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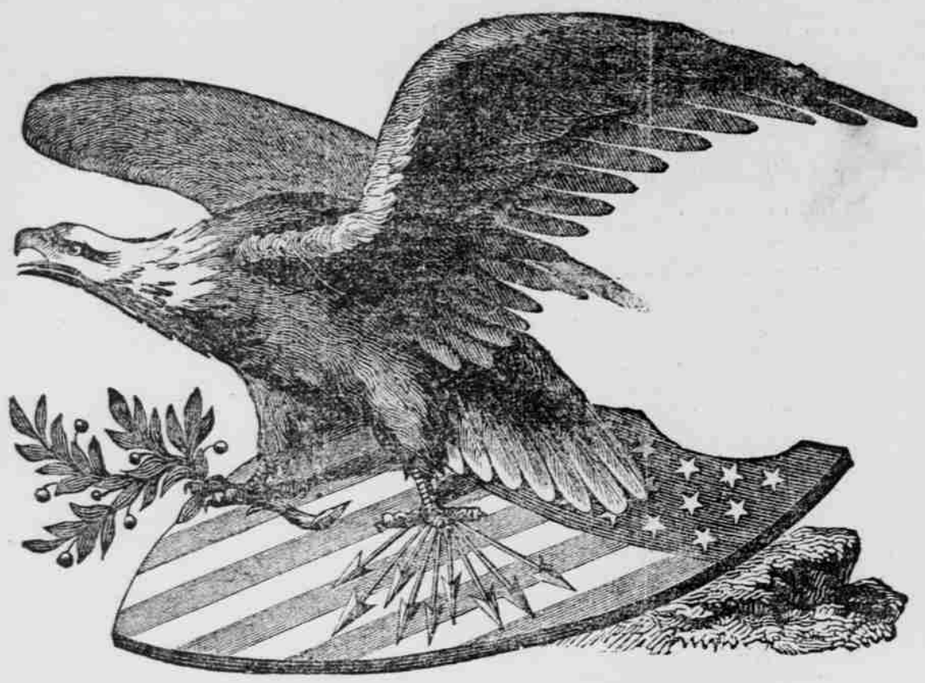

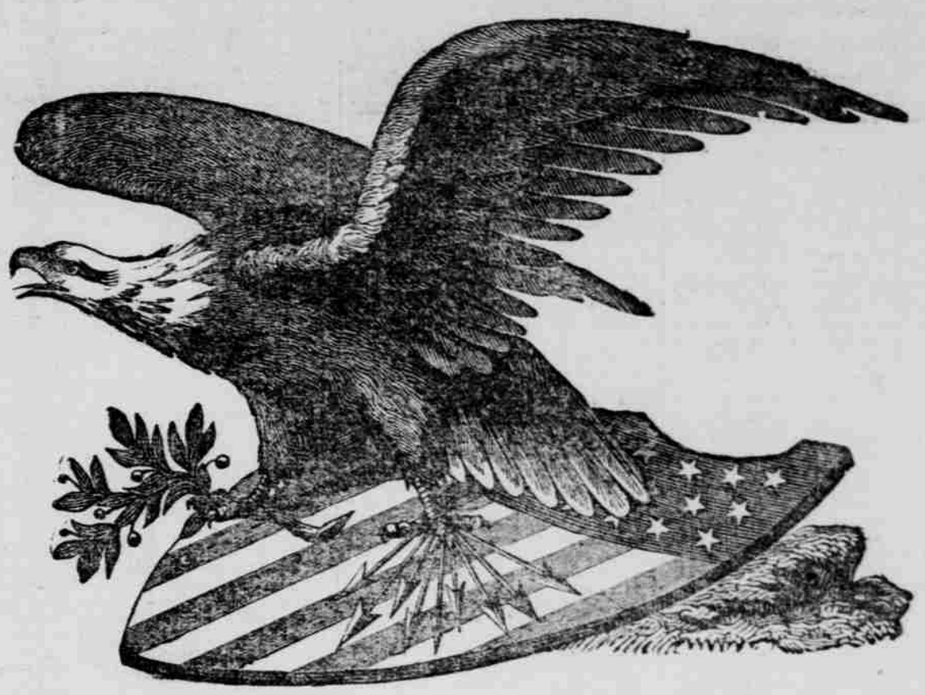

SANTIAGO HAS SURRENDERED.

Washington Relaxes Magnanimously the Severity of Terms.

Toral Yields Eventually Without the Firing of an Additional Shot.

Old Glory Waves Over Nearly One-Fourth of Cuba's Area.

SPAIN GIVES UP A PROVINCE.

All Spanish Garrisons Throughout the Province to Be Sent Home.

American Forces to Be Taken Out of Yellow Jack's Domain.

Spain's Other Island is Expected to Fall an Easy Conquest to Yankee Arms

PORTO RICO WILL FALL NEXT.

Washington, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Now will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago had lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sicknees of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great iron-clad squadron has been destroyed; that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and, in round numbers, 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.

Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving nnews of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

Washington, July 15.—There was considerable disappointment in administration circles because no details concerning the surrender of Santiago were received. Secretaries Alger and Wilson remained with the president until 1:10, and when they left not a word had been received during the evening.

The President was gratified that the surrender had occurred, but was anxious for more details. During the evening numerous telegrams were received from different parts of the country congratulating, some of them stating that bonfires were blazing in celebration of the event.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, July 14.—The following bulletin was issued here today by the French cable company: "Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—The capitulation of Santiago has been signed. The American government accepts the conditions of General Pando. The Spanish troops are to withdraw with the military war honors and will be sent back at once to Spain.

Washington, July 14.—The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence.

The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 20,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with the mines.

General Brooke is now on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views known to the department. The experience gained in disembarking Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair.

The secretary was in excellent spirits. He has been more anxious than he dared to show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops, in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will

yes not a point in this scope of country suitable as a base of operations or an army. Except the Spanish force at Santiago, numbering about 10,000 men, Mr. Alger said, there is no Spanish force in Porto Rico. The Spanish government has ordered 6,000 men, Mr. Alger said, to be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and, as stated in these dispatches, two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the government has devised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago to Spain than by carrying them on these transports.

Until the navy is ready to do its share at short notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of today's surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan.

There is, however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spain's easternmost West India island. Rumors were afloat this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish government at last had made overtures in that direction, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish army would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to sue for peace, and that this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army. The navy department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated unequivocally today that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

The territory surrendered to us by General Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. The Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain are estimated at about 10,000 men.

Major Hopkins, the military aide to Secretary Alger, this afternoon had spread before him a huge map of Cuba, showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Aceradores, about fifteen miles west of Santiago, and then runs due north about twenty-five miles to Palma Soriana. Had the line continued due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently General Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turned abruptly to the northeast of Palma and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua, on the coast. The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 130 miles and the extreme width about 50 miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

Mr. H. J. Allen of Kansas City, who has just come in from Santiago, was with Secretary Alger during the afternoon and gave him some interesting details as to the character of the country now surrendered to our troops.

He said the country was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no camping ground for a considerable number of troops, and in his opinion there len says there are no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone, as it has been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Mr. Allen says three Spanish garrisons do not exceed 6,000 men. This, he says, is General Garcia's estimate. Mr. Allen left Santiago only last Saturday. At that time, he says, there were two suspicious cases thought to be yellow fever in the hospital at Siboney.

The navy department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was participating in the Spanish surrender. With Santiago in our hands the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves, as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrendered zone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men.

The terms under which these strongholds are surrendered are not yet known in detil, but it is regarded as likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good would be accomplished by such a move, as it might subject some of our sailors to the contagion existing within the city.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons the sick can best be treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe and where recovery could proceed without the fear of communicating the disease to the rest of the army.

Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back as soon as it can be done with safety to the men themselves and without jeopardy to the other troops in Florida and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt that the question of disease can be coped with successfully.

Now that the military situation has been simplified in the matter of transports the department is fully prepared for the next move. The acquisition recently of a number of trans-Atlantic liners capable of carrying several times as many men as the smaller transports has put it on an excellent footing and it was announced today that no more ships were being bought for the Atlantic coast. Many of the transports which carried troops to Cuba are now being used for other purposes, chief among which is that of bringing the sick and wounded to the United States. The ships available by the department are distributed as follows: Twenty-five at Santiago, twelve at Tampa, three at Charleston, four at New York, four at Key West and others en route to and from different points.

Washington, July 14—The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all ship companies which desire to compete for the transporting of the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices of General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 13,000.

While there were many rumors early in the day as to the exact conditions at Santiago, it was not until 12 o'clock that Adjutant General Corbin returned from the White House. He then gave out the brief bulletin stating that General Toral had asked for a commission to agre on terms of surrender, and had himself named his commissioners. The bulletin did not give the text of General Shafter's dispatch, nor did it give what everyone was anxiously waiting to know: Whether the Spanish proposition would be accepted or rejected, and what effect our action would have on the embardment which was to begin at noon today.

The lack of definite information led to many wild reports. One was to the effect that the Spanish proposition had been summarily rejected, and that it took only a few minutes for the White House conference to determine on the rejection and to notify General Shafter. This report was contradicted by officials in authority at the war department. They said there had been no rejection so far as it related to any delay or parley over the question of surrender. The orders sent to General Shafter made it perfectly clear to him that if the Spanish commander was seeking to gain time or wanted a commission to treat on the question of surrender itself, then the proposition was not to be considered, but if the Spanish general conceded surrender, and desired the commission merely to agree upon the details and formalities of the surrender, then the plan was accepted, as all this government has contended for has been a surrender, and it was recognized that a commission would be appointed to carry out the formalities of the Spanish laying down their arms. The exact terms of the instructions to General Shafter were not disclosed, but the foregoing was given as showing the general lines on which he was to proceed.

Adjutant General Corbin looked upon the matter as settled, and said as much immediately upon his return from his conference with the president at the White House: n his opinion the only thing that remained was to agree upon certain essential detailed such as where the Spanish troops should surrender, whether in town or whether they should be marched out on the plains and there lay down their arms. It was also possible, he said, that the question of time might enter into the matter as to whether the evacuation of the town should begin at exactly noon, or whether the actual surrender should occur at that hour or a short time thereafter. He said that the use of the terms "commissioners" was not to be misunderstood to mean a formal commission sitting in deliberate session for days. Such was not the case in the present instance. Commissions to arrange the details of surrender after it had been agreed upon are common in military histories. And "commissioners" is the usual military term given to persons charged with such duties. General Corbin said that under the army regulations General Shafter has full authority to arrange with General Toral for the appointment of one o more commissioners for the purpose indicated. He stated positively that no instructions on that particular point had been sent to General Shafter one way or the other, and Shafter was expected to act entirely in accordance with his original instructions, contemplating the unconditional surrender of the Spanish forces.

Filibusterers Connect With Gomez on the South Coast

Key West, Fla., July 14.—These champion filibusterers, the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the little gunboat Peoria, have landed the largest and probably the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life, and wounds to half a dozen others.

Captain Jos Manuel Nunez, brother of General Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrop Chanler of New York, was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known but there were enough to more than balance the score.

The debarkation was effected on July 2 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, but the fighting occurred before then. To the Peoria, one of the newest acquisitions to the mosquito fleet, goes the full glory of the achievement. The Peoria was until lately a pilot boat at Philadelphia.

The Florida and Fanita left Key West on Saturday, June 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieutenant T. W. Ryan. On board the steamers were 35 Cubans under General Nunez; 50 troopers of the Fifth United States cavalry under Lieutenants Johnson and Ahern; 25 Rough Riders under Winthrop Chanler, brother of Colonel William Astor Chanler. The cargoes included the horses of the cavalrymen, with forage, two dynamite guns, with 120 thirty-pound projectiles; two full batteries of light field pieces; ten three-inch rifles, with 25,000 cartridges for the same; 4,000 Springfield rifles with 864,000 cartridges; 200 mausers, with 200,000 cartridges; 200 Colts revolvers and 25,000 cartridges; 1,475 saddles; 400 girths; 7,662 infantry uniforms, including 5,000 pairs of shoes and blankets; shirts, hats and hammocks, and over 200,000 pounds of provisions, including bacon, corn meal, coffee, sugar, beef, beans, hard tack, and canned corn.

It had been intended to land the Cuban expedition on the south coast, midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, but at that point, on Wednesday evening, June 29, the expedition was fired upon by the Spaniards concealed in an old block house near the point.

From this point the expedition sailed eastward about forty miles to Las Lunas, where they arrived on the following afternoon. Four miles west of the town, at the mouth of the Tallahasna river, stood a large fort, built of railroad iron and surrounded by earthworks. The Peoria ran boldly in and fired several shots from her three pounders, and brought no response, and no signs of life.

Here a landing party, made up of 13 volunteers under Winthrop Chanler and

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