

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

American Victory Greater Than First Supposed.

Nearly Twenty Thousand Spanish Troops Captive.

Toral Has Made an Exceedingly Stubborn Resistance.

The Commissioners Are Now at Work Settling Upon the Terms Upon Which the City Will Be Given Up.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14, 6 p. m. (via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 12:15 p. m.)—The reverse to the Spanish arms in Eastern Cuba is cast. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island. General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon, at which General Miles was present.

The armies have had a campaign of three weeks of unprecedented hardships for both officers and privates.

The victory of the Americans is greater than expected at first. The Spanish troops in the Fourth Corps, the military division of Santiago Province, from a line drawn north from Aserraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Palmas Sorlan, Alcantara to Sagua de Tanamo on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Mayari, are surrendered, and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo, and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

"The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes, and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proven himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce General Toral has shrewdly fallen back when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate, and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that personally he thought it was useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview had by General Shafter with General Toral in which the American General gave the Spanish General to understand that temporizing must cease, and before noon to-day a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

In the meantime all plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries made that personally he thought it was useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

Our commissioners, attended by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock, and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front, and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf General Miles said: "Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by the United States. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Acerraderos, on the south coast, to Sagua, on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included."

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once, and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet this afternoon to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time until they are needed for service elsewhere."

"I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

A SURPRISE TO THE FLEET.
It Had Expected to Begin the Bombardment.

OFF AGUADORES, July 14, 3 p. m.

telegram from Captain General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid Government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American General, to appoint commissioners of each side to agree to the terms of capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British Vice Consul; General Toral's Chief of Staff, Colonel Fontaine; and General Escarajal.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might all be upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with General Miles and his staff, he rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles and General Moxley, and an interpreter left their retinue and passed over our trenches with a flag of truce to the mango tree under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by General Toral, his Chief of Staff and the two other commissioners appointed to him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender, in accordance with our demands. After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting General Shafter complimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his retinue. Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawton and to General Kent and to the brigade commanders. A scene of rejoicing followed. General Shafter held a regular levee before he dismissed, and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley to be commissioners on his behalf, to be authorized to accept the terms of surrender on the part of the United States. They are to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present.

The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot anything and any place. They are not to have the privilege of gutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained around the city, and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases may be practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops. The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dread-dread contagion.

There is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench, and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

The boys in the trench holes were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations which culminated in the surrender. They were eating hard-boiled coffee, hardtack and corned beef, as served. Then General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the line. Some of the officers fainted at celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted. Before Colonel Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into loud hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying there was very little food. It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered men to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the intrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

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THERE MAY BE A BATTLE YET.

Spaniards Want to Retain Their Arms After Surrender.

President and Cabinet Will Grant No Such Concession to Them.

They Must Surrender Upon the Terms Which the United States Government Proposes or an Immediate Attack Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—After an extended conference with the President to-night at which three other members of the Cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, nor any concession except the generosity of this Government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted, the surrender would take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event, no other concession would be afforded by this Government.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the White House adjourned. Besides Secretary Alger there were present Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith. Adjutant General Corbin was present during the last hour of the conference.

Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the Administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with General Toral.

The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States Government proposes or immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

(via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 15, 4:15 a. m.)—Santiago de Cuba was surrendered to-day. Menaced by American forces on land and sea, disheartened by a defeat and without hope of victory, General Toral yielded his city to save his people.

With the final stroke of the Spanish General's pen the only stronghold in the Province of Santiago has fallen, and the power of Spain in Eastern Cuba is crushed.

What the terms of the surrender were is not yet known. They may be made public when General Miles returns from the front to-night, and they may be suppressed for days.

On board the flagship New York it is believed that the surrendered Spanish officers will be permitted to retain their side arms and that the Spanish army will be given safe convoy to Spain. Admiral Sampson has not yet been informed of the details of the capitulation. The end came swiftly and unexpectedly. The Santiago campaign, bright with the dew of splendor and dark with the recollection of slaughter, had been believed by many men high in rank to have only just begun. The refusal of the Spanish to surrender had been so emphatic and so recent that both army and navy had forsaken the idea of victory without further bloodshed, and the enemy had been set for the final desperate assault upon the stubborn defenses of the city. That its fortifications were strong and that its forces were brave all knew and to-day had been looked forward to as likely to be the bloodiest in the history of the campaign.

