SANTIAGO IS OURS.

General Toral Surrenders to Shafter and Sampson.

FELL WITHOUT FIGHT

Spaniards Saw the Utter Futility of Further Resistance.

Unconditional Capitulation Was the Demand from Washington, Naming of Terms to Be Left to the Discretion and Generosity of Victors—Spanish Commander Agrees to All the Terms Offered by the United States—The Prisoners to Be Sent Back to Spain.

Washington special:

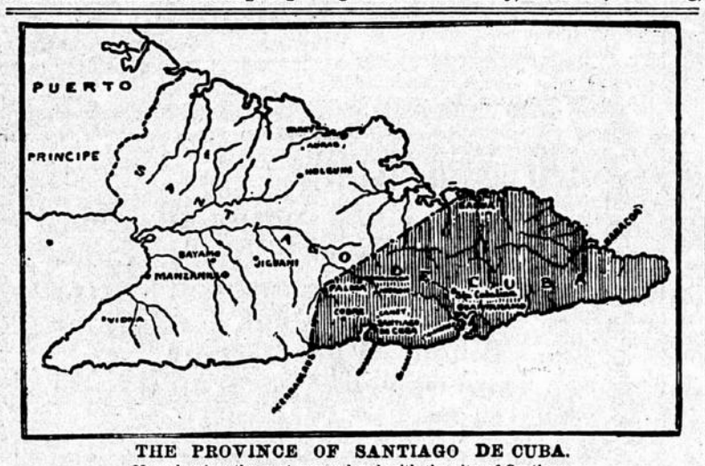
Santiago is ours. The capitulation of the city came at noon Thursday. The United States land troops under Miles and Shafter had completely surrounded the beleaguered Spanish stronghold, and Sampson's fleet was lined up ready to throw its terribly destructive shells right into the heart of the doomed town. General Toral saw the utter futility of further resistance, and shortly before the truce extended to the Spaniards had expired he asked for the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms of surrender. Shafter wired Toral's request to Washington, where the Spanish proposition for commissioners was promptly

GENERAL JOSE TORAL.

declined and the order went out that nothing short of an unconditional surrender, and that immediately, would be considered.

The conference at the White House over General Shafter's message regarding

UNCLE SAM: "Now run along home and keep out of mischief."



THE PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
Map showing the part surrendered with the city of Santiago.

commissioners lasted only about ten minutes before an answer to the dispatch was framed. In this dispatch General Shafter was instructed to carry out the orders last sent him—namely, to secure the surrender of Santiago by noon or to renew the attack upon the city. The dispatch to General Shafter bidding him notify Toral that he must fight or surrender unconditionally without further parley was sent from the White House within a few minutes of 12 o'clock noon. Then there was nearly two hours of anxious waiting before the news was received announcing Santiago's fall, and that the Spanish general had concluded to quit on condition that he and his men be allowed to return to Spain. These terms were such as the American commander could accept, and the end was therefore hailed as at hand. Indeed, it had been informally decided at the conference between the President and Secretary of War earlier in the day, in the event of the capture of the garrison, to send the prisoners to Spain. This will accordingly be done as the best possible way of disposing of the Spaniards, who would otherwise be an expensive charge upon us.

The ancient capital of Cuba is now in possession of the victorious American army under Gens. Miles and Shafter. The operations of the three weeks leading up to the surrender are full of stirring interest. Gen. Shafter's forces arrived off Santiago June 20, and June 23 they were safely landed at Baiquiri. The advance upon Santiago began promptly. June 24 Juragua was captured, and on the same day occurred the gallant repulse of the Spaniards at La Quasina by the regulars and rough riders. June 26 Shafter occupied Sevilla, and June 27 his advance was within three miles of Santiago. June 30 Caney was taken, and July 1 and 2 there was fighting all along the front, which resulted in the capture of San Juan and the driving back of the Spaniards from their outer line of defenses. July 3 Gen. Shafter demanded the surrender of the city, and the demand was emphasized by the destruction of Cervera's fleet in its desperate effort to escape from Santiago harbor. An armistice was arranged, which was successively extended to July 9 and 10. On the last named date Linares refused unconditional surrender, and the fleet bombarded the city. July 11 re-enforcements came up, the investment of the city was completed, and a second demand for surrender was sent. July 13 overtures were made by the Spanish general for the appointment of a commission to arrange terms of peace and the armistice was extended again to noon of July 14. On that date, convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance, Gen. Toral surrendered the city and his army.

The southeastern end of Cuba, east of a line drawn from Aserradero on the south to Sagua on the north—an area of about 5,000 square miles, the capital of the province, the forts and their heavy guns, and Toral's army, about 15,000 strong, have passed into our possession. There still remain in the western part of the province the garrisons at Holguin and Manzanillo, about 6,000 strong, under Gen. Pando, which are outside the zone of capitulation, but there is no danger from this force. Toral's army will be shipped to Spain, where it will be harmless to us and an object lesson to Spanish fire-eaters on the peninsula. Meanwhile it is the intention to garrison Santiago with immune regiments, and every effort will be made to get the sick into safer and more comfortable quarters. It will be a matter for congratulation that this important result has been achieved without the necessity of a general engagement and the storming of the city. Our loss of life has been comparatively small, amounting to about 250 killed, while we have about 2,000 wounded and sick in hospital. The Spaniards have suffered much more severely, a thousand of their sailors having been killed or drowned, several hundred of their soldiers killed, while a great number have died in the trenches. It is also a matter for congratulation that the Government proposes to push the expedition forward to Porto Rico with all speed. Gens. Miles and Brooke will be in command.

Interested in Dynamite Gun.

The Emperor William has become greatly interested in the dynamite gun and has made many inquiries concerning it. He has asked experts to furnish diagrams and particulars of the dynamite guns used in the American navy, especially in regard to their action and results in the bombardment of the forts at Santiago.

COSTS MONEY TO SINK FLEETS.

Ammunition for United States Warships Is Expensive.

Lieut. Commander Speyers, commanding the United States collier Caesar, tells some interesting facts in connection with the recent naval battle off Santiago. Gunner Applegate of the Brooklyn told him that when the Vizcaya tried to ram the Brooklyn the latter fired in the few moments in which the engagement lasted ammunition costing $31,000. This consisted of 183 8-inch, 65 6-inch, 12 6-pound and 400 1-pound shells. The shot which did the most execution was one 8-inch shell fired by the Brooklyn, which raked the Vizcaya fore and aft, and killed in its passage eighty Spaniards. The 13-inch shells of the Oregon did frightful execution.

SCHLEY WAS DETERMINED.

Declared He Would Follow the Cristobal Colon to Spain.

Private McNeil, U. S. M. C., who was on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, was on one of the forward six-pounders in the fight with Cervera's ships, and was standing only a few feet away when a shot from the Cristobal Colon blew off the head of Chief Yeoman Ellis. McNeil says in a letter that when the fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor the crew was standing with open ranks for inspection. Commodore Schley was on the bridge during all the fighting, and an orderly heard him say: "I want that ship. I have 800 tons of coal and plenty of woodwork on this vessel, and I'll have her if I chase her to Spain."

To Seek Alleged Privateer.

The Navy Department sent telegraphic orders to Admiral Miller at San Francisco to send the gunboat Bennington to the coast of British Columbia to investigate the report that a Spanish privateer was in those waters, waiting for returning treasure ships from Alaska flying the American flag.

Spanish Batteries Smashed.

From off Carnedas comes report that batteries in the course of construction, as well as two others already completed, have been destroyed. The Spaniards made a brave resistance, and the American shells caused many fatalities. The American ships were not struck.

Make Ready for the Iowa.

Brooklyn's new dry dock at the navy yard is being made ready to receive the battleship Iowa. The Iowa is to have its bottom cleaned and will have removed from its armor a big Spanish shell which imbedded itself there during the recent naval fight off Santiago.

Suggests Cure for Fever.

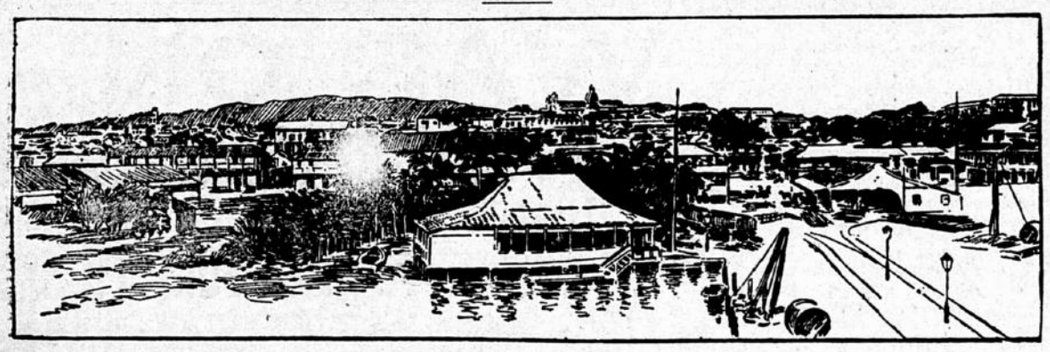
A New York physician makes the suggestion that a building be fitted up near Santiago and cooled by liquid air to below the freezing point. This is said to be practical. As frost kills yellow jack, cures might be wrought this way.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO.
The Spaniards were using this church for storing ammunition, and when a shell from Sampson's fleet struck it the whole church was blown to pieces.

Can Save Cruiser Colon.

The wreckers have been inspecting the sunken Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and say they are able to save the ship.

GENERAL VIEW OF SANTIAGO FROM THE WATER FRONT.



DEWEY'S QUICK WORK

BOMBARDS SPANISH FORTIFICATIONS AT SUBIG BAY.

Makes Captive 500 Dons and Teaches a German Commander to Mind His Own Business—Had Protected Spaniards from Attack by Insurgents.

Victory Was Complete.

Admiral Dewey has gained another victory in the Philippines. The Spanish garrison on Grand Island, Subig bay, is now in the possession of the Americans. Col. Rio, commander of the Spanish forces, and 500 men were taken prisoners. Six hundred Mauser rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were also captured. So suddenly was the attack made by Dewey's ships that not a shot was fired by the Spaniards, and the most important harbor in the Philippines, next to Manila, was secured without the sacrifice of a single life.

July 6 Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, reported to the admiral that his soldiers controlled all the Subig bay ports except Grand Island, which was held by a strong Spanish garrison. He also reported that the German boat Irene refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island. Admiral Dewey early on July 7 dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to take Grand Island and capture the garrison. Almost before daylight the ships steamed close to Grand Island, and before the Spanish sentries knew what was going on American shells were pouring into the torpedo station and the earthworks. Both the station and earthworks were soon a mass of ruins, but still the enemy showed no indications of surrendering.

GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

"Throw a shell into the commander's house," ordered Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh. "Those fellows don't seem to be in a hurry to show the white colors." A six-inch shell from the Raleigh was sent toward the enemy, and the aim was true. It went tearing through the Spanish commander's house, and the white flag was instantly shown. Lieut. Rodman of the Raleigh and Ensign Napier of the Concord were placed in command of a landing party, and Col. Rio surrendered with his entire force and arms. The seizure was accomplished with such dash that it astounded the Germans and other foreigners at Manila. The place was captured almost before the foreigners knew that such a step was contemplated. The German warship Irene quickly withdrew when the engagement began.

GERMAN GUNBOAT IRENE.
She attempted to protect Spaniards in Manila, but desisted when Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord to investigate.

Admiral Dewey's possession of Subig bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines. The insurgents captured the valuable merchant steamer named Philippinas, and it was their intention to land rebel troops on Grand Island and attack the Spanish garrison. Insurgent officers on the Philippinas say the Germans on the Irene ordered them away from Subig bay, and they were afraid to attack for fear of being fired upon from the emperor's warship. When this situation was reported to Admiral Dewey he at once decided to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island.

MOVE ON PORTO RICO.

Advance on Second Spanish Island Has Actually Begun.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have left our shores openly consigned to the island, but the continued forwarding of additional regiments to Santiago when it is recognized that Gen. Shafter has as large an army as he needs is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force, and the hurry orders that have been sent to the southern concentration camps for the making ready of large bodies of troops for early movement mark the preparation for the superstructure. The determination of the War Department to send a formidable force for the capture of Porto Rico has been strengthened by the resistance made by the Spaniards in Santiago. The expedition to go against Porto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men. It is not doubted that this American force, with the help of the fleet, will be ample to take the island.

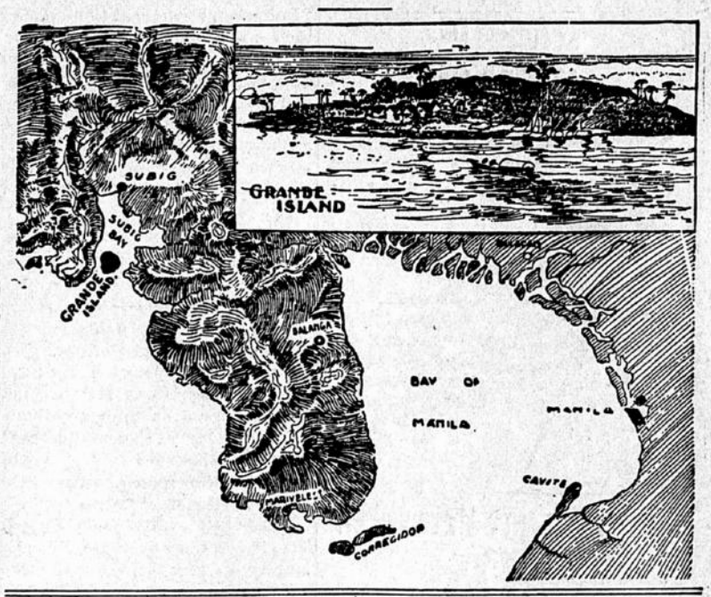
Only Ten Amputations.

Shafter reports that those wounded in the first Santiago fight are in good spirits. Their wounds are much less dangerous than those made with 45-caliber bulets. Among the large number of wounded there are few amputations—perhaps ten.

Vultures Devour the Bodies.

The wrecked Spanish cruisers at Santiago are still filled with charred bodies, and vultures are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried over 100 Spaniards who were washed ashore.

GRANDE ISLAND AND SUBIG BAY, TAKEN BY DEWEY.



SAGASTA GIVES UP.

Prime Minister of Spain Resigns His Position.

The ministerial crisis in Spain which has been imminent and inevitable for some time appears to have occurred at last. It is reported that Sagasta called upon the Queen Regent and tendered his own resignation and that of the entire cabinet. While nothing definite is said in the dispatches about the significance of the action, there seems to be little doubt that it is directly due to the general conviction that the time is at hand for the initiation of peace overtures. There are apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion in the present ministry on this vital question, and at least a partial reconstruction has become necessary.

SIBONEY IS BURNED.

Health Authorities of the Army Take Radical Measures.

The miserable little town of Siboney now lies in ashes. It was burned under the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the fifty which straggled along the irregular bluff was set afire and the Cuban inhabitants fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter. The action was taken at the urgent request of Maj. Legaro of the hospital corps and served the joint purpose of ridding the hospital camp of the unhealthy and dirty buildings and driving away scores of Cuban followers whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

PRISONERS ARE QUARTERED.

Spaniards Transferred from the St. Louis to Seavey's Island.

All the Spanish prisoners from the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with the exception of Cervera and his officers, are now quartered in the hospital and half finished stockade on Seavey's Island. Two Gattling guns manned by marines frown down upon the prisoners from the high knolls. The Spaniards are as docile as lambs, and seem entirely broken in spirit and half starved.

BLANCO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Became Desperate Over the Loss of Cervera's Fleet.

A dispatch from Key West says that, according to advices received there, Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The dispatch does not state the manner of Blanco's alleged attempt to kill himself, but says his staff officers disarmed him before he could inflict injury upon himself.

Rush at Tampa Continues.

The work of loading the transports at Port Tampa with men, horses, artillery and supplies for Santiago continues with great rush. Every available workman who can be secured has been pressed into service on the docks in order to facilitate the sailing of the vessels.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

The City of Washington arrived at Old Point from Santiago Wednesday morning with twenty officers and 200 sick and wounded, who were transferred to the Fort Monroe hospital. Thousands welcomed and cheered the wounded heroes as they passed by on litters.

All Congratulate Hobson.

While a prisoner at Santiago, Lieut. Hobson received many letters from persons who never saw him. They wrote letters of congratulation and commendation, all of which have been forwarded to Key West, where the naval mail for the fleet is sent.

Du Bosc and Carranza Depart.

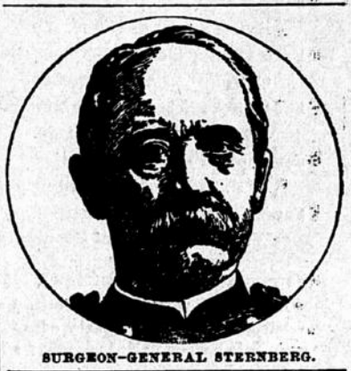
Senor du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza sailed from Montreal Wednesday on the Dominion line steamer Ottoman. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the Panama, captured at the beginning of the war.

FIRST SHOTS AT SANTIAGO.

"YELLOW JACK" IN THE FIELD.

Advices Say the Scourge Has Made Its Appearance Before Santiago.

Under the white flag of truce the most formidable ally of the Spanish army, yellow fever, has crept out of Santiago and fallen with appalling force upon the American forces. Gradually the details were whispered about Washington. It was said the scourge had actually reached the army and that over a hundred cases were reported. The situation is pictured as distressingly bad, the terrible rains and floods doing their share to add to the



SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG.

army's misery. Gen. Miles reports that he has taken steps to isolate the yellow fever patients and to remove the refugees far enough away to prevent the disease from being communicated any further.

Surgeon General Sternberg, one of the greatest experts on the subject, has strongly urged that no prolonged sieges be conducted. He represents that if the troops are long subjected to the conditions which are reported to have prevailed at Santiago a general epidemic of yellow fever is almost certain to break out. Gen. Sternberg believes a long siege of any Cuban city at this season would result in greater disaster to the men than the bullets of the enemy. He thinks it preferable to sustain some losses through gun fire than to subject the entire army to a general outbreak of fever.

MAIL FOR SOLDIER BOYS.

Through Defects in Addresses Many Letters Go Astray.

The Postoffice Department is experiencing considerable trouble in forwarding mail to the army and navy because of letters being improperly addressed. All mail matter, as far as possible, is made up in separate pouches for regiments and companies, but many letters are found in the mails without indicating the company or regiment in which the addressee is serving. If the public would be particular to let the company and regiment appear on the envelope, it would insure the prompt delivery of the letter. Otherwise it may be necessary to send some of this mail to the dead letter office, in which case it would eventually be returned to the writer.

"HEAD MONEY" FOR JACKIES.

$200,000 for the Brave Men Who Destroyed Cervera's Fleet.

Something like $200,000 will be paid by this Government as "head money" to the brave officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law, which provides payment of $100 a head for every man on the ships of an enemy when these ships are destroyed. Admiral Sampson will receive over $10,000 as his share and Commodore Schley will receive only about $4,000 of the "head money." It is estimated that Captains Taylor, Evans, Phillip, Chadwick, Higginson, Clark and Cook will receive about $2,500 each. After the other officers of the warships receive their share the remainder will be divided among the sailors, who may receive something like $20 each.

FIRST U. S. POSTOFFICE IN CUBA.
It is located at Baiquiri and is in charge of Postmaster Eben Brewer, who is the United States Resident Mail Agent for the Island of Cuba, and the first military postmaster to represent this country on foreign soil.

NO PRISONERS WERE KILLED.

Shafter Officially Denies the Alleged Atrocities by Cubans.

The War Department posted the following dispatch, which effectually disposes of the charges made by a sensational New York paper that the Cuban contingent at Santiago had been murdering Spanish prisoners. The message reads:

Secretary War, Washington: Dispatch as to killing prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them, and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands. Shafter.