campfires until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity, and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters there is a disposition to phophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

GARCIA SHOWS HIS RESENTMENT

General Shafter yesterday morning sent an invitation to General Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago, but 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 with everything else in Santiago 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 merchantment, 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 Dwiker. 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 Janeiro 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 stenches that arise from the streets stagger 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 verandas, show evidence of past picturesqueness. 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 their centre, 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 pouchianos and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of a 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 bulring to the northwest of the city is the seeding centre of malaria, typhold 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 postpitals. 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 received, every patient who could stagger 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 them ever since. The largest number of patients are in the military hospital, where there are thirty-seven wounded Spanish officers and 421 wounded 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 ashore 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.

AETNA LITHIA WATER.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF MR. HUMPHREY AND COL. ROGER MOORE.

FROM MR. B. B. HUMPHREY.

Mr. R. E. Ward:

Dear Sir: I have been using the Aetna Lithia Water and think that I am justifiable in saying that it has done me much good and has relieved me of much trouble with indigestion.

B. H. HUMPHREY,
Middle Sound.

FROM COL. ROGER MOORE.

Mr. R. E. Ward:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that a member of my family, very much troubled with Indigestion, has been greatly benefitted by the use of the Aetna Lithia Water.

Very truly,
ROGER MOORE.

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.

CITY FINANCES

Record of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The Board of Audit and Finance met in regular semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there being present H. C. McQueen, chairman, C. W Yates, and J. H. Webber.

The clerk submitting a statement of the examination of the books of the treasurer and tax collector, for the month of June, showing: Cash on hand June 1, $21,030,55. Receipts for the month of June, $7,73,113. Total $28,761.68.

Disbursements for the month of June $8,248.18. Balance to July account $20,513.50. Total $28,761,68.

One coupon ($25.00) due July 1, 1898, which had been paid, was burned by the board.

Bills were audited and aproved as follows: Current expenses $531.98; interest an two notes of $10,000; money advanced to pay coupons due July 1, 1898, $216,66; note in favor of Howard Relief Fire Engine Company dated July 1, 1892, for $12,000 being one third and balance of purchase money for engine, "Adrian" sold by that company, to the city with six years interest at 5 per cent—$3,60.00. Coupons $25 00.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. R. R. Bellamy.

ARRIVED LAST NIGHT

Lieutenant Atkinson and Chief Yeoman Vick in the City

Lieutenant W. M. Atkinson and Chief Yeoman W. W. Vick, of the United States steamship Nantucket, arrived in the city last night on a short furlough from the ship. During their stay in the city they are desirous of completing the Nantucket's complement, which is now several men short, and any one desiring to enlist will be given full information by applying to Lieutenant Atkinson at the Cape Fear Club during the hours of 11 to 1 o'clock daily, until Saturday morning, or by seeing Chief Yeoman Vick in person. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Vick were delayed by the derailment of the Atlantic Coast Line train (described elsewhere) No. 21, on which they were passengers.

Chief Yeoman Vick was a caller at The Messenger office last night, and if there is any man who is always welcome at the office it is he. For cleverness and good fellowship none surpass him and few equal him.

"I thing DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling W. Va. Try it and you will thing the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

The Democratic Nominations for County Officers.

The Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover held a meeting last night with Mr. B. F. King in the chair.

Among other things done, the committee decided to recommend to the chairman of the county convention, Mr. James A. Montgomery, to call the convention together on Monday the 5th day of September, for the purpose of making nominations for the several county offices.

It will be remembered that when the county convention met on the 30th of April, it took a recess subject to the call of the chairman who shall first give ten days notice of the reassembling of the convention for the purpose of nominating officers.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitts Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. R. R. Bellamy.

Y. M. C. A. Work for Soldiers

Mr. W. M. Lewis, of Charleston, state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in South Carolina and North Carolina, is expected in Wilmington today He will spend two or three days here and will then go to mington today. He will spend two or three days here and will then go to Fort Macon to look after the Y. M. C. A. work among the colored soldiers there. He will address the colored volunteers and endeavor to encourage the good work for their benefit at the Y. M. C. A. tent at the camp.