As 1 and 2 o'clock passed without an order to begin bombardment the excitement among the officers who knew the significance of the delay became intense.

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the Hist pushed her way from behind the anchorage and the enemy started on the short run from Juraguá to Aguadores. Rolling and pitching in the rough sea, the gallant little yacht dashed onward for the flagship, signaling as she pressed onward.

The Oregon was the first vessel in line to be anchored, and the enemy's surrender, "was first made upon the bridge of Captain Clark's ship. A cheer burst from the officers on the after deck and it was re-echoed by the men clustered forward.

At almost the same instant the other ships in the fleet caught the momentous meaning of the bright colored signal flags which flashed at the Hist's swaying masthead, and a great cheer from a host of American throats swept through the squadron from ship to ship, while answering pennants flew from each vessel in response to the New York's signal.

Eventually the Hist ran alongside the flagship and delivered her dispatch. It contained no details, being simply a brief message by wire to Admiral Sampson from General Shafter saying that the enemy had surrendered. The Admiral has not taken an active part in the negotiations, but he has been consulted by General Miles and General Shafter, and undoubtedly he will be considered in the settlement of the final details of the surrender. He declined to discuss the matter, further than to express joy that the taking of the city was accomplished without further bloodshed and saying that the terms of the capitulation were not to be made public for some time.

Within five minutes of the Hist's arrival the signal officers ashore began sending messages with the wigwag flag on the hill to the right of the ravine in which the ruins of the Aguadores fort lie. This has been selected

as a signal station and from this was telegraphed to Admiral Sampson a confirmation of the surrender.

This message was an unsatisfactory as was the Hist's to the officers of the fleet who were anxious to know the terms of the surrender and other details, while the message simply set forth the bare statement that the surrender of Santiago had occurred.

The Iowa was ordered to steam west to Morro Castle, evidently being sent to watch the movement of the men manning the shore batteries. General Toral surrendered in the nick of time, for had the plans of to-day's battle been carried out the city of Santiago would have been torn to pieces before night. The fleet had the exact range, and although the city was about eight miles away and hidden behind hills, Commodore Schley said that shells could be dropped in the heart of the town every two minutes for as long a time as General Shafter thought it necessary. Aside from the work of the fleet seven batteries of artillery were in position and so placed that their 3-inch shells could have been hurled into the town from all sides.

The Spaniards, however, had made careful preparations, and had even erected barricades in the streets, ready to fight to the very last.

General Shafter and his officers confidently expected the American loss to be heavy if the attempt had to be made to capture the city by assault, and elaborate hospital arrangements were made in anticipation of such an occurrence, a large number of tents having been erected at Siboney since the buildings there were burned.

PRIZES BROUGHT IN.
Several British Ships Caught Trying to Run the Blockade.

KEY WEST, July 15.—(6:30 p. m.)—Three prizes were brought in to-day. The captures were effected with only ordinary incident. The English built steamer Grenow Castle, which for several years plied on the Cuban coast under the Spanish flag, but on June 8th, last, returned to her British register, was taken by the Dixie, off Cape Cruz last Thursday. She was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo with a large cargo of food supplies.

The crew of the Grenow Castle consists of Captain Rust, six Spaniards and four Jamaican negroes. The day before the capture the Dixie took also two schooners, the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, both flying British flags, and both bound from Monego Bay to Manzanillo with cargoes of food supplies. The Three Bells was originally a Nova Scotia boat. She is of about 125 tons and the Pilgrim of about 25 tons.

The British schooner E. P. Nickerson was also among to-day's arrivals. She was becalmed off Cape Cruz on June 30th, when the Hornet came alongside and informed her commander that the vessel was a prisoner. There was no attempt at resistance.

The Nickerson has a negro Captain, three seamen and a cook. Two so-called passengers, who turned out to be agents for the cargo, were on board. They are Avon Gouthard and Frank Berger and they vehemently protested against the capture, declaring that as British subjects they could and would claim indemnity from the United States.

The vessel's cargo was food, including a deck load of pigs, goats, chickens, flour, pork, potatoes and the like. She was bound from Jamaica for Manzanillo.

