

SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER IS COMPLETE.

With the Fall of Santiago, 5,000 Square Miles of Eastern Cuba are
to the United States.

EMBLEM OF SPANISH AUTHORITY LOWERED AT HIGH NOON SUNDAY.

Red Spaniards Surrendered On the Condition That They Be
Sent Back to Spain at Our Expense.

Prisoners Taken. 17,000 Rifles Turned Over to Shafter. The White-Winged Messenger
Comes From Spain Holding Out the Olive Branch. The Rights of Individuals Sus-
by the Spanish Government. The Fourth Expedition Has Sailed for Manila.

of the Sixth United States Artillery, a detachment of the Third United States Artillery, a detachment of the signal corps under Captain Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers and members of the hospital corps, about 920 men.

Holding Out the Olive Branch.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Preliminary negotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. M. Cambon the French Ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively on behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries which at present are quite informal. Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, have been appointed by the government to conduct the negotiations. One of the chief reasons which have driven the government toward peace is a fear that the Americans may get a footing in Porto Rico, thus establishing a stronger claim to include that island in the demands for territory. Stocks are rising on the Madrid exchange every day, strengthening the conviction that peace is near."

Rights of Individuals Suspended.

The Official Gazette at Madrid publishes a royal decree, temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The decree adds that the government will render an account to Parliament of the use it may make of this measure. The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebellion wherever they appear. The Carlists are furious and are sure to attempt to create trouble.

The Seneca Ordered On.

The United States transport Seneca arrived at Hampton Roads with ninety-nine wounded soldiers from Santiago, but in view of the prevalence of yellow fever there the United States quarantine officer refused to permit the sick to be landed. It is understood that they will be taken to New York.

Public Buildings Burned.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The increase in the octroi rates, or duties on tobacco, has caused a general insurrection in the rural districts. The populace of the province of Huelmo has rebelled against the import of corn and flour, and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings.

Satisfaction Over Santiago's Fall.

The London weekly papers express great satisfaction over the fall of Santiago de Cuba. The Speaker thinks the event presages the end of the war, but describes it as "a stroke of good fortune which the Americans had no right to expect." It adds: "The terms of surrender are not dishonorable. They reflect credit upon both sides."

TURNED INTO CONTEMPT

The American Troops Thoroughly
Disgusted With Their Allies.

MUTTERINGS AMONG CUBANS

Our Troops Now Have No Communication With Them, But They Still Eat United States Rations.

SANTIAGO, de Cuba (By Cable).—A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the men and officers of the increasing strained relations between the Americans and General Garcia's Cuban 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. When General Shafter announced his 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 Baiquiri, 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.

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.

Another Incident.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser, Irene, was passing Mariveles, off Manila recently, the United States gunboat Hugh M. Young, under command of Commander Dewey, fired a shot across her bow to stop. As the Irene refused to stop, a shell was sent across her bow and small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize. It is reported that Admiral von Driedrich, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Capt. Chichester, of the British cruiser Immortalite as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Capt. Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that."

Total Strength of the Army.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men, and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength, under the two calls issued by the President. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, 227,000 as now organized.

Santiago a Pest Hole.

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. They find that although there are now but six cases of yellow fever in the city in addition to two suspects, the town ripe for an epidemic.

Wants the Immunes Hurried Forward.

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.

Is the Battleship Damaged.

A steamer that has just arrived at Manila reports that on passing the fleet of Admiral Camara a column of smoke was seen to suddenly issue from the battleship Pelayo, and that cruiser had to take her in tow.

Lieut. Irvine Stephen Bulloch Dies at Liverpool.

He was sailing master on the Alabama during the war of secession.

Roster of Spanish Prisoners.

The War Department received a dispatch from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners had been handed in by General Toral and that the total is 22,769 men.

Another Transport for Manila.

The transport steamer Pennsylvania sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 1,500 men, including the First Montana regiment and 900 recruits for the first California volunteers now at Manila.

The patriotic German-Americans in New York, anxious to show their fealty to the land of their adoption, are agitating a movement to present the national government with a modern battleship, armed and equipped.

necessitate the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. General miles at the interview did not attempt to assume



the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the army, over which I have guards. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

(Signed) "W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

Articles of Agreement.

The agreement consists of nine articles. The first declares that all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation, the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a report of the soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth—That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly released from parole.

Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms

The Surrender Complete.

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By Cable).—Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning (the 17). General Shafter and a division and a brigade commander and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men. Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's

Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Aserradero, 18 miles west of Santiago, through Dos Palmas, Palma Soriana, Alcantaza, to Sagna de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Mayai, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo.



The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Aserraderos to Boca del Sagua.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

amo, and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Through-out these negotiations General Toral played for time, all the while surrendering unconditionally back, when hard statement that he would enforce order and execute municipal proposals without consulting his superiors, except in court-martialed cases, seemed to intimidate him. He thought it would be longer. But he was a soldier, he said, necessary, obeying

sword, after it had been handed to the American commander. Our troops lined up at the trenches, and were eyewitnesses to the ceremony.

At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by 21 guns by Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment. The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of Infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and execute municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

Shafter's Official Report.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been hoisted at 12 o'clock, hoisted over the house of the civil governor in Santiago. An immense concourse of people was present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presented arms and a band played national airs. A light battery fired a salute of 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by the municipal government. The distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small boat and about 900 seamen left the harbor. The harbor is being removed from the city. Upon coming to a perfect bay I discovered a perfect bay. Fighting

to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them."

17,000 Rifles Turned In.

Adjutant General Corbin made public the following dispatch from General Shafter: "Headquarters, U. S. Army, Santiago, July 17.—Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington: My ordnance officer reports about 17,000 rifles turned in today and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen."

Fourth Expedition Has Left.

The fourth Manila expedition, consisting of the flagship of Major General Otis, City of Pueblo and the transport ship Peru. The City of Pueblo carries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry; recruits of the First and Second Battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments; enlisted men of the Fifth North Dakota, First Wyoming and First Idaho, medical officers and members of the hospital corps, a total of 843 men. The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry, light batteries

The Subig Bay Incident.

The London Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent cables that it is now known here that Admiral Dewey requested the correspondent at Manila not to give the full story of the Irene incident, for fear of arousing feeling in America which might lead to complications with Germany. When the full details became known it would be seen that the incident was more serious than it first appeared to be.

Peace, Says Sagasta.

The Tagblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces in Cuba, and that the Americans knew this well themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure of the Spanish bulwark. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

Corbett and McCoy to Meet.

George F. Considine, representing James J. Corbett, and W. B. Gray, representing "Kid" McCoy, met and came to an agreement for the men to meet at Buffalo on September 10th, before the Hawthorne Athletic Club in a 20-round boxing match.

Cotton Mill Failure.

John H. Mas & Sons, one of the oldest manufacturing firms in Providence, R. I., are financially embarrassed. The liabilities of the firm are about \$300,000.