Mr. Lewis at this time is specially interesting himself in and making special exertions to advance Y. M. C. A. work among soldiers in the two states.

Knows a Good Thing

An esteemed friend and subscriber writing us to change his postoffice says: "Send my paper here, as I'll be here for a month and find it harder to do without The Messenger than my meals; am hungry for it."

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

On To Washington

Mr. R. E. Pipkin's excursion from Wilmington to Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk, left here yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock by the Atlantic Coast Line. The train consisted of five coaches aid a baggage car, but other coaches to the number of ten may be taken on further up the line. This will no doubt be necessary for 235 excursionists left here with Mr. Pipkin and he no doubt picked up twice that number between Wilmington and Dudley. Many ladies took in the trip.

Mr. Pipkin spared no efforts in looking after the comfort of his passengers and their baggage, and out townsman, Mr. W. L. Jacobs, went along to assist him.

The excursion will leave Washington on the return trip tomorrow evening.

PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION

Delayed by Miscarriage of Orders.

MANY NEW DIFFICUTIES.

Presented Regarding the Situation in Cuba Owing to the Friction Between Americans and Cubans—The Part the Navy Will Take in the Attack on Porto Rico—Warships Ordered to Sail at Once—Auxiliary Cruisers to Supplant Battleships on Blockade Duty.

Washington, July 19.—Because of a failure on the part of General Miles to receive the orders the president prepared late yesterday, to take command of the military expedition against Porto Rico, that officer did not depart, as was expected, from Siboney. The mistake was soon corrected this morning, however, and, as a result of some short telegraphic correspondence that followed during the day, is was gathered at the department that the Yale would start tonight. Contrary to the first intention, and probably without General Miles' seeking, the Yale is to be convoyed by several vessels that Admiral Sampson has been instructed to select from among the vessels of his fleet. This may result in delaying General Miles' progress somewheat, as none of the vessels with Sampson is able to keep pace with the Yale. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the general will reach Porto Rico before the detachment of troops from Charleston.

FRICTION WITH THE CUBANS.

War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago, by the press reports that reached them today indicating the growth of serious friction between the American forces and the Cuban troops growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by General Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed—two immune regiments—would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin, or Manzanillo, and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty and the future is dark, owing to the disposition evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare. This first symptom of riction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only politic now to avoid any open rupture with the Cubans, provided they can be kept in leash, and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete, the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

The personnel of the Porto Rican expedition having been left in a large measure in the hands of General Brooke, it is not possible yet to give an accurate roster of the organizations that will enter into it.

The president announced privately today, that while no date of departure of the troops to be sent from Chackamauga to Porto Rico had been fixed, he expected they would leave about one week from tomorrow. He is awaiting a detailed report from General Brooke, recommending what troops and supplies should be sent from Chickamauga. The present plan is stated to be to embark them at Newport News or Norfolk and those at Tampa either there or at Key West.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports the navy has a limited field of operation. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strategists, military and naval, all agree in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Admiral Sampson's orders are on these lines.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida at some forty or more points, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba.

BIDS FOR TRANSPORTING THE PRISONERS.

Bids will be opened tomorrow in New York in the presence of Colonel Hecker, chief of the transportation bureau of the war department, for the conveyance home to Spain of the Spanish army captured by General Shafter. Meanwhile, in advance of the opening a bid has come to the department from one of the big foreign steamship lines proposing to carry 18,000 men from Santiago to Cadiz, for the lump sum of £125,000. Any increase or diminution in the number will be charged for in the same proportion. This bid is being held up subject to the formal opening tomorrow.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Arriving at Atlanta in Great Numbers.

THE ANNUAL REUNION.

Expected to Draw Together Fifty Thousand Veterans and Sons of Veterans—Fifteen Thousand Already in the City—Intense Interest Over Election of a Commander-in-Chief—The Daughters of the Confederacy Well Represented.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—Confederate veterans and their friends from all parts of the south arrived by the thousands today to be present at the eighth annual reunion, which begins tomorrow. From early morning until late into the night every train brought in the old heroes and their escorts, and a conservative estimate of the number of people who came into Atlanta today is 15,000. The weather is delightful, and from the reports received by railroad men, it is believed that the crowd which will arrive tomorrow will bring the total attendance up to the 50,000 mark. Among the distinguished veterans who are now in the city is General Stephen D. Lee, commander-in-chief of the army of the Tennessee.

The arrival of General Stephen Lee has created a good deal of enthusiasm and there is much talk of his election as commander-in-chief. Last night an enthusiastic admirer of General Lee said that if he would accept the office he could be elected. General Lee, however, declines to commit himself. Adjutant General Morman, of New Orleans has a host of friends who favor him for the next commander-in-chief and the gallant Louisianian is very popular with all classes and it is known he has strong following.

Despite these booms there is a deep sentiment in favor of the central figure of the confederacy, General John B. Gordon. It is believed that the general, owing to his failing health, will decline a renomination to the position of commander-in-chief, and a repetition of the famous scene at the Nashvill convention is anticipated and in the forcing of the place upon General Gordon.

Commander-in-Chief Smythe, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, arrived today. He expects a large attendance of the sons and says there will be 2,000 of them in the parade Friday. Nearly all of the sponsors have arrived. Among them are: Miss Mary Sayre Semple, Kentucky; Miss Jennie Yerger, Mississippi; Miss Idyl Jett, Texas; Miss Mamie Bryan, Florida; Miss Sue Johnson, Tennessee; Miss Ainie Dickinson Lewis, West Virginia.

All the sponsors for the Sons of Confederate Veterans have arrived, and headed by their sponsor-in-chief, the beautiful Miss Deli Strongfellow, of Richmond, Va., are at the Aragon.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are well represented, their president, Mrs. Kate Cabell Curry, of Texas, arriving during the day.

The reunion exercises will begin in the auditorium at Piedmont park tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Tarboro Loses to Wilson

(Special to The Messenger.)

Tarboro, July 19.—Wilson won from the home team in a hot scrappy game. Both teams played good ball. Hallowell's pitching was fine. LeGrand was hurt.

The score—

	R	H	E
Tarboro	3	3	2
Wilson	4	9	1

Batteries, Perry and Accorsini; Hallowell, LeGrand, Wilkins and Holland.

PREPARING TO EMBARK

Activity Among the Troops at Charleston—Negro Laborers off for Cuba.

Charleston, S. C., July 19.—The soldiers in Charleston were not taken out for a march today. Probably the officers did not intend to give them a long walk every day any way, or possibly the exercise was abandoned on account of preparations which are going on for embarkation for—where? That active preparations are being made for a move to the front is evident to all who spend half an hour on the water-side. The soldiers are not having a great deal to do with the loading of the transports, but they do guard duty and oversee the work which is accomplished by gangs of negro laborers.

The monster ship No. 21 was today receiving into her hold thousands of tons of hay and other stores. Besides the feed, the ship is ordered to carry the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment, its wagons, mules and stores.

Transport No. 1, the Panama, which come into port Sunday afternoon, went out of the harbor this morning and anchored off the jetties. During the day some additional supplies were sent out to the ship and she sailed for the south tonight. The No. 1 carried about 150 negro hands for Cuba.

The Seneca Sails for New York

Newport News, July 19.—The United States transport Seneca, with eighty-one sick and wounded soldiers on board, sailed at 11:30 o'clock this morning for New York, where, after complying with quarantine regulations and being fumigated, she will be allowed to land her unfortunate passengers. The Seneca was convoyed to sea by the tug Volen in charge of Pilot W. E. Boutwell, orders having been issued not to allow a pilot to board the ship.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

A Steamer Arrives at Seattle from Alaska with 50,000 Ounces of Gold.