The American auxiliary gunboat Unica towed in to-day a little Spanish sloop, the Bella Yanez, taken off Cardenas. The sloop had no cargo and when caught was at anchor. Four of her crew of six jumped overboard and got to land.

The gunboat Castine brought in to-day three Spaniards who had deserted from a Spanish gunboat in Havana harbor and put off to the blockading fleet in a small boat.

CAUSE OF DELAY.
Probably Arises From Difficulty of Surrendering Outside Garrisons.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—At 1:15 this morning, when Adjutant General Corbin left the War Department for his home, he was yet without definite information from General Shafter concerning the surrender of Santiago.

In accordance with the decision arrived at in the conference with the President the order was issued to General Shafter that nothing but an unconditional surrender by General Toral would be satisfactory to this Government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch no fear is felt that the negotiations for the surrender of the forces in Santiago City will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. This concession General Shafter declined to grant. Toral has modified his demand regarding the arms and has presented a petition that the arms taken from his men be returned to Spain with the troops. As indicated in Secretary Alger's statement above given, the petition has been denied by this Government.

The unusual delay which has puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty which General Toral is having in surrendering that part of the force under his command which is not in the city of Santiago. General Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago, and nearly as many more in the province outside the city. It is believed that the delay in negotiations is made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which may question Toral's authority to surrender them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

SANTIAGO'S STATUS.
Its Government Exciting Attention of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The political status of Santiago, its method of government and administration is now receiving earnest attention from the authorities here.

For the present it is expected the military authorities will have charge of affairs.

If the precedent of Manila is followed, which case General Merritt was sent as Military Governor, then a military official will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago City and thereabouts. But it is appreciated that the conditions are quite different at Santiago from those in Manila, as the Government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far

to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control. This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration of Santiago, thus giving them an opportunity to try their ability at directing civil affairs, and also giving them a foothold on the island. In that event General Garcia, being on the ground, would, doubtless, figure prominently in the administration, although President Massachusetts is said to be in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe and readily accessible at Santiago. No determination has been reached, so far as can be learned, as to the form of administration, for, until the surrender itself is completed, the authorities here are not disposed to settle the details of questions which naturally follow the surrender.

It is felt, however, that an important question of general policy hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban territory to be acquired by our army, and to some extent determination as to its method of civil administration will give to the President the civil administration of other parts of Cuba when it is overrun by our army.

CABINET IN SESSION.
Secretary Day Said That No Overtures for Peace Had Come.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Cabinet was in session almost two hours. There were several dispatches laid before the Cabinet, but it was said that none were of any particular importance, save one from General Miles, who wired details as to what was wanted in the way of movement of troops here and the shipment of horses and supplies.

The royal decree of suspension of individual rights in Spain gave rise to some discussion as to the outlook for peace. Secretary Day, however, reported there were no overtures of any kind so far as known to him. Detail dispatches following up the announcement of the surrender were eagerly awaited, but did not come.

Secretary Long was the only absentee. The subject of peace was not mentioned at the meeting and it can be authoritatively stated that the President has not received any intimation from any official, or even semi-official source, that Spain is prepared to accept any terms that could be entertained by the United States. One prominent member of the Cabinet said that Spain was rapidly losing ground by not seeking to make terms, and added that "she seemed to have no ability to make war, or capacity to resist."

Nothing concerning the progress of events at Santiago has been received up to 1 o'clock, when the Cabinet meeting closed.

BRITISH BOASTING.
Our Officers Resent the Idea That We Employed Their Gunners.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—With all our disposition to be on friendly terms with the British, our naval officers are quick to resent the allegations made to the effect that Dewey owed his marvelous success at Manila to the employment of English gunners whom he had engaged at fabulous wages at Hongkong before he sailed for Manila.

Such a statement as this was made by a member of the House of Representatives of Parliament in a communication to some of the British newspapers, which has aroused a good deal of discussion. Captain Crowninshield, the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, is directly in charge of the personnel of the navy, and when this statement was called to his attention he very promptly and positively said:

"We never have yet been called upon to get Englishmen to teach us how to shoot. An inspection of the muster rolls of Dewey's squadron will convey the amplest refutation of this charge, and to read the absolute truth of it. Even later than the muster rolls are the prize lists prepared for the use of the auditing officers of the Treasury Department, and by comparison with the muster rolls as the squadron was originally formed, they show very clearly that no Englishmen were behind the guns that sunk the Spanish ships and silenced the forts at Cavite."

A PRIVATE'S LETTER.
Statement That a Number of Spies Have Been Shot.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—John Sheehan of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, now at Santiago, has written an interesting letter to his parents in this city. The letter which was dated June 28th, says in part:

"We have caught about eighteen spies and shot them. The Cubans are out in front. They have been furnished with guns and provisions by the United States. They are pretty strong—about 7,000 in number. We have cut a road and have all our provisions on the camp grounds with us. The other day six Spanish deserters came over to us and surrendered. They are held as prisoners.

"We now number about 25,000. The Spaniards have about 8,000 half-fed and sick men, while all our boys are looking fine. Have not seen any of the swamps or rainy season yet. Just got word that the Ninth Cavalry has caught nineteen Spanish signal corps men with an outline of our camp on paper."

Only Twenty-Three New Cases.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant General Greenleaf, of General Miles' staff, as follows:

Siboney, July 15.—Only twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past twenty-four hours. Type of disease mild. Camp site moved whenever practicable. Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

No Truth in the Report.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is authoritatively stated by Secretary Day that there is no truth in the published report that peace negotiations have been opened at Washington, led by Sir Julian Pauncefote, assisted by the Russian Ambassador, the Japanese Minister and other foreign diplomats.

Recommended for Citizenship.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—The State Department posts a bulletin stating that Admiral Dewey pays a high tribute to the Chinese on board the American ships at the battle of Manila, and suggests that they should receive recognition by being made citizens of the United States.

LONG AND ANXIOUS WAIT.

Cabinet Solicitous to Hear From Shafter.

Negotiations Found to Be Still in Progress.

Spaniards Make an Unexpected Demand.

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It was thought that the cable had been interrupted, but inquiry of General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, gave assurance that the cable was intact. Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the Cabinet was in session. In the meantime, General Greeley had cabled and he was the first to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieutenant Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the Secretary of War to General Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa del Este. The message received by General Greeley came at 2:23 p. m., and indicated that negotiations were still in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the President no details were given out.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Shafter and General Miles began to arrive. In response to Secretary Alger's dispatch, they were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter and sick men, while all our boys are looking fine. Have not seen any of the swamps or rainy season yet. Just got word that the Ninth Cavalry has caught nineteen Spanish signal corps men with an outline of our camp on paper."

Colonel Allen returns this evening to Baiquiri to repair the French cable at that point and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago, so that the army will be in telegraphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrendered. The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the plans made by General Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers who surrendered to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all, it was decided to be only a matter of money and if the price offered is large enough, steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the task. At the best, several weeks probably will be required to move the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable proportion of the American army in the neighborhood for some time.

Want Their Arms Returned to Them as Soon as They Arrive on the Shores of Spain.

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WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a long and anxious wait to-day to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago. For eighteen hours no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the President and the Cabinet officers to learn what was to be done, and whether the actual surrendering of Santiago and the Spanish troops had been carried out. When the Cabinet met at 11 o'clock there was nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations.

It was thought that the cable had been interrupted, but inquiry of General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, gave assurance that the cable was intact. Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the Cabinet was in session. In the meantime, General Greeley had cabled and he was the first to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieutenant Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the Secretary of War to General Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa del Este. The message received by General Greeley came at 2:23 p. m., and indicated that negotiations were still in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the President no details were given out.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Shafter and General Miles began to arrive. In response to Secretary Alger's dispatch, they were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter and sick men, while all our boys are looking fine. Have not seen any of the swamps or rainy season yet. Just got word that the Ninth Cavalry has caught nineteen Spanish signal corps men with an outline of our camp on paper."

Colonel Allen returns this evening to Baiquiri to repair the French cable at that point and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago, so that the army will be in telegraphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrendered. The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the plans made by General Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers who surrendered to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove 20,000 men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties. After all, it was decided to be only a matter of money and if the price offered is large enough, steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the task. At the best, several weeks probably will be required to move the Spaniards, so that it will