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SURRENDER HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

So Shafter Telegraphs to Alger.

Spanish Will Evacuate Santiago This Morning.

And Their Colors Will be Hauled Down at 9 O'clock.

The Arms Will Be Turned Over and the Troops Marched Out of the City as Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—War Department has been informed by General Shafter that the surrender has been completed and the Spanish will evacuate Santiago at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—9 p. m.—The following message received by Adjutant General Corbin has just been given out at the White House:

"CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 16.—The surrender has been definitely settled and the arms will be turned over to-morrow and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and American flag hoisted.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

WILL NOT BE RETURNED.

The United States Will Keep the Arms Surrendered at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The arms surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United States Government. This conclusion reached late this afternoon by the President and Secretary Alger, was made public by the latter as he left his office at 6 o'clock to-night for his home.

"All those who have arms will turn them over to this Government. This is final."

These were the Secretary's words when asked for information.

"And," he added, in response to further inquiry and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain."

This decision, no doubt, already has been communicated to General Shafter. Up to the time when Secretary Alger's emphatic statement disposed of all doubt on the matter, it was thought in some quarters that consideration might be given to the appeal made by General Toral in behalf of his men that they be allowed to keep their arms. In fact, it was said by a high department official that the President would await the recommendation of the United States Commissioners to the surrender on the subject before disposing of the question, especially as General Shafter had telegraphed the department that it was understood the United States Commission would recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This decision of the President applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States troops, as well as to those who have been participants in the recent battles.

ARMY'S CASUALTIES.

Final Report Has Been Forwarded to Washington.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 15 (via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 3:30 p. m.)—The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 246, of which number twenty-one were officers, wounded 1,584, of whom ninety-eight were officers, and missing eighty-four, of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only eighty-eight have died.

Colonel Pope, the Surgeon in Chief, says this is a remarkably small number of fatalities, considering the large number of wounded. In the field hospitals there have been a remarkably small number of aseptic wounds, and but two cases of gangrene have developed, one of which resulted fatally.

NO TRUTH IN REPORTS.

No Overtures for Peace Have Been Made to Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In view of renewed reports that the French Embassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated positively, after inquiry at the French Embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relative to the peace have yet been made, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French Embassador. The reports grew out of M. Cambon's call at the White House on July 11th. The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the President and the Embassador is fully known, and it can be stated positively that it contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States, or to the prospect of its being brought to a close. It related to a subject wholly outside of the war or its close by peace or otherwise, and the question of the war did not come up even incidentally.

The loss of the steamship La Bourgogne, for which the President expressed the deepest regret, as well as his satisfaction that the inquest had mitigated the early reports of the occurrence, was discussed. The main question discussed, however, related wholly to the United States and France, without the remotest reference to Spain, and, it is hoped, will bear fruit in certain expressions of good will between this country and the French Republic.

Notwithstanding the well-established character of this conference between the President and the French Embassador, it has served as a text for reports that M. Cambon was sounding the Government on the terms of peace. This has been asserted so positively that even some officials have accepted it as accurate and as an indication that the peace movement had at last assumed tangible form. The report has even been accepted at Madrid, after being cabled to the "Imparcial."

The French Embassador here was not authorized by his Government to make overtures for peace, and in the absence of such instructions he would not assume such a delicate duty. Furthermore, he had not taken any such step, with or without instructions. As a result of his call at the White House, the French Government was apprised by cable fully as to what occurred, and this report conveyed not the slightest reference to Spanish affairs, the progress of the war or the possibilities of peace. The Associated Press is able to make this statement with full information of the nature of the conference between President McKinley and Embassador Cambon.

The appearance of every representative of the European Powers at the State Department is seized upon by many watchers there as evidence that they are bearers of peace overtures.

Thus, when the German Secretary of the Embassy, Baron Spec Von Sternberg, came to the department to-day, his visit immediately gave rise to the story that he had come charged with such a mission. This, however, met with very prompt denial by everybody concerned, and it was added, as well, that the visit had no reference to the Philippines.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta that Spain had been making extra official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might accept as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent:

That up to this moment the State Department has not been approached on the subject, directly or indirectly. Perhaps the Spanish Premier may have some means of obtaining the information he desires that is not known to our officials here, but, however that may be, the statement still remains good that the United States Government has not even unofficially stated the terms it would accept as a basis for peace negotiations. Of course these matters have been discussed between Government officials without relation to any Spanish inquiries, and it is also true that the President would like very well to accurately gauge the American people in this matter.

Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this character, it is gathered from high officials of the Administration that the President himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands. While securing all that the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark in a world conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territories that would be unserviceable to us. In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course it is not believed that the President as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all her colonial possessions. While the question is tentative, it is felt that as a minimum demand he would be content with the acquisition of Porto Rico, an admission of the independence of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines with provisions for some kind of protectorate over the island and a moderate indemnity. It is judged that the Spanish Government has pretty fairly imbibed some such idea as this and that the utterances of Premier Sagasta and the cautious declarations in pro-Spanish newspapers are simply intended to gradually bring the Spanish populace into a state of mind where they would be willing to submit quietly to the imposition of some such terms of peace. It is realized that at present the conditions in Spain are not ripe and some time—it cannot be estimated now—will be required to cultivate public sentiment in Spain to the proper point.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Discussion of Sending Additional Doctors and Nurses.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Board, including Secretaries Long and Alger and Admiral Sicard, Captain Mahan and Captain Crowninshield, had a conference with the President about 11 o'clock this morning. Secretary Day was also present.

Secretary Alger, on leaving the White House, said that the conference was not particularly important. It had been decided to send additional doctors and nurses and medical supplies to Santiago as soon as possible. The situation, however, was not serious, but there appeared to be need for doctors and nurses, and these would be sent forward. The Secretary was in the best of spirits over the situation at Santiago. Secretary Long also expressed himself as highly gratified at the news from Santiago.

CHICKAMAUGA CAMP.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke Discuss Its Sanitary Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Alger and General Brooke were in conference for about an hour to-day in the Secretary's private office. When the conference closed, General Brooke excused himself from all interviewers. He left the building in company with several swarthy-faced gentlemen, supposed to be Porto Ricans, who carried many large rolls, maps, etc.

The principal topic of discussion between Secretary Alger and General Brooke at their meeting to-day was the sanitary condition of the camp at Chickamauga. General Brooke stated that there were eighty cases of typhoid fever in the camp when he left. This is not regarded by military surgeons as an exceptional number, as there are 5,000 soldiers in the camp, mostly green men. General Brooke was firmly of the opinion that the conditions were not so as to require any change in the camp and believed that conditions at Chickamauga would improve rather than deteriorate as the men improved in their methods of living and as the sanitary arrangements were perfected.

SITUATION DISCUSSED.

Movements Against Porto Rico and Spain Next in Order.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—When the Cabinet officials left the White House after the war conference, it was stated that the entire situation had been gone over with particular reference to the next moves to be made.

Although no official statement was made, it appeared to be the general view that the movement against Porto Rico and the dispatch of Commodore Watson's squadron against the coast of Spain were next in order.

MILES WILL COMMAND.

Campaign in Porto Rico Will be Short and Decisive.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is said that General Miles himself will command the Porto Rico expedition, aided by General Brooke. The latter will probably make all the arrangements necessary at Washington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of General Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Porto Rico, though, of course, there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the President for the purpose of consultation. It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan with an ample supply of field artillery, and will force their way into the rear of the town, while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make their attack in front. Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender of Santiago, it is not expected that they will offer protracted resistance.

It may be that after General Brooke's soldiers leave Chickamauga Park their places will be taken by some of the troops now lying at Tampa. The conditions at the latter place are not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and the troops, if not removed from Chickamauga, will probably go from Tampa to Charleston.

HIGHLY GRATIFIED.

Administration Satisfied With the Outcome at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Alger, Secretary Gage, General Brooke and General Corbin had a conference with the President late this afternoon over the dispatch from General Shafter giving the terms of the surrender of Santiago and the Spanish army under General Toral.

On leaving the White House at 4:30 o'clock they expressed themselves as highly gratified at the outcome of the Santiago campaign, as well as the terms of the surrender. It was eminently satisfactory, General Alger said, and it was a great relief to know that all had been accomplished on the terms which had been secured. It is probable that the Porto Rican expedition

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AWAITING MADRID'S CONSENT.

Preliminary Basis Agreed to and Signed,

Under a Picturesque Cieba Tree Between the Lines.

Misunderstanding as to Interview Between Shafter and Toral.

Maneuvering for Delay, but the Commissioners for Spain Finally Reluctantly Signed the Articles.

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AT GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15, 10 a. m. (via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, 7:25 a. m.)—The preliminary basis of the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque cieba tree half way between the lines, shortly after midnight. Our Commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined and the conference was held under the spreading cieba, just such a tree as that under which Columbus assisted at the celebration of mass on his first landing in Cuba near Havana. At the very outset a hitch occurred owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time our interpreter, translating the language of General Toral had given Generals Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain General Blanco had consented that the Commisisoners should have plenary power to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties. Something was said about a notification to the Madrid Government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to, and that no further consent of the Madrid Government was required.

When the Commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of General Toral (General Escario, Lieutenant Colonel Fortan and Robert Mason, the British Vice Consul) combatted at once the idea that capitulation had actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the same time they claimed strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain General Blanco had advised it and the home Government would do the same thing. General Toral, who was present, and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been overruled by the Captain General. Still, he added, until Madrid had sanctioned it Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to our Commissioners who clung tenaciously to the understanding General Shafter had received earlier in the day.

Finally with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the Commissioners proceeded to the consideration of the preliminaries.

Captain Miley had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender" and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterwards be sent to Spain either on the ships with the troops or on other ships. General Toral further remarked he expected our commanders, as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished. As brave men his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

Our Commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by our Government and they could only recommend them to Washington.

At 4 o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linares. General Toral and the Spanish Commissioners returned at 6:30 o'clock, saying they desired a still further change in the phraseology of the articles and suggested a postponement until morning. This General Wheeler firmly declined. Thereupon a recess was taken until 9:30. The Commissioners returned at that hour and the articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage, which tended only to soften the sound of the terms without affecting the sense were proposed by the Spanish and our Commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spaniards be tested. All the articles were re-read, and each Commissioner in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but could not well refuse. When all had signed the Commissioners departed to meet again at 9:30 in the morning.

The principal municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked.

The Spanish troops from other parts are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

Refugees are to return to their homes, but not until the sanction of Madrid is received and the same applies to the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor.

Pending this, however, Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the Juragua Railroad.

The water main, which was cut, is to be repaired to-day.

No Cubans are to be allowed to enter the city. All the artillery and the batteries at the entrance of the harbor are to be left intact and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the harbor.

Pending the sanction of Madrid everything is at a standstill, and as a result the troops on both sides are in the trenches. While there is only a remote chance of the Government at Madrid upsetting everything at the last moment, such an event is still recognized as a possibility. However, our plans are being prepared as though the campaign were over. General Shafter's headquarters will be moved, probably to-day, to the high ground north of the city, where the whole of our army will be encamped after Santiago is evacuated pending the possibility of its embarkation for the Island of Porto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately. Which American troops will remain as a garrison and the number has not been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the Southern States, which are understood to be at sea at present.

The condition of the city of Santiago seems to be dreadful with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, owing to bad and insufficient food. Our Commissioners have gone in to meet the Spanish Commissioners.

SPANIARDS STILL HAGGLING.

Claim No Surrender and Terms Must be Ratified at Madrid.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday (via Kingston, Jamaica), July 16.—(8 a. m.)—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of the capitulation. They now claim that there has been no surrender and allege that the work of the Commissioners is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the Government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is clearly bad faith, and not in accordance with General Toral's representation to General Shafter that Captain General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

The Commissioners, in the meantime, have concluded the arrangements of the terms covering the evacuation entirely in the Province of Santiago. They have been signed by both sides and now await the approval of Madrid. In the meanwhile the two armies remain in the trenches.

General Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation:

"The Spaniards claimed that surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the surrender was complete, and ordered by Governor General Blanco, and was made by General Toral. This morning General Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the President, and, if possible, arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them."

THROUGH SPANISH EYES.

Versions of Events That Have Happened Recently in Cuba.

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HAVANA, July 15 (delayed in transmission).—The following are Spanish versions of events which have recently transpired in Cuba:

On Tuesday, July 12th, the Americans continued the attack on Santiago de Cuba all day, but with less activity than the day before, owing to the heavy rain falling about the neighborhood, which flooded some of the trenches. But the weather did not prevent the brave Spanish soldiers from remaining in their positions, full of animation and resolution.

It is reported that 18,000 additional troops under General Coppinger recently landed in the province of Santiago de Cuba. They came on twenty-two transatlantic steamers, which were lately seen before Baiquiri.

Before Santiago at the time there were eight battleships and twenty-four auxiliary cargo ships; in front of Havana, there were eight warships; before Cardenas, two warships did blockade duty and there were two men-of-war before Cienfuegos. A sailing vessel without a flag recently fired on some fishermen off Batabano and badly wounded four of them. The wounded men were taken to Batabano.

Official reports received from Santiago de Cuba on July 13th, say the same state of affairs prevailed then as on the day previous. It was reported that heavy reinforcements of Americans, under General Miles, were landed lately and have been pushed to the front, which is saidt o have increased in activity of the besiegers and to have rendered the task of the garrison more difficult.

But, the report continues, this has only shown up in a better light the admirable conduct of the brave Spanish soldiers, who, in spite of the heavy rains, and the fact that they are in water up to their waists, are willing to defend their positions to the very last.

During the night of July 13th the insurgents attacked Virtudes, a village of the province of Pinar Del Rio. They

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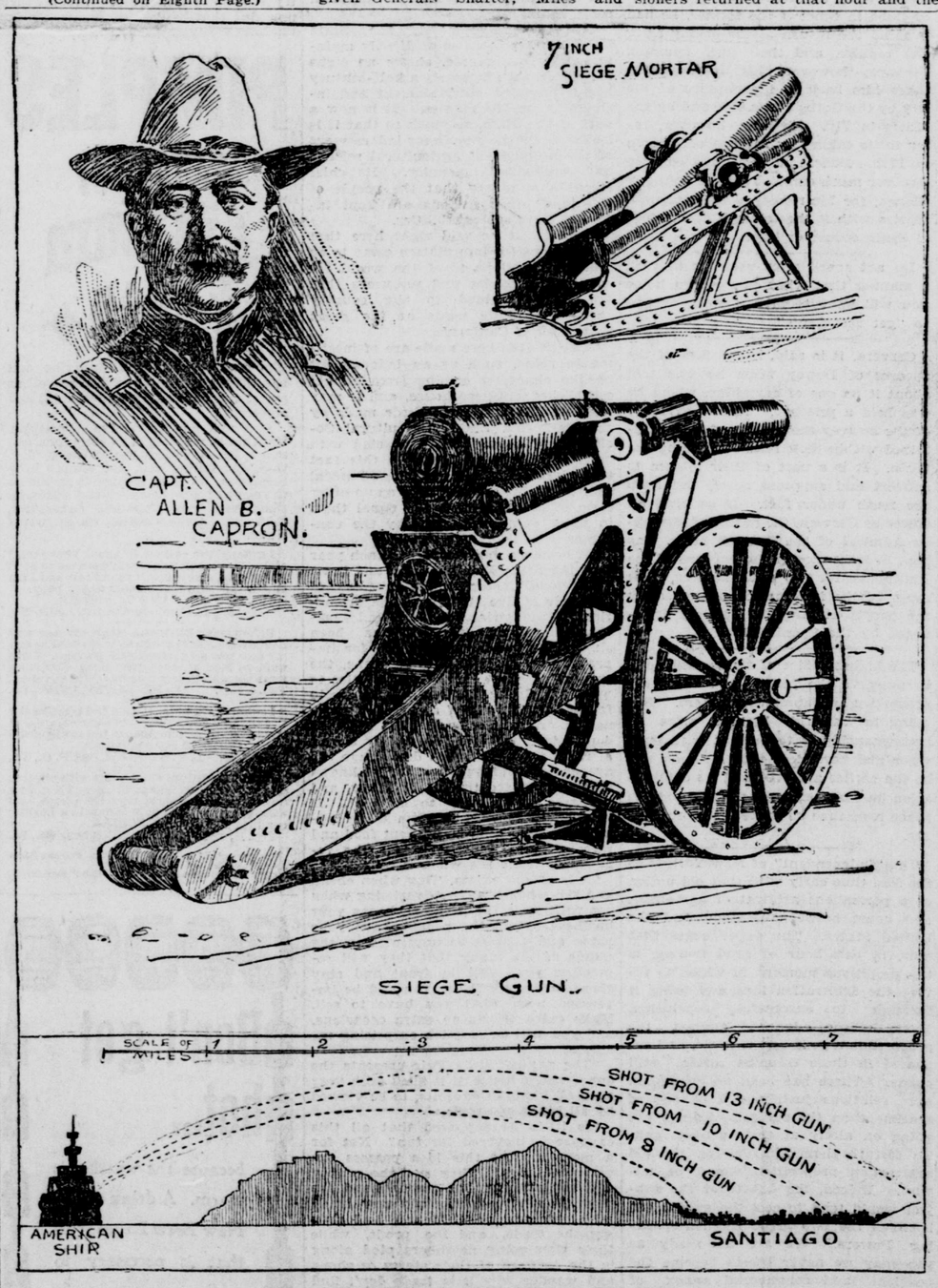

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The 5-inch siege guns which General Shafter prepared for use to bombard Santiago are 12 feet long, weigh 3,000 pounds and throw a 45-pound projectile. The 7-inch howitzers are 8½ feet long, weigh 3,750 pounds and throw a 105-pound projectile at a range of two miles. These guns will pierce 2½ inches of steel. The 7-inch mortars are 5 feet long and throw a projectile of 155 pounds three miles with deadly effect. All of the guns are mounted on steel carriages, and owing to their weight and the high hills and bad roads around Santiago were drawn to the front only after the most arduous labor.

As an evidence of the effectiveness of the guns it is said that a 7-inch shrapnel shell when exploded will distribute 700 bullets and fragments over a space 300 yards long and 150 yards broad. The mortars and howitzers fire into the air at an angle of 45 degrees or even more and drop their huge projectiles upon the heads of the enemy.

Captain Allen B. Capron, whose battery fired the first shot when the attack upon Santiago began, is the father of Captain Allyn K. Capron, the dashing young Rough Rider, who was killed in the first skirmish.

Admiral Sampson was able to co-operate with General Shafter in bombarding Santiago by elevating the guns upon his ships. The shells then flew high over the intervening hills and did fair work in the city of Santiago and in the Spanish trenches; later a better range was secured and then came the surrender.

EMBASSADOR WHITE'S SPEECH.

It Is Gradually Having a Good Effect.

Some of the German Press Distinctly Changed.

Withdrawal of Some German Warships From Manila Due to It.

Claim That They Were There Because Dewey Would Not be Able to Protect the German Interests There.

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BERLIN, July 16.—The recent speech of the United States Embassador, White, is gradually having a good effect. The tone of the German press, with the exception of the rabid anti-Americans, has distinctly changed. Many of the newspapers which have hitherto been unfriendly, are now just the opposite.

Mr. White's Fourth of July oration has also strengthened his position here. It is understood that the withdrawal of some of the German warships from Manila was due to his pointing out that the feeling of the Americans at such a formidable array of German ships in the harbor was one of suspicion as to the intention of Germany.

An official of the Foreign Office, explaining the attitude of the German Government said: "The presence there of our warships was solely due to our desire to protect German interests in the Philippine Islands which are too large for one or two ships to protect in the event of things going wrong, as the presence of the ships at various points at the same time might be necessary.

"When they first appeared, Admiral Dewey was unable to land a force sufficiently strong to protect the foreigners from the semi-savage hordes of insurgents who were also a source of danger to the Germans. In view of the repeated assurance of neutrality on the part of Germany and the friendly returns existing between the two countries, the American suspicions are unfounded."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that General Azcarraga, the former Spanish Minister of War, is reported to be on a mission, the object of which is to sound the Cabinets of the continental Powers on the subject of peace negotiations. He is not expected in Berlin.

The newspapers are discussing the questions of the future of Samoa and the Caroline Islands. The "Schlesische Zeitung" recalls President McKinley's announcement that the United States is not willing to give up its rights in Samoa.

The Minister of Commerce is investigating the present and prospective results of the war on German exports. The Cologne Industrial Association reports that trade with Spain has been severely injured by non-payments, while trade with the United States has been little affected, though buyers in some branches are less frequent.

The "Tageblatt" says the report shows what was expected from the United States, namely, Spain's ruin. The "Tageblatt" and other Liberal newspapers accuse the Emperor of exceeding his powers in the appointment of three professors of the Prussian Technical High School from the members of the House of Lords, such an appointment requiring the signature of the Chancellor, which was not obtained through the position of the Cabinet.

Heavy rains are reported throughout Germany all the week and have greatly damaged the crops in the flooded parts. The floods were especially severe in the Brunswick district, where many houses were destroyed.

The Governor of the German colony at Kiao Chou Bay has asked the German merchants if they desire the introduction there of the German customs tariff.

Some of the newspapers complain of the favor shown American preserved meats in the army and navy, to the detriment of German meats.

Mr. White, our Embassador, was run over and somewhat injured by a bicyclist near the Brandenburg Gate, on Tuesday.

The officials of the Embassy have rented new offices at the corner of Unter den Linden and Schadow streets and will move in October. The new quarters are larger and better adapted for the purpose.

In spite of Admiral Dewey's dispatch confirming the exclusive news of the Associated Press as to the conduct of the German warship at Subic Bay, a section of the German press still profess to disbelieve the Irene incident.

The "Cologne Gazette" says: "The story was got up by the Associated Press with the deliberate purpose of producing enmity between Germany and America."

The Prussian frontier officials have been ordered to prevent the importation of American pork lacking the

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