There is Serious Friction Between Americans and Cubans Because the Latter are not Allowed to Enter Santiago, and Collision is Predicted by Some.

The Spanish Warship Pelayo Has Been Disabled in Some Manner.

General Garcia Declined the Invitation to Attend the Flag Raising at Santiago.

Shafter Refuses to Allow Sampson to Take Charge of the Merchantmen Captured in Santiago Harbor.

The Philadelphia Sails for Manila With 1,500 Troops Aboard.

Up to Last Reports the Spanish at Santiago Have Turned in 10,000 Rifles and 10,000,000 Cartridges.

At Oakland, Cal., a Chinaman, to Prevent Arrest, Goes into a Magazine and Explodes Five Tons of Powder. He and Five Others are Killed.

The Fourth Army Corps Moves from Tampa to Fernandina.

The Refrigerator Steamer Port Victor will Take 150 Tons of Fresh Meat to the Soldiers in Cuba.

A Transport Leaves Charleston with 150 Negro Hands for Cuba.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY

The Spanish Cabinet Surprised at Toral's Conduct—Talk of Court Martial To Reconquer Lost Territory.

Madrid, July 19, 10 p. m.—The papers announce that the cabinet council yesterday was occupied with the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Ministers expressed surprise that General Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender and Captain General Blanco has been asked to send details. When these have been received the question of a court martial of General Toral will be submitted.

El Imparcial learns from several members of the cabinet that in their opinion, for Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Morover, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on equal terms, and that therefore, it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of conquering a portion of the lost territory.

"As the government makes no sign it can only be supposed," says El Imparcial, "that the ministers disagree on the question."

Some papers believe that a reconstruction of the cabinet is imminent.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

Graphophone Concert Extraordinary

According to the announcement previously made by General Secretary T. C. Diggs, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Captain J. C. Smith last night gave a graphophone concert in the auditorium to a goodly and very appreciative audience. The affair was under the auspices of the social committee, and its object was to give the members and their friends an opportunity to spend a social evening There was no charge for admittance for either members or their friends.

This graphophone concert was more than an ordinary medley of graphophone selections. In the first place the amplifying horn which Captain Smith designed and had made was used and the distinctness with which it enabled the audience to hear the reproductions from the graphophone was marvelous. A Messenger representative sat in the front part of the building and distinctly heard instrumental music and songs from the rear part of the auditorium, which was nearly a block away from him. Some idea of the wonderful manner with which Captain Smith's horn amplifies the sounds may be had when it is stated that when operating his graphophone on his piazza of his residence, No. 2 Chestnut streets, between Sixth and Seventh streets, his neighbors on Ninth street, nearly three blocks distant, have listened to music and songs and heard the graphophone reproduce the words with distinctness.

At last night's concert Captain Smith entertained the audience for an hour and a half with a delightful program embracing eighteen numbers—instrumental misic, vocal selections, banjo solos, and reproductions from the noted bands and orchestras of this country. Among the selections that were much enjoyed were four pieces played by President Jim Monroe's Second Regiment Band, of our city. These were reproduced from records made by Captain Smith himself and they were the loudest and most distinct of all the numbers on the program. The audience highly appreciated and heartily applauded these selections from our own band. All the other numbers were also most appreciatively applauded.

Captain Smith will soon give another concert.

Veterans Off for Atlanta

The members of Cape Fear Camp No. 34, United Confederate Veterans, left yesterday with their party by the 3:20 p. m. train on the Seaboard Air Line for Atlanta to take in the great confederate reunion which takes place there today, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Only a small number went including General Wm. L. DeRosset, commanding the North Carolina division; Colonel W. J. Woodward, division quartermaster; Captain James I. Metts, Major F. H. Mitchell, Private J. O. Ormsby and Rev. P. C. Morton, D. D.

The party was accompanied by Miss Penelope Myers, of Washington, N. C., sponsor appointed for the state; Miss Anna Blount DeRosset, of our city, first maid of honor, and Mrs. W. N. Conly.

Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, one of the Pender veterans, was here to accompany the party, but he got left. He purchased a ticket by the Atlantic Coast Line and left on the 3:45 p. m. train going south.

Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Mogul Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains at the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THRILLING EVENTS

Witnessed at Santiago Before and After the Surrender of the City.

VICTORS AND VANQUISHED

Meeting Between the Lines---Bugle Salutes from Each Side---A Squad of Spanish Soldiers Ground Arms Before the American Officers in Token of Surrender of the Entire Army---The Entry Into the City---Luncheon to the Americans---Dilapidated Condition of the City---A Naval Pageant in Santiago Harbor.

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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 capital were turned over to him. The task of removing the mines which obstructed navigation at the entrance of the harbor had been progressing at 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 Shafter and his generals, with mounted escorts of 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. There they were met by General Toral and his 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 dramtic. General Shafter, with his generals and staffs, galloped immediately in the rear, and with the troops of cavalrymen with drawn sabres, advanced to meet the vanquished foe.

After a few words of courteous greeting, General Shafter's first act was to return General Toral's sword. The Spaniard appeared to be touched by the complimentary words with which General Shafter accompanied this action and he thanked the American commander feelingly.

Then followed a short conversation as to the place selected for the Spanish forces to deposit their arms, and a Spanish infantry detachment marched forward to a position facing our cavalry, where the Spaniards were halted. The latter were without their colors.

Eight Spanish trumpeters then saluted and were saluted in return by our trumpeters, both giving flourishes for lieutenant and major generals.

THE SPANIARDS GROUND ARMS.

General Toral then personally ordered the Spanish company, which, in miniature, represented the regiment under his command, to ground arms. Next, by his direction, the company wheeled and marched across our line into the road and thence to the place selected for camping them. The Spaniards moved rapidly, to the quick notes of the Spanish march played by the trumpeters, but it impressed one like the dead march from "Saul."

Although no attempt was made to humiliate, the Spanish soldiers seemed to feel their disgrace keenly and scarcely glanced at their conquerors as they passed by.

But this depth of feeling was not displayed by the other regiments. Without being sullen, the Spaniards appeared to be utterly indifferent to the reverses suffered by Spanish arms, and some of them, when not under the eyes of their officers, seemed to rejoice at the prospect of good food and immediate return to Spain.

General Toral throughout the ceremony was sorely dejected. When General Shafter introduced him by name to each member of his staff the Spanish general appeared to be a very broken man. He seems to be about 60 years of age and of frail constitution, though stern resolution is shown in every feature. The lines are strongly marked and his face is deep-drawn as if in physical pain.

General Toral replied with an air of abstraction to the words addressed to him and when he accompanied General Shafter, at the head of the escort, into the city to take formal possession of Santiago, General Toral spoke but few words. The appealing faces of the starving refugees streaming back into 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 cavalry passed through a barbed wire entanglement. No body of infantry could have got through this defence alive and General Shafter's remark about its resisting power found the 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 became necessary to storm the city.

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

The streets of Santiago are crooked and narrtw, with lines of one story houses, most of which are very dilapidated; but every veranda of every house was thronged by its curious inhabitants and disarmed soldiers. These 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 bleaching in the streets and buzzards as tame as sparrows hopped aside to let us pass.

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

Luncheon was served at the palace. The meal consisted mainly of rum, wine, coffee, rice and toasted cake. This scant fare occasioned 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 offer we on except rice, on which the soldiers 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 them 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 is 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 wharves, 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. Beggers are in evidence of the same importune sort which makes Havana unpleasant for tourists. 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 to do, except from the hands of bad boy indigenous to seaport cities.

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

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other surburban 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 Suwanee, 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 flag 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 Juragua railroad, connecting Siboney with the main line, has been replaced in a temperary fashion by American soldiers. The work was completed today and, so soon 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.

E. C. Banks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures e