VOL. I.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL-SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

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will of wall que by the tring

The Demontals of the 7th Die

by Mourison Califord a ligar

at the Hazerettes

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

SPANISH AUTHORITY LOWERED AT HIGH NOON

The Conquere d Spaniards Surrendered On the Condition That They Be the government to conduct the negotia-Sent Back to Spain at Our Expense.

Twenty Thousand Prisoners Taken. 17,000 Rifles Turned Over to Shafter. The White-Winged Messenger of 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.

Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island, General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter, at which General Miles was present. The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with heart-

The victory is greater than appeared at first, All the Spanish troops in the



Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn | the lines of the Spanish and American | archives and records with him. north from Aserradero, 18 miles west of forces, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning Santiago, through Dos Palmas, Palma (the 17). General Shafter and a di-Soriana, Alcantaza, to Sagua de Pan- vision and a brigade commander and main in Cuba if they so elect, giving a thinks the event presages the end of to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and cavalry, and General Toral and his arms against the United States unless of good fortune which the Americans. the territory is abandoned. Between staff by 100 picked men.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS, | necessitate the amputation of his left | the first day, it would have cost 5,000 | adds that the government will render Before Santiago (By Cable). - The re- arm at the shoulder. General miles at lives to have taken it. Battalions of an account to Parliament of the use it



the direction of the negotiations, but as general of the United States army he vouched for the conditions General

The Surrender Complete.

Shafter offered.

Santiago, Cuba (By Cable). - Amid | the soldiers in the district. impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between shall be permitted to take the military amo, on the north coast, and eastward their staffs were escorted by a treep of parole that they will not again take up the war, but describes it as "a stroke

yerse to the Spanish arms in eastern the interview did not attempt to assume | Spanish troops have been depositing | may make of this measure. The pubarms since daylight in the armory, over lication of the decree is generally acwhich I have guards. General Toral cepted as being convincing proof that formally surrendered the plaza and all | Spain is now ready to sue for peace and stores at 9 a. m.

"W. R. SHAFTER, "Major General,"

Articles of Agreement.

(Signed)

ticles. The first declares that all hos- to create trouble. tilities 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 crease in the octori rates, or duties on the remeval of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor. Sixth-That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall fur-

nish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a report of Seventh--That the Spanish general

Eighth-That all guerillas and Spanproperly released from parole.

tiago. The remainder are at Guantau- turned to General Toral the latter's honors of war, depositing their arms sides.

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 nospital corps, Instructions Issued for the Estababout 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-Wolff, 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 tions. 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 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 Car-The agreement consists of nine ar- lists are furious and are sure to attempt

> The Seneca Ordered On. The United States transport Seneca

arrived at Hampton Roads with ninetynine wounded soldiers from Santiago, but in view of the prevalence of vellow 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 inproduce taken into towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts. The populace of the province of Huelno 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 had no right to expect." It adds: "The 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are Trumpeters on both sides saluted be permitted to march out with all the able. They reflect credit upon both

lishment of the New

GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO,

Local Government in a Measure to be Continued as it is Under the Supervision of the American Commander-

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)-A Briefly Told for the Hurried state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued by direction of President Mc-Kinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant-General Corbin cabled the document to General Shafter in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction to General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. /It makes the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and-property. The full text of the document is as follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1898.

following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

" 'Executive Mansion, "Washington, D. C., July 18, 1898. To the Secretary of War:

"Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner, that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest sub-mission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its sup port and protection. Our occapation shall be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occu-pant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerents, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to re-main in force and to be administered by the ordinary, tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the super-vision of the Ameri an commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed oc-cupations will be abridged only when it is

necessary to do so. "While the rule of conduct of the America can commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should rende-such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his own judgment and his experience and a high sense of

"'One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administra-tion of the revenue. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, liberate Cuban sympathizers. and all arms and supplies and other movstarve the island without subjecting able property of such government may be themselves to exposure of the Spanish seized by the military occupant and con-bullets. Hence he has resolved to verted to his own use. The real property of child in the United States, to say the State he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it, save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, rafiways and boats belonging to the State may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, or historical monuments or archives. or of works of science or art, is prohibited save when required by urgent military ne-

