Associated Press Dispatches.

Daily Press

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION

VOL III, NO. 168. NEWPORT NEWS, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898. PRICE SINGLE COPY, TWO CENTS ONE WEEK, TEN CENTS.

MR. HUNTINGTON HERE

His Special Train Arrives at Midnight.

ON BOARD ASLEEP

Founder of Newport News Not to be Seen by a Reporter. Significance Attached to the Visit.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington, founder of Newport News and principal owner of the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, is in the city.

The multi-millionaire came unheralded, arriving here on a special train from New York at midnight. The train pulled into the station and switched Mr. Huntington's two private cars on the side track, where he spent the night. Not a light flickered in the cars, Mr. Huntington, his private secretary, Mr. Mills, and those who accompanied the mollionaire on the trip having retired.

How long Mr. Huntington will remain in the city is not known. His cars will be moved up to the shipyard this morning, where he will spend the day. Considerable significance is attached to Mr. Huntington's visit. It is said that an important deal is on foot, probably with Sir William Armstrong, of London, for the establishment in this city of an immense ordnance plant to be operated in conjunction with the shipyard.

Mr. Huntington's visit was not unexpected, as it was reported from time to time for the last two months that he contemplated making the trip to Newport News.

WILL TAKE UP MINES.

Order Issued by the War Department to Engineers.

In compliance with the determination of the cabinet to order the removal of the submarine mines sunk in the harbors and rivers before the war, General Wilson, chief of engineers, has addressdressed the following letter to all engineer officers under whose jurisdiction these works of defense rest:

"The secretary of war has ordered that whatever the interests of commerce shall so demand the submarine mines now placed in various rivers and harbors along the Atlatntic, Gulf and Pacific coasts shall be removed or exploded.

"You are authorized to remove or explode, as, in your judgment, will be best for the interests of the service wherever the interests of commerce so demand, and submarine mines in the various rivers and harbors under your charge.

"It is intended that the cables, junction boxes, anchors, casemate appliances, &c., shall remain in position and that you shall have ready at each harbor the necessary mine cases, explosives, &c., so that mines to replace those removed can be laid immediately upon receipt of telegraphic instructions. In removing the mines and withdrawing the charge, the utmost care must be observed, as it possible that the friction arising from unscrewing the plug might cause an explosion.

"Should you deem it best in the interests of the service to explode the mines in position, you are authorized to do so whenever you have on hand sufficient materials to immediately replace them.

"In firing the mines you are requested to personally superintend the operation and to carefully observe the result in each case, so that the information gained, which will be of great value in future operations, may be carefully collated in the interest of science of war. You will please notify by telegraph the chief of engineers and the division engineer of your division whenever you are ready to explode the mines, so that they may have the opportunity of being present should their other important public duties permit.

"In all this work you are requested to use the utmost care; to see that the harbor or river in the vicinity of the mines you propose to explode is absolutely clear of vessels when the explosion takes place, and to be more than careful in every possible point in case it is your intention to take up the mines and remove the charges.

"The views of the torpedo board in reference to removing the charges have been requested and will be communicated to you.

"Wherever the mines now placed do not in any way interfere with commerce they need not be removed."

This means that those mines in Hampton Roads which are dangerous to navigation will be exploded in a short time.

ATTORNEY STURGIS INDICTED.

A Special Grand Sury Returns Five True Bills Against Him.

The special grand jury summoned yesterday by Judge T. J. Barham, of the Corporation Court, brought in five true bills of indictment against L. M. Sturgis, the attorney who was arrested in Philadelphia several weeks ago. Among the indictments against Sturgis is one for forgery.

As yet the time for hearing Sturgis' case has not been fixed, but he will probably be given a hearing at this term of court.

Mrs. J. W. Messic Dead.

A telegram received from Baltimore last night announced the death there of Mrs. Messic, wife of Mr. J. W. Messic, of this city, which occurred at Johns Hopkins Hospital last evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Messic had been suffering from consumption for some time and she was taken to the hosptial by her husband, where it was thought she might improve in health. She is survived by her husband and several small children. The remains will probably arrive here today.

CRISTOBAL COLON'S GUNS.

LONDON, July 15.—A special to the Times from Rome, in reference to the remark attributed to Admiral Cercera that the Cristobal Colon's big guns were in Italy, meaning that they had never been delivered with the cruiser on her sale to Spain, says:

"Il Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, publishes letters showing that the 254 millimeter Armstrong guns intended for the Colon are actually now in Italy, they having been refused by representatives of the Spanish government as defective and Honoria guns intended to replace them were never mounted Hence the Colon really had no guns capable of piercing the armor of ships like the Iowa, Indiana and New York.'

S. A. Kent has given to his native town of Suffield, Conn., a $25,000 library building as a memorial to his parents.

DOVER ASSOCIATION ADJOURNS.

115th Annual Session Closed Yesterday Afternoon.

The Dover Association completed its work and adjourned yesterday.

Many of the delegates and visitors returned to their homes Wednesday afternoon, and the majority of those composing the large audience were residents of this city. All through the convention the best of order has been observed, in fact, as Moderator Hutson said in his closing remarks yesterday afternoon, the order has been perfect and in no instance has it been necessary to refer in any way to disorder, as none existed.

The third day's session was opened with devotional exercises which were conducted by Rev. A. D. Southan, of Warwick county. The business of the day was taken up at 9:30 o'clock when the moderator called for miscellaneous business.

W. H. Tharp, president of the Southwest Virginia Institute, the Baptist college for ladies, located at Bristol, was introduced and presented the claims of the institute.

J. K. Fussell, chairman of the committee appointed to examine the books of the treasurer, reported that the committee found the accounts of that officer correct, all disbursements being sustained by proper vouchers.

Rev. R. H. Bowden, of West Point, chairman of the committee appointed last year to consider and report at this session on the advisability of dividing the Dover Association or reducing the number of delegates, submitted the committee's report, which recommended that the association be allowed to remain as at present, it being deemed inexpedient at this time to carry into effect either suggestion. It was recommended that in the future instead of confining itself to the stronger country churches that the association meet once in every three years with some of the Richmond churches. The report of the committee, with its recommendations, was adopted.

Secretary Ryland offered a motion eliminating from the by-laws of the association the section providing for the reading of the constitution and by-laws at each meeting. The motion was discussed at length by Rev. J. R. Garlick, Rev. J. R. Harrison, Rev. I. M. Mercer and Mr. Joslah Ryland. The motion was, on motion of Dr. Mercer, laid on the table.

Dr. J. R. Garlick nominated Rev. Dr. W. R. L. Smith, of Richmond, to represent the Dover Association at the next session of the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets at Louisville, Ky., next year. At the request of Dr. Smith his name was withdrawn and Rev. C. C. Cox nominated Rev. A. T. Howell, of Charles City, who was elected.

Dr. Mercer called attention to the aims and objects of the Ministerial Relief and Beneficial Association of Tidewater Virginia which was organized recently.

Rev. Walter Sydnor read the report of the committee on the State of the Churches. The report shows that 56 letters were received from which the following statistics for the year were culled:

Number of baptisms, 536; total membership, 14,788, an increase of 634 over last year; number of churches contributing to all the boards, 44; total contributions for all purposes, $96,365, an increase of $329.78 over last year.

Dr. J. O. Kirk read the report of the committee on obituary, reporting only one death during the association year, that of Rev. W. T. Jolly, of Richmond.

The moderator announced the following standing committees:

Education—Rev. H. L. Quarles, Rev. George W. Clark and Rev. John J. Hurt.

Sunday School and Bible Board—Rev. A. T. Howell, Rev. J. W. Reynolds and Rev. W. H. Barnes.

State Missions—Rev. E. S. Boyles, Rev. J. O. Sales and Rev. Thomas J. MacKay.

Home Missions—Rev. W. W. Reynolds, Rev. E. T. Paulson and Rev. R. B. Collier.

Foreign Missions—Rev. W. R. L. Smith, Rev. M. Ashby Jones and Rev. H. T. Allison.

Minister's Relief Fund— Dr. George R. Steel, J. H. Scrimminger and W. C. Smith.

State of the Churches—Rev. J. B. Hutson, ex-officio; Rev. C. H. Ryland, Rev. R. H. Pitt, Rev. R. H. Bowden and J. T. Montgomery.

Baptist Orphanage—Rev. C. E. Stuart, J. L. Southerland, Jr., H. C. Taylor.

The closing prayer of the association was offered by Rev. Dr. J. R. Garlick.

Resolutions expressing gratitude for the warm hospitality extended, the grace and patience of the presiding officer and the various kindnesses and privileges extended the delegates and visitors were adopted.

The association adjourned at 12:45, after singing "Bless Be the Tie that Binds."

ROW IN A RESTAURANT.

An Artilleryman Hurls Three Men Into the Street.

There was a disturbance in Mr. Jordan's restaurant, the Imperial, at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street, this morning at 1 o'clock.

A squad of men from Battery A, who had been to Old Point, went to the restaurant some time after 12 o'clock for lunch. While sitting at the table H. Weiss and two other Austrians came in. They had been drinking, and Weiss, it is said interfered with the artillerymen, and they advised him to let them alone, but it seems he persisted. Mr. Jordan endeavored to quiet Weiss and sent for a patrolman, but an officer could not be found. The disturbance continued till one of the artillerymen, a large man, picked up Weiss and another man and hurled them both out of the door on the sidewalk. There was another man left, and the soldier shoved him out, too. Weiss insisted on going back to renew hostilities, but his companions restrained him. It was evident that the artillerymen did not wish to create a disturbance, for they left the restaurant and went across the street to avoid further trouble. After they had gone up the street some distance Weiss broke loose from his companions and started after the man who had hurled him out into the street, but before he reached him he was caught. Weiss and his companions returned to the restaurant. In the meantime Mr. Jordan had several men running around hunting a policeman. Councilman R. J. Mackey, who happened to be passing, blew his police whistle, but there was no response. Mr. Jordan then sent for C. & O. Detective Heck, but before that gentleman could dress and get to the restaurant Weiss' companions had succeeded in taking him away. Weiss' face was badly brused and he bled profusely. Later Patrolman Velines, who had been quelling a row on Twenty-third street, apepared and summoned the men to the Police Court.

Put money in thy purse by taking on the Globe clearing sale of clothing. july1-tf

The new lot of fever preventive water filters have arrived at Adams' Adams' Racket Store. juli-1-tf

WOUNDED IN BATTLE

Another Transport Arrives from Santiago.

RESOLUTE IN PORT

Supply Ship Comes from Cuba for Coal. How Cervera Was Defeated by Commodore Schley. A Corporal's Experience.

The transport Breakwater arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 146 wounded and sick soldiers. Hundreds of people stood on the pier and watched the vessel steam slowly up to the dock, and a few minutes after the Breakwater was moored the work of transferring the soldiers to the wharf was commenced. The scenes witnessed Wednesday when the City of Washington arrived were re-enacted. It was a reproduction of the same drama of pathos and enthusiasm in which sobs and cheers were mingled. Men who had been wounded while fighting under a tropical sun to liberate an oppressed people were carried from the Breakwater on stretchers, some groaning on account of excruciating pain, while others were singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The soldiers were placed in the hospital tents, where their wounds were redressed and a change of clothing placed on them. Some of the men are seriously wounded, but the surgeons believe that, with probably a few exceptions, all of them will recover. It was impossible to get a list of the wounded and sick, as the surgeon in charge has not completed it.

The men who came yesterday are in better condition than those who arrived on the City of Washington. But four or five litters were required in the work of debarking them. It is said that the chances of recovery are against two or three, but their lives are not despaired of by any means. Major De Witt and his corps of accomplished assistants, like Dr. Hornbrook, have "doctors' saws and whittles of a' dimensions, shapes and mettles, a' kinds o' boxes, mugs an' bottles," and like that able physician, to whom Burns gave fame, they will give grim death a warm reception. Only half a dozen officers of all ranks came up on the Breakwater.

Many of the newcomers are Michigan volunteers belonging to General Duffield's comamnd, which sailed from Old Point about three weeks ago on the auxiliary cruiser Yale and reached Cuba in the nick of time to take part in the fighting. The others are regulars and colored cavalrymen, with here and there a wounded Cuban. With the exception of those dangerously ill the men are taken to the field hospital, which has become as comfortable and cosy a place as one could wish for. Not so many boyish faces were noticed yesterday as on the previous day, and the soldiers were better clad. But few showed wounds which will give the hospital surgeons trouble and there is no reason to doubt that nearly all will be will enough to return to their commands in a few weeks. They tell the same story of hardship and suffering while beating their way through tropical jungles in the face of the enemy's deadly fire and enter the same complaint against the government as their comrades who preceded them on Wednesday. All insist had they been provided with smokeless powder their loss would have been much less.

High praise is given to the Seventy-first New York, whose furious fighting and fearless assaults upon the Spanish ranks caused the enemy to regard them as men possessed of more than human powers of endurance. With everything against them, they faced the hail of death poured from the muzzles of Mauser rifles as if they were engaged in a sham battle instead of a frignful contest in which their wounded and bleeding comrades were dropping and dying all around them. Hour after hour they pushed their way through the matted and tangled undergrowth, with the scorching rays of the tropical sun falling upon them in the early part of the day and the rain descending in torrents in the afternoon and when night came and they lay down to rest in their dripping clothes, they had planted the Star Spangled Banner well on toward the Spanish stronghold.

