

SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER IS COMPLETE.

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

THE PROUD EMBLEM OF SPANISH AUTHORITY LOWERED AT HIGH NOON SUNDAY.

The Conquest of Spain was Surrendered On the Condition That They Be Sent Back to Spain at Our Expense.

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



General Shafter

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 230 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-Wolfe, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively on behalf of Spain and America in the conduct of inquiries which are quite informal.

"The American ambassador at Madrid, Mr. G. B. Phelps, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Cianoza, 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 evidence 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 exorbitant rates, or duties on produce taken into towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts. The populace of the province of Huelvo 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 have no right to extol." It adds: "The terms of surrender are not dishonorable. They reflect credit upon both sides."

The Surrender Complete.
SANTIAGO, Cuba (By Cable).—Anil impressive ceremony, 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.

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

necessitates the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. General Toral at the interview did not attempt to assume any responsibility for the events of the 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. SHAFER," "Major General."

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.—That 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 in Santiago harbor.

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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.

WAR NEWS EPITOMIZED.
Briefly Told for the Hurried Reader.
THURSDAY.—Santiago and eastern Cuba surrendered to Gen. Shafter by Gen. Toral, on condition that his troops be sent back to Spain at our expense. Advice from London seems to indicate that the Subig Bay affair is more serious than appears on the surface. Expedition of arms landed in Cuba for the insurgents. Advances from Washington state that Gen. Miles will command the Porto Rico expedition in person. Subscriptions to the new war loan are six times larger than the issue.
FRIDAY.—Fourth Manila expedition left San Francisco. A royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals.
SATURDAY.—General Miles stated to an Associated Press representative that there were 357 cases of yellow fever among the American troops. The people of Guantanamo surprised when they learned of Santiago's surrender. Hospital ship arrives at New York with wounded American and Spanish soldiers. Soldiers on a forced march at Charleston overcome by heat, and many prostrations occurred.
SUNDAY.—The formal surrender of Santiago and occupying of the same by the American troops. The surrender includes 17,000 rifles and several modern coast defense guns. The American flag raised at high noon with impressive ceremonies. Santiago will not be turned over to the Cubans for the present. The harbor of Santiago was opened and steam launches from the Brooklyn, New York and Vixen entered the harbor. Great activity among the troops at Tampa. Arrangements for the Porto Rico expedition discussed at the White House.
MONDAY.—Gen. Miles with some Artillery and troops left Siboney, Cuba, for Porto Rico. A state paper issued by direction of President McKinley and dated at Gen. Shafter for the establishment of a government for Santiago and adjacent country. A dispatch to Washington stated that the number of yellow fever cases was 300. Bombardment upon to surrender by Gen. Aguinaldo, but declared his intention of carrying on the fight. The four public buildings in Spain, Col. W. Bryan's regiment has started for the front.
TUESDAY.—News from Cuba indicates a growing contempt by the American troops for their Cuban allies. Gen. Glicker declined an invitation to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago. A showing was given among private soldiers at Jacksonville. Admiral Sampson claimed the seven large merchant vessels in Santiago harbor as prizes of the navy and wanted to put prize crews on same, but Gen. Shafter claimed them as prizes of the army and refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claim. Gen. Toral dejected over the surrender. Flag lowered at Guantanamo and troops surrendered to the Americans. A Manila sailing vessel sailed for Cebu, and a hospital ship to Fernandoina, Via Gen. Shafter asked the government to hurry the immune request to the front.

WORLD OF TRADE.

Trade Continues Moderate Dull at the East.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW SAYS:
There is little more hopeful feeling in the iron and steel trade, the result partly of reduced output and stocks of pig and partly owing to the large business reported, particularly at the West, where some mills will forego their usual summer shut downs, and others will curtail the vacation period later in the season. Except for some shading in cereals, caused by the usual tendency to discount Government crop reports and look for larger than indicated crops, the price movement is not particularly favorable. Standard Corn and other reports come as to the volume of export trade in wheat and corn at the decline, but a good business for this time of the year is undoubtedly doing. The movement of wheat at the Northwest is also lower, though farmers are rather independent at present.

Trade continues of a moderate summer dullness at the East, but more inquiry for raw wool is a feature and prices are well maintained on a fairly large business for this time of year. Good cotton, sugar and rice crop prospects give an undertone of strength to the Southern trade situation, which is, however, rather dull at present, except in New Orleans, where fall orders are reported of good volume. Features of the trade movement at the West are the improved demand for iron and steel at Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis report the fall trade outlook as good.

Cereal exports still continue in excess of corresponding times of previous years, wheat and flour shipments aggregating 3,730,257 bushels, as against 2,783,612 last week, compared with 1,522,392 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,963,040 bushels in 1896, 1,752,823 bushels in 1895 and 1,373,389 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show an increase from last week aggregating 2,327,438 bushels as against 2,411,372 bushels last week, 3,723,611 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,719,371 bushels in 1896, 853,103 bushels in 1895, and 123,000 bushels in 1894.

Business failures in the United States number 238 as against 231 last week, 217 in this week a year ago, 255 in 1896 and 214 in 1895.

Business failures in the Dominion number 23 against 16 last week, 29 a year ago, 34 in 1896 and 29 in 1895.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, asks that contributions in the way of delicacies for the sick, pajamas, etc., intended for the troops at Santiago, be sent to the Army Building, 29 Waterhall street, New York.

Of the four big ships which were in Admiral Cervera's fleet only two are doomed to destruction. They are the Albatross and the Albatross Oquendo, and these, as a consequence, were the two vessels which were in Havana harbor after the battle, one of the Maine and were worn out after the war of the United States battleships.

News reports are creating a great deal of talk over the marriage, more amusing than serious, of the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Wales, Whiteley Waldeson Manor, Asbury, the Prince stepped on a stair and sprained his knee. While being conveyed to the railroad station a chair the latter broke, and his highness received a dislocation, but no injury.

Captain Hunter reports a slight engagement with the Spanish at Baracoa, Cuba, who fled upon him with field pieces, but did no injury. Captain Hunter returned the fire, setting fire to and burning the Spanish barracks.

All mail from Santiago will be forwarded.

Mr. Goldwin to the Belknapers—You should learn a noble lesson from your occupation. Even as you lay broke upon a heap to build a noble mansion, you should build good deeds upon your pile of trouble for your good. Brick layer 400 no. 1 a. Bar House 1 m building—New York Journal.

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Rev. Thos. Lawrence, D. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.



The Position Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerrederos to Boca del Sagu.

WANTS THE IMMUNE HURRIED FORWARD.

General Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of the city of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goudfellow, of the general's staff, and by a civilian physician. They find that although there are now but few cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to the two cases by the President, the total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000 as now organized.

IS THE BATHSHIP DAMAGED.

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

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 24,780 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 200 recruits for the first California volunteers now at Manila.

SHOOTING AT JACKSONVILLE.

Private Thomas G. Lake, of the Second Illinois Regiment, was shot three times at Jacksonville, Fla., by Private Henry McClain, of the First North Carolina Regiment. Lake is in the hospital, but is not seriously wounded. McClain is under arrest.

ARRIVED AT FORT MOORE.

The transport Breakwater, arrived at Fort Moore, from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers.

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 Tagelblatt'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 themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure of the Spanish bullets. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

GOBETT AND MCCOY TO MEET.

George F. Gobett, representing James J. Corbett, and W. B. Tracy, representing "Kid" McCoy, met at Buffalo on September 19th, before the Hawthorne Athletic Club in a 20-round boxing match.

GOTTON MILL FAILURE.

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

AN ALASKAN STEAMER COMES IN.

A private dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that the steamer Cottage City, arrived there from Alaska, with a number of passengers from Dawson City, who have a large amount of gold and draft, estimated at \$1,000,000.

CARRIAGE OUTBREAK EMINENT.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: "The Carlism agitation is assuming proportions in many of the northern provinces. Special attention is being given to the Pyrenean frontier, where smugglers on both sides, the French legitimists are lending a willing hand. The authorities are convinced that arms and war stores have been introduced and that the Carlism are being supplied with money from abroad."

ANGUST WILL NOT GIVE UP.

Disputes from Manila say an important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Yumbao, and a prominent native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain August. The insurgents' representatives urged General August to evacuate the city, asserting that 50,000 Government surrounded Manila and would be able to enter it at any moment. The captain-general replied that he would fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

ANNOYED AT GERMANY.

A Washington Special says the attitude assumed by the German newspapers in the Philippines is with out doubt a source of annoyance and apprehension to our government. The spirit of quibbling, as between the insurgent forces in the Philippines, attributed to the German government by its own papers, is far from satisfactory. Still our government is satisfied that its interests are safe in the hands of Admiral Dewey and is adhering to its original intention of allowing him a free hand to deal with the situation.

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