> "'Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupants, but unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.
>
> "While it held to be the right of the conqueror to levy conditions upon the enemy in their seaport towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by con-quest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right to be ex-

ereised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to

the expenses of the government, The money so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the experies of government hider the military occupation, such as the judges and for the payment of expenses of the

army. Private property taken for the tag of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.
"'All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land apple naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importa-WILLIAM MCKINLEY, "By order of the Secretary of War.

"'H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

WAR NEWS EPITOMIZED,

WEDNESDAY-Dewey stormed a fort in Subig Bay capturing over 500 prisoners. Siboney, Cuba, burned by order of army health board. Yellow fever reported among our troops in Cuba. Gen. Aguinaldo receives overtures from German and Spanish sources German warships landing provisions at

Manila for the Spaniards. THURSDAY. - Santiago and eastern Cuba is surrendered to Gen. Shafter by Gen. Toral, on condition that his troops be sent back to Spain at our expense. Advices 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. Advices 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 temporarilly suspending throughout the Spanish peninsular the rights of individuals.

SATURDAY. - General Miles stated-to an Associated Press representative that there were 237 cases of yellow fever among the American troops. The people of Guantanamo surprised when General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba-The | they learned of Santiago's surrender. Hospital ship arrives at New York with | N. C. wounded American and Spanish sol diers. Soldiers on a forced march at boro, N. C. 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 defence 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, N. C. New York and Vixen entered the harbor. Great activity among the troops at Tampa. Arrangements for the Porto Rican 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 cabled to Gen. Shafter for the establishment of a government for Santrago and adjacent country. A dispatch to Washington stated that the number of yellow fever cases was 300. Bombardment of Mauzanillo. Gen. Augusticalled upon to surrender by Gen. Against-do, but declared his intention of carrying on the fight. Mobs burn public buildings in Spain. Col. W. J. Bryan's regiment has started for the front.

WAR NOTES. The war is now costing \$2,000,000 a A war appropriation bill of \$500,000 washington, Norfolk and Richmond. day or at a rate of \$730,000,000 a year. has been introduced in 'New York's

Gen. Toral's letter to Gen. Shafter in regard to the surrender of Santiago was a masterpiece of mistification.

The soldiers at Chickamauga Park celebrated the surrender of Santiago with a grand jubilee meeting. The fourth expedition of troops to

Manila, which recently left San Francisco, consisted of 1,760 men. The hospital ship Solace has arrived at New York with 150 wounded Ameri-

can and Spanish officers and men. Reports from surgeons with our fleets show that antiseptic treatment of wounds has produced most gratifying

The powerful sea-going tug Britiania, has been bought by the War Department and will be sent to Santiago for Shafter's army.

Lieutenant J. B. Bernadou, who commanded the Winslow, has been advanced ten points for his bravery in the Cardenas fight. The Navy Department has asked for

bids for two floating docks, the two to cost not exceeding \$250,000, as recently provided by Congress. Annapolis was crowded last Sunday

with visitors to see the famous Spanish Admiral, Cervera, who attended divine services at St. Mary's Roman Catholic

From private sources it is learned that Commodore Watson may include in his mission to the Spanish coast a visit to the island of Fernando Ito to The war will cost in the first year, about \$10 for each man, woman and

nothing of the distressing losses of It is estimated that Admiral Sampson's bombardment of Santiago. June 16, cost the government more than

\$1,000,000, and that an aggregate weight of 1,876,000 pounds of metal was thrown at the Spaniards. Mr. H. B. Plant, president of the Plant Railway and Steamship systems has an explanation for the delays at Tampa. He says the quartermaster,

were young and did not understand handling so much business. 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, 39

Whitehall street, New York. Captain Hunter reports a slight engagement with the Spanish at Baracoa, Cubs, who fired upon him with field pieces, but did no injury. Captain Hunter returned the fire, setting fire to and burning the Spanish barracks.

Great Britain has a longer sea-coast line than any other nation in Europe. It measures 2,755 miles, with Italy second, 2,472 miles. Russia ranks third and France fourth.

A Successful Authoress. Returned Tourist—By the way, Mrs. De Beauti, I have not seen your charming daughter stated nigi returnal. When I left she had determined to submit her first novel to Successful in her literary applrations? Mrs. De Beauti-She married the edi-tor.-New York Weekly.

The National Farmers"Alliance And welle ofIndustrialiUnion, amaly

President Mann Page ... Boandon, Vice-President O. Villont, Than-Secretary-Treasurer—W. P. Bricker, Cogan Station, Pa.

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To Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Athens, Wil-

	Schedule in effect May 9, 1898.			
	130	вочтивот	No. 403	No 4
4	Vante T	lonn D D		*9.00p
LY	New York, P Philadelphia	ецц, к.к.	1 12pm	12 05a
			3 15pm	2 50a
	Nashington		4 40pm	4 30a
	Mehmond.	A.C. L		9 05a
- 001.5	S. S	8. A. L.		*9 05az
	Norfolk, Portsmouth,		8 45pm	9 20ar
	Weldon,	**	*11 28pm	*11 55ar
Ar.	Henderson,	**	*12 56am	•1 48pt
Ar.	Durbam,	66	†7 82am	†4 16pt
Lv.	Durham,	**	+7 00pm	†10 19ac
1232	Raleigh,	+1	*2 16am	*8 40pt
	Sanford,	F4.	3 33am	5 05pm
73	Southern Pi	nes, "	4 23am	5 58pm
4	Hamlet,	"	5 07am	6 56pm
0 3	Wadesboro,	**	. 5 53am	8 10pm
	Monroe.	**	6 43am	9 12pm
	Wilmington	. "		•12 05pm
Ar.	Charlotte,	"	•7 50am	*10 25pm
	Chester,	**	*8 08am	*10 56 pp
	Columbia, C	. N. & N. 1	R	*6 00pa
	Clinton.	S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 18ap
	Green wood,		10 35am	1 07ap
-4	Abbeville,	44	11 03am	1 35an
- 1	Elberton,	44	12 07pm	2 41an
	Athens,	**	1 13pm	8 48ab
. 13	Winder	44	1 56pm	4 28an
	Atlanta, (Ce	ptral time) 2 50pm	5 20an
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Greehwood, *6 80pm *2 55am Ar. Columbia, C. N. & N. L. B 7 45am Lv. Chester, Ar. Charlotte, *9 40pm *6 05am *11 15pm .8 00am Lv. Monfoe, Ar. Wilmington, Lv. Southern Pines, *2 16am 11 25am 3 28am *12 57pm †7 32am †4 16pm †7 00pm †10 19am Ar, Durham, Lv. Durham, Ar. Weldon,

Richmond, A. C. L. 8 20am 7 85pm
Washington, Penn.R R 12 81pm 11 80pm
Baltimore, 146pm 108am
Philadelphia, 8 50pm 8 50am
New York, 6 23pm 8 53am New York, Ar. Portsmouth, S. A. L. 7 25am 5 20pm Norfolk, " *7 85am *5 85pm Norfolk,

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ISLAND OF CUBA. The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerraderos to Boca del Sagua. -From Baltimore Morning Herald. amo, and others are garrisoned in the sword, after it had been handed to the to be disposed of by the United States

the sanction of his superiors, except encampoutside of our lines. under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it

in his command was manifest and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response. He also volunteered the information when General Miles gallantly inquired after General Linares' wound, that the latter would probably fences. Fighting as the Spaniards did

Augusti Will Not Give Up. Dispatches from Manila say an important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary. Legardo, and a prominent native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain Augusti. The insurgents' repre-

towns of eastern Cuba, All these troops American commander. Our troops in the future, the American commisare to be embarked and sent back to lined up at the trenches, and were eye- sioners to recommend to their governwitnesses to the ceremony.

"The negotiations which culminated At the palace elaborate ceremonies in the surrender of General Toral have took place. Exactly at noon the Ameri- fended them." been dragging on for ten days, with can flag was raised over the palace and the intermission of Sunday and Mon- was saluted by 21 guns by Capron's batday, when our batteries and fleet bom- tery. At the same time all the regibarded the enemy's position. Through- mental bands in our line played "The Toral has shrewdly played for time, al- President McKinley's congratulatory ways declining to surrender uncondi- telegram was read to each regiment. pressed, upon the statement that he' of Infantry will remain in the city to was simply a subordinate and power- enforce order and execute municipal less to agree to the proposals without authority. The Spanish forces are to

Shafter's Official Report.

SAGTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17. - "Adjuand his garrison were soldiers, he said,. Washington: I have the honor to ango on to-morrow. List of prisoners not and could die, if necessary, obeying nounce that the American flag has been yet taken. Shafter, Maj. Gen." this instant, 12 o'clock, hoisted over the house of the civil governor in San-General Toral is a man of 60 years of tiago. An immense concourse of peoage, with a strong, rugged face and fine | ple was present. A squadron of cavalry soldierly bearing. His brave words in- and a regiment of infantry presented tion in the hearts of his adversaries, airs. A light battery fired a salute of Nevertheless, the Spanish general's 21 guns. Perfect order is being mainanxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life | tained by the municipal government. fever. A small gun-boat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surren-

> Annoyed at Germany. A Washington Special says the attitute assumed by the German nava commanders in the Philippines is with

The spirit of quibbling, as between the insurgent forces 00 insurgent surrounded Manila and Still our government is satisfied that st fight, however hopeless the Span- original intention of allowing him a money from abread."

ment that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely de-

17,000 Rifles Turned In. Adjutant Geneval Corbin made pub-

lic the following dispatch from General Shafter: "Headquarters, U. S. Army, ways declining to surrender unconditelegram was read to each regiment. Santiago, July 17.—Adjutant General, thousand falling back, when hard The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments 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 batter- i ies of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze uscless to hold out any longer. But he tant General United States Army, guns. Disarming and turning in will

Fourth Expedition Has Left.

The fourth Manila expedition, consisting of the flagship of Major Gen. spired a feeling of respect and admira- arms and the band played national eral Otis, City of Pueblo and the transport ship Peru. The City of Pueblo carries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry; re-The distress is very great, but little cruits of the First and Second Battalsickness in town. Scarcely any yellow ions of the Eighteenth and Twentythird Regiments; enlisted men of the Fifth North Dakota, First Wyoming dered. The obstructions are being re- and First Idaho, medical officers and moved from the mouth of the harbor. | members of the hospital corps, a total "Upon coming in the city I discov- of 843 men. The troops on the Paru ered a perfect entanglement of de- consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry, light batteries

Carlist Outbreak Eminent. The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: "The Carlist out doubt a source of annoyance agitation is assuming proportions in and apprehension to our govern- many of the northern provinces. Special attention is being given to the Pyin the Philippines, attributed to rennean frontier, where smugglers on sentatives urged General Augusti to the German government by its both sides, the French legitimists are surrender the city, asserting that 50, own papers, is far from satisfactory. lending a willing hand. The authoriere able to enter it at any moment. its interests are safe in the hands of e cuptain general replied that he Admirel Dewey and is adhering to its stores have been introduced and that

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 de-tails became known it would be seen that the incident was more serious than it first appeared to be.

BOCA DEL SAGUA

Peace, Says Sagasta. The Tageblatt'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

bring about peace as soon as possible. Corbett and McCoy to Meet. George F. Consodine, 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. Mason & Sons, one of the oldest manufacturing firms in Providence, R. I., are financially embarrassed. The liabilities of the firm are

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 dust and drafts, estimated at \$1,000,-

placed above \$500,000.

Arrived at Fort Mouroe.

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