Nothing was known by the men of the existence of yellow fever in the camps around Santiago when the Breakwater left. They had been told, however, that malarial fever had broken out and that there were a number of serious cases of the disease. The probability is that the real nature of the malady was concealed from them. But be that as it may, there need be no apprehension of a visit by Yellow Jack to Old Point. No vessel is allowed to sail until the doctors are absolutely certain that no dangerous contagious disease exists on board. A moment's thought will convince the reader that the government would not endanger the lives of the 2,000 men at Fort Monroe by failing to keep a sharp lookout for the deadly tropical scourge. Besides it would be the height of nonsense to permit a ship suspected of having yellow fever aboard to put to sea for the reason that scores would perish before she could reach a port of refuge.

The wounded and sick brought by the City of Washington are doing well. None has died. At the hospital headquarters yesterday the Rev. Dr. Freeland told the Daily Press correspondent that the unfortunate inmates of the institution were doing splendidly. The life of a negro who was shot in half a dozen places was at one time almost despaired of, but yesterday morning he was very much better and Dr. Freeland said that he would recover.

Among the arrivals on the Breakwater was a fourteen-year-old boy from Fort Snell, Minn., who accompanied his father and brother to Cuba. He saw the fighting ashore and witnessed the race for Cervera's fleet. The little fellow's name is James Moore. His father and brother, whom he has not seen since the first day's fighting, are members of the United States troops.

The Olivette, with 300 sick and wounded, among whom, it is said, are a number of Spanish soldiers, is expected at Old Point today.

Among those who came on the Breakwater was Colonel Mills. His wife was at the wharf to receive him. The valiant colonel was shot in the head during the first day's engagement. The ball entered his right eye and ploughed its way just under the skull to a point above the ear, where it made its exit. Colonel Mills will recover. Among the nurses at Fort Monroe are the Misses Evans, daughters of "Fighting Bob" Evans, commander of the battleship Iowa.

Some of the officers who accompanied the wounded soldiers on the trip north give interesting accounts of the fighting around Santiago.

"I was standing near Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish," said a corporal to the Daily Press reporter last night, "and saw them shot down. They were with the Rough Riders and ran into an ambuscade, though they had been warned of the danger. Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish were shot while leading a charge. If it had not been for the negro cavalry the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. I am not a negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's Rangers and I was born in the South, but the negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when General Shafter will give them credit for their bravery.

"Are the Rough Riders fighters?

"Those fellows never know when they are licked, and there are no braver men in the regiment than Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt."

The corporal was in the fight at El Caney and is a regular. In speaking of it he said:

"That was the hottest fight I ever expect to see. When we made the charge the Spaniards rained Mauser bullets at us, mowing down men like blades of grass.

"'To the rear!' our officers shouted; but our men shouted:

"'To h—l with the rear! To the front!'

"The officers went to the rear, but we stayed at the front. Our company was then in command of the second sergeant, the other officers having left us, and yet I see those officers have been recommended for promotion."

The corporal said that after a hard fight he went through the clothes of a number of dead Spaniards.

"I was looking for coin," he said, "but only got forty cents. Afteryards I heard they had been paid off in cigarettes."

The supply ship Resolute, in command of Captain J. G. Eaton, arrived here yesterday from Santiago. On the morning Admiral Cervera made the daring attempt to escape from the Cuban harbor, the Resolute was lying at the entrance and was the first ship to get the signal that the Spanish ships were making for the sea. "We were sitting in the forecastle smoking," said a gunner's mate, "and I saw smoke curling above the hills. We gave the alarm and in a few minutes the Maria Teresa was coming down the channel at full speed. The Iowa was the first to respond. She sent two 13-inch shells straight at the Spaniard, and for the next hour there was h—l around there. Admiral Sampson was fifteen miles away holding a conference with General Shafter and we put out at full speed to notify him."

The remainder of the story is best told by Ensign Frank H. Silvers, of the Resolute. He said:

"When the Maria Teresa was first seen coming out of the harbor, owing to the distance it was thought to be a tug boat, but almost instantly two reports in rapid succession from the Iowa's 13-inch guns told the story. The men made a run for the hatchways and went down like rats. In a short time awnings were down, the ships made fast from stem to stern, decks cleared for action and every gun manned properly. The Spanish ships came out gamely and the fore guns of the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya were spitting fire like the eyes of serpents, as they came from between the deep cliffs of the narrow channel.

"The first shot fired from the Maria Teresa went high of its mark, cleared the Indiana, and fell within twenty feet of the starboard quarter of the Resolute, which, having on a full cargo of ammunition and carrying no guns, immediately crowded on all steam eastward, to get out of range of the guns. A heavy fire was directed toward the Resolute, as over twenty shots fell within forty feet of her, eight of which were 11-inch shells from the Vizcaya. However, fortune seemed to favor her, and with a fleet pair of heels, and the bone in her teeth, she showed a clear wake, and was soon out of danger.

"The Iowa was the first to go into the fight, closely followed by the other vessels. A terrific fire was centered on the Brooklyn from the very start, the Maria Teresa apparently centering all her energies in that direction and attempted to ram her. However, they did not get closer than three hundred yards, when she was compelled to run for the shore, beaching herself before sinking. As soon as the battle was over the Resolute came up and took 650 prisoners from aboard the Cristobal Colon, which was beached, and afterwards put them aboard the St. Louis and Harvard at Guantanamo Bay."

The Resolute will take on 500 tons of coal, after which she will either go to the Norfolk navy yard or to Portsmouth, N. H., to have more guns mounted on her decks. She now carries two 3-pounders. The Resolute was formerly the Yorktown, of the Old Dominion Line.

Forty colored recruits for the United States cavalry left Newport News yesterday morning for Atlanta, Ga., where the colored troops are mobilizing.

These men were recruited by Captain Girard, U. S. A., who has been in the city for the past few days enlisting colored cavalrymen. He has been assisted by two colored sergeants for the United States cavalry.

Newport News is considered a fine field for colored enlistment and the men who left today were all able-bodied.

BRIEFS.

Percy Sutton, who lives with his parents on Twenty-seventh street between Lafayette and Virginia avenues, was slightly injured yesterday morning in front of his home by being knocked down and run over by a horse being driven by Mr. W. L. Powell.

Lieutenant Hillyer, recruiting officer for the Fourth Regiment, Virginia volunteers, sent ten more men to Jacksonville Wednesday for Company C, Huntington Rifles.

Attorney R. M. Lett left last evening for Elkton, Va., where he will spend a week with Justice J. D. G. Brown.

Miss Virginia Wallace left yesterday afternoon for her hom at Longdale, Va. She has been the guest of Miss Anna Wallact on Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. Zeleck Klasky, of Kingston, N. Y., is the guest of his uncle, Mr. Angel Klaskey, on Twenty-sixth street.

Professor White, of this city, has undertaken to organize a band for the Fourth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers. He has enrolled a number of players, but requires many more. Should he succeed he will be designated as leader of the organization.

Ladies' tan shoes 79 cents at McComb, Hughes & Co., 252 Twenty-eighth stret jy 8-tf.

Herings Compound Syrup Blackberry Root

The great cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Cholera Infantum. Save your child's life. You can, and yours, too, from these dreaded diseases. Try it. At all the drug stores, 25c. jn25-eod-1m.

Organdies, dimities, etc., that were 12 1-2 and 15 cents, now 7 1-2 cents at McComb, Hughes & Co.'s, 252 Twenty-eighth street. jy 8-tf.

UNDER A MANGO TREE

American Generals Meet the Spanish Commander.

TERMS OF SURRENDER

Offer Made to Send the Enemy Home Provided They Left Their Side Arms and Fortifications in Tact.

GENERAL WHELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 13, 4 P. M., VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 14.—1:30 P. M.—White flags still flutter over the opposing lines. The truce has been extended until tomorrow noon and negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago. Both sides have yielded somewhat. General Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance, and the American commander, General Shafter, is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed to impose upon the enemy.

It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender which General Toral had refused on Sunday, but offered, as an alternative proposition, to accept the capitulation of the enemy and transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind and he to accept their parole. It was this proposition which General Toral declined yesterday.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who got no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff rode out to the front shortly after 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to, and at about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmore, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Moss, rode up, passed over entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff, under a spreading mango tree at the bottom of the valley about half a mile between the lines. The interview that followed lasted an hour. The situation was placed frankly before General Toral and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago province. The only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish general, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court martialed and shot. His government, he said, granted him permission to evacuate Santiago, that was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up and that he was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," he said; "and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

General Toral is a man of 60 years of age, with a strong rugged face and fine soldiery bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

In the course of an interview General Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that shells from the guns from the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen of the soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information when General Miles gallantly inquired after General Linares' wound, that the latter would probably necessitate the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

General Miles, at the interview did not attempt to assume the direction of the negotiations, but as general of the United States army he vouched for the conditions General Shafter offered.

Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at General Wheeler's headquarters.

Generals Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs had ridden around from the extreme right to see General Miles. It was a notable group, gathered under the protecting awning of General Wheeler's tent.

General Miles in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulders, and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the center of the party.

On the right of General Miles sat General Shafter, and on his left was General Garcia in mud-spotted white uniform, with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban General wore a large weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver mounted machete. General Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep bullet scar in his forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of General Miles.

General Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature and in a brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aides de camp of the four generals.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had came to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present. The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps and at the conclusion of the conference, luncheon was served. It consisted of beans, hard tack and coffee. After this meal, General Miles, General Shafter and General Garcia, with their staffs rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that General Toral was securely wedged in and that escape was impossible, but owing to delays and the incidental loss of life, which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease, and above all, the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow General Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give us a military and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes and would allow the immediately embarkation of the bulk of our army for the Porto Rico campaign.

The rain now falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact, our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges were carried away this afternoon after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell. The Aguadores river is impassable, the water, shoulder deep, is running like a small Niagara. A mule ambulance filled with refugees to Caney which attempted to cross the river, were carried 200 yards down the stream, where the pasengers were rescued with difficulty.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is one of those who believe the army is threatened with great disaster, unless General Toral and his troops are allowed to depart. The situation has been communicated to Washington and it is considered probable that the conditions imposed in the American propositions for surrender will be modified.

Two of General Randolph's batteries reached the front today and were posted in the center of General Lawton's division, on the extreme right, where they command the town beyond our lines and over the churches, hospitals, and other public buildings flying the Red Cross flag at the eastern edge of the city.

The belief is common among officers that the end is close at hand, and that Santiago will be ours before next Monday without further fighting. Already the movements of the army for the future as outlined are based on the fall of the city. The plans of the generals are not to allow our troops to enter the city except a garrison of immunes which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but, owing to the poverty of their equipments, this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malarial and other fevers, to some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

General Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is suffering from fever.

General Miles was received with great enthusiasm all along the lines, and was greeted with cheers on all sides. The general expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position, and at the character of the work's thrown up. He complimented many of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press General Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the lines of hills on which our centre rests. He added that there was no prouder page in our military annals than that written on July 1.

In conclusion General Miles remarked that he felt satisfied from General Toral's manner and words that he was anxious to surrender.

DISPATCH FROM MILES.

He Tells of the Surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has received the folelwing dispatch from General Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:

Playa del Este, July 14.

To Secretary of War, Washington:

Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES,
Major General of the Army.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

The Doomed Spanish City Succumbs at 3:06 Yesterday Afternoon.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Santiago surrendered at three" is the significant official announcement that reached the President at 3:06 this afternoon. It came in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in the most brief and concise form of any of the numerous dispatches laid before the President during the day. The dispatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is fifty-five minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2:30. A few minutes after this message had come to the President the following was received by Chief Signal Service Office Greely:

Playa del Este, July 14.

"General Greely, Washington:

"Santiago has surrendered.

(Signed.) "JONES."

THE TROOPS AT CHARLESTON.

(By Telegraph.)

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Late Wednesday night Gen. Wilson received orders not to embark the troops under his command here for Santiago. Much of the baggage of the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments had been loaded and all of this had to come off the ships. This afternoon General Wilson went out to Summerville to inspect a camping ground there, but the water supply did not suit him. At headquarters everyone is entirely at sea as to what is to be done with the troops here now that Santiago has fallen. The chances are that they will be quartered in this city for some time to come.

Do you know that clothing is now being sold at half value in the clearing sale now in progress at the Globe. jy1-tf.

Remember the Globe clearing sale of clothing. july1-tf

Men's fine cassimere suits, worth $9, for $4.98 at McComb, Hughes & Co.'s jy 8-tf.

Big half-price sale of men's pants at McComb, Hughes & Co., 252 Twenty-eighth street. jy8-tf.

One hundred pairs boys' pants, sizes 3 to 14, worth 50 and 75 cents for 39 cents at McComb, Hughes & Co.'s july 1-tf.

One hundred pairs Ladies' fine oxfords, worth $1 and $1.25, 77 cents at McComb, Hughes & Co.'s. jy8-tf.

PORTO RICO NEