

## A HITCH IN THE TERMS OF SURRENDER

### Spanish Commissioners Delay Negotiations by Quibbling.

### APPEARS THAT TORAL IS TRYING TO BACK OUT

### Shafter Hoped That the Matter Would be Settled Yesterday—Troops Under Command of Toral Number 25,000—The City Threatened With a Water Famine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—This cablegram was received at 9:30 p. m.

Playa, July 15.—Headquarters near Santiago.—Adjutant General, Washington: I sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to the surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba upon the distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by Blanco, and that its submission tomorrow was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley upon the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by the Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners thought the matter would be settled today, and met at 9:30 this morning.

General Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing the arrangements.

There are about 12,000 troops in the city, and about as many more in the surrounding district—25,000 in all—to be transported.

A water famine in the city is imminent. We have cut the supply. This was told Lieutenant Miley by the English commissioner.

Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

(Signed) SHAFTER.

### DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ANXIOUS

#### Outside Officers Included in the Proposed Surrender Raise a Vigorous Objection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—At midnight tonight Secretary Alger and adjutant general were somewhat anxious on account of the news that had been received in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago.

Toral's undertaking to surrender all the troops in his command, about 25,000 men, in the district outside of the city. It is known positively from reliable sources at the War Department that officers commanding these troops and military sections have raised vigorous objections to the surrender of troops which have not yet had an opportunity to resist. It is believed that there is no doubt that Toral is now in cable communication with the government in reference to this matter.

The communication with Santiago tonight was interrupted, the wire being cut. Communication ceased while a message from General Shafter was received, and not enough of its contents had been received to indicate what it contained. This only added to the anxiety of the War Department.

### TORAL'S LATEST DEMAND.

#### War Department Opinion is That He Hopes to Gain by the Yellow Fever Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Dispatches received from General Shafter late tonight indicate that Toral had imposed a new condition for his surrender, namely, that his officers must be allowed to retain their arms. The President and the members of the Cabinet held a consultation at the White House this morning and dispatched to Shafter that he must refuse to modify the terms in the least particular.

The enemy did not carry out the pledge to hand Santiago over, hostilities were resumed at once. It is believed that Toral, under instructions from Madrid, is endeavoring to use the prevalence of yellow fever among the Spanish troops as a means of getting better terms.

Secretary Alger will say that he hopes the firm stand taken will show Toral that he must stand by the original terms or be annihilated.

### NOTES FROM THE FRONT

#### Toral's Troops Were on Verge of Starvation.

### YELLOW FEVER IN THE CAMP

#### Physicians Say There is no Reason for a Scare in This Country—Refugees Will Be Sent Back to Santiago.

Siboney, Thursday, July 14.—Preparations are already under way by General Miles for the invasion of Porto Rico.

It is now known that Toral surrendered because his army was on the verge of starvation. He was also influenced by the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

The American army will not enter the city until the Spaniards evacuate it, which will be some weeks perhaps. The condition of the army is serious, and Dr. W. E. Parker, in charge of fever patients, states officially today that a great many soldiers are down with malarial fever. Yellow fever cases number about 300, and some deaths have occurred from it. Every effort is being made to isolate patients, both at the front and at Siboney. Thus far efforts have been successful, but ambulances bearing stricken soldiers can be seen passing constantly to the hospital which is on the hillside.

The conference which led to the surrender took place beneath a cottonwood tree, a quarter mile in advance of our lines. The American representatives were Miles, Shafter, Miley, aide to Col. Marion Maus, and Capt. McPittrick. The Spanish representatives were Toral, Col. Valesquez, British Vice Consul Mason and Col. Mendoza, interpreter. General Miles wore a plain blue uniform. The other American officers wore linen. Toral and Valesquez glittered in gold lace. Toral admitted at once that his case was hopeless. He, however, attempted to impose conditions, but Miles peremptorily said that surrender must be unconditional. However, as a concession to Spanish pride he agreed that officers should be allowed to wear side arms.

The arrangement to transport Toral's army to Spain proposed by General Miles is a good plan to dispose of the army, which would have caused our government a great deal of trouble if sent to the United States.

Medical authorities declare that there is no need of a yellow fever scare in the United States. The sick have attention of skillful physicians and the best nurses obtainable, while the quarantine camp is in a healthful location. Cuban refugees will be sent back to Santiago, and the army will be freed from danger of contagion from that source. Hitherto it was impossible to keep refugees from mingling with the troops. The city will be purified and a rigid quarantine established before our troops will go into the city.

### SPANISH COAST ALARMED.

#### Trouble Anticipated From Visit of Watson's Squadron.

Madrid, July 15.—Reports of the intention of the United States to dispatch a squadron to bombard the Spanish coast cities is causing grave anxiety. Many banks in Barcelona are seeking French protection, and there is a movement for union with France afoot. Many Spanish merchant vessels at Barcelona are already flying French flags. Censorship prevents the most serious news from Barcelona reaching the capital.

Grand requiem mass was said in the church of San Luis today for the repose of the souls of the soldiers and sailors who have fallen during the war. The service throughout was most impressive. Many of the ladies present were so moved by the solemnity of the mass that they wept.

### SHOT IN THEIR CELL.

#### Negro Prisoners Killed by a Mob in an Arkansas Jail.

Little Rock, Ark., July 15.—A double lynching in which Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, negroes, were the victims, occurred at Monticello, Ark., yesterday. The mob broke down the doors of the jail, and entering the cell-room, poured a volley of shots into the cages where the men were confined. The negroes were convicted of killing W. F. Skipper, a rich planter and merchant of Baxter, and had been sentenced to be hanged. The Supreme Court had granted them a new trial.

### Canaries Ripe for Revolt.

London, July 15.—Information received from the Canaries indicates that the islands are ripe for revolt. It is the popular belief since the loss of Cervera's squadron that Sagasta and the government have betrayed the country.

### WORKING ON DETAILS

#### Commissioners Arranging Terms of Surrender.

### NEWS HEARD IN TRENCHES

#### Red Cross Ship Expected to Enter Santiago Harbor Today—Spanish Soldiers in Desperate Condition—Miles Will Look After the Health of Our Troops.

Siboney, Friday evening, July 15.—After the surrender General Miles returned to our lines and Toral to Santiago. The joint commission is now considering minor details of the surrender.

Eighth Ohio was first to hear of the surrender. The men jumped out of the trenches cheering wildly, and cheers rung out all along the line.

The greatest benefit of the surrender to our soldiers is that it permits them to get out of the pestilential trenches soaked with rain into dry and healthful spots. The suffering and wretchedness at the front is very great and is increasing at an alarming rate.

General Miles had decided upon a general assault in case Toral refused surrender, as there was more danger from the men standing waist deep in water in the trenches than in facing the enemy's bullets. The troops were so eager for action that the town would have been ours in an hour. Miles was cheered all along line after the surrender as he passed to his quarters.

General Miles says: "The city was given up unconditionally, and we make concessions only as we please. We won't occupy Santiago for 30 days. The first ship to go into the harbor, which will probably be tomorrow, will be the Red Cross ship with supplies for the Spaniards. Then another ship will go for the Cubans. The Spanish troops are in a desperate condition. All are lacking food and clothing and many are sick. I shall devote my time to caring for our sick and getting those not under quarantine to a place of safety. I don't think there will be any strong move on Havana till cold weather sets in."

### NO NEED TO FIGHT.

Sagasta Gives Up and Declares That Spain Desires Peace.

Madrid, July 15.—Sagasta in an interview says: "There is nothing to do but to treat for peace. Americans have no need to fight. They have only to sit down and wait until starvation forces our brave men to surrender. The army would resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such useless sacrifice. We are now making it our duty to ascertain the conditions the United States will grant. We want peace, but it must be honorable peace, such as Spain deserves."

### YOSEMITE IN A TIGHT PLACE.

#### Forced Spanish Boats to Fly After a Three Hours' Combat.

St. Thomas, July 15.—Details of the engagement of the United States unarmored auxiliary cruiser Yosemite with the heavily provisioned Spanish steamer Lopez while forcing her ashore near San Juan, state that she was attacked by the Spanish warships Isabella II. Concha and Alfonso XIII., which came out to rescue the Lopez. The engagement lasted three hours.

At a critical point in the battle, the Yosemite, though without side armor, sailed straight at the Spanish ships at full speed, whereupon they turned around and fled. The Yosemite then completely destroyed the Lopez.

### EXTENSIVE STEEL PLANT.

#### Important Addition to a Growing Southern Industry.

Birmingham, Ala., July 14.—At Ensley City, six miles from Birmingham, ground was broken today for the construction of the million-dollar steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, an offshoot of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. At a meeting of the stockholders today the awarding of the contract to the Wellman Seaver Engineering Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was ratified, and work will now be pushed forward with the greatest possible speed, and the plant will, it is thought, be complete in ten months. It will be the first steel plant of any proportions in the South, and marks the beginning of a new era in Southern iron, so experts think. Low silicon iron made here will be used, the basic process being employed. The plant will employ 2,000 men.

### MORE PRISONERS AT PORTSMOUTH

#### The Harvard Arrives With a Thousand Spanish Sailors Captured at Santiago.

### MORE ABOUT THE MUTINY IN SIBONEY HARBOR

#### Vizcaya's Crew Ungrateful for the Self-Sacrifice of American Sailors Who Saved Them from Their Burning Ship—Horrible Scenes Witnessed on the Decks of the Spanish Cruisers.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived at 6:30 o'clock this morning, having on board all the remainder of the crews of the wrecked Spanish fleet at Santiago. There were four deaths among the Spanish sailors on the trip, and half the prisoners are ill or wounded.

The Harvard is the ship on which the Spanish sailors revolted in Siboney harbor. Eight were killed and fifteen wounded in the fight that followed. The revolt was among men who had been set at work by Cervera in the trenches near where so many Rough Riders met death.

The revolt was on the night of July 4th. The Harvard then had on board the men of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment. A detail of these was on guard at the time. The Spaniards began to climb upon the ammunition house, which is aft on the main deck. The guard had received strict orders not to allow any prisoners near the place until the ammunition could be transferred. The Spaniards did not intend to obey orders, and half the number confined on deck crowded around the house. It is believed they would have blown up the ship had they been able to do so. One of the Massachusetts men started to drive the prisoners back. About a dozen of these attacked the guard and threw him on the deck. Others made a rush at the man. Other guard, and threw him on the deck. Eight men fell dead or dying at the first shot. This had the effect of

driving the men aft. After this the main passages were planked and none of the prisoners were allowed forward. The dead Spaniards were buried in the harbor the next morning. The prisoners made no more trouble after this occurrence.

All of the men shot in the revolt were members of the Vizcaya's crew. They were, apparently, most ungrateful for all of the kindnesses shown them by the Americans. The mutiny of the Vizcaya's crew were rescued from the ship while she was on fire and the men too weak even to throw themselves into the sea to escape burning to death.

guards fired at the apparent ringleader—the most heroic acts of the battle for American sailors to go on board the Spanish ships while they were in that condition. Explosions were frequent and terrific, tearing the ships and killing men. The officer said that it was almost miraculous that none of the Americans were killed from this cause.

Horrible sights were witnessed on board the burning ships. On some guns were dismounted by American shells, and the men who served them were pinned to the deck and crushed as the guns rolled over them. The decks were covered with dead men.

No attempt was made to land prisoners today. Accommodations are insufficient and more prison buildings will have to be constructed at once. The prisoners number at least 300 more than were expected. This instalment makes a total of nearly 1,700 men who will be confined in a nine-acre stockade.

### RAN THE BLOCKADE.

#### Steamer Enters Havana With Provisions and Recruits.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—The government has learned that the large steamer Maria Eldorado, from Venezuela, has run the blockade at Havana and landed a heavy cargo of provisions and 300 men from Chili, who volunteered to fight for Spain.

### DR. WHITSETT OUT.

#### Settles a Vexed Question by Resigning From the Baptist Seminary.

Baltimore, July 15.—Joshua Levering, president of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Seminary, located at Louisville, Ky., is in receipt of a communication from Dr. W. H. Whitsett, resigning as president of that institution. This action is the culmination of a controversy which has been of several years' duration. A difference of opinion had arisen between Dr. Whitsett and other members of his church relative to some views as held and expressed by the distinguished scholar. It led to a charge that he was not a proper personage to retain in the chair of the seminary presidency. A contest in connection therewith waged between Dr. Whitsett's friends and opponents, which spread itself over several years of dispute, terminating at last in the doctor's voluntary resignation. It was by virtue of his position as head of the board of trustees that Mr. Levering was the recipient of the resignation.

### Baseball Yesterday.

At New York—	R. H. E.
New York .....	4 9 3
Louisville .....	5 0 1
Batteries: Meekin, Warner; Cunningham, Kittridge.	
At Brooklyn—	R. H. E.
Brooklyn .....	3 11 1
St. Louis .....	2 7 2
Batteries: Miller, Ryan; Hughey, Sugden.	
At Boston—	R. H. E.
Boston .....	0 8 5
Pittsburg .....	6 9 9
Batteries: Lewis, Bergen; Tagnahill, Bowerman.	
At Washington—	R. H. E.
Washington .....	4 12 5
Cleveland .....	6 9 2
Batteries: Weshing, McGuire; Wilson, O'Connor.	
At Baltimore—	R. H. E.
Baltimore .....	10 12 2
Chicago .....	9 13 6
Batteries: Nops, Clark; Woods, Donohue.	
At Philadelphia—	R. H. E.
Philadelphia .....	7 14 3
Cincinnati .....	2 4 3
Batteries: Fifield, McFarland; Dwyer, Vaughan.	

### DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

#### Business in Many Lines Brisk in the Dull Season.

New York, July 15.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: The destruction of the Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the feat, wearying of flags of truce at Santiago, and at last surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day. But Americans see that not many outside matters greatly influence business which enables them to market \$1,210,274,015 worth of domestic products abroad in the year, against \$616,052,844 worth imported.

The new loan has proved a stupendous success, over \$1,300,000,000 having been subscribed, and it is now the question of chief interest whether any banks will get enough after personal subscriptions have been accepted, to support further circulation. Industries and business are naturally at the lowest point for the year, and therefore records are the more impressive.

Just when stagnation is customary very many iron and steel mills are crowded with orders for months. The demand for woollen goods is better, though prices for some have been reduced. Cotton has been steady, in spite of good crop prospects, owing to larger foreign buying. Mills in this country are going their share, and the demand for goods is gradually growing better. Wheat has been dropping in price under estimates of 650,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels this year. Corn exports are decreasing. The price is nearly 1 cent stronger.

The volume of business still exceeds that of any previous year, for the week 17.1 per cent greater than last year. Failures have been 215, against 263 last year.

### PRIZE FOR PUGILISTS.

#### Big Purse for Winner of Corbett-McCoy Battle.

New York, July 15.—New articles of agreement for a fight between Corbett and McCoy were signed today. They will fight for a purse of \$20,000, the winner to take all, before the Hawthorne Athletic Club, at Buffalo, September 10th, or any day thereafter until September 19th. Each fighter and the club will post \$2,500 guarantee. Queensbury rules will govern, except it is mutually agreed not to hit in the break-away. The club house will seat 15,000. Tickets \$5, \$10 and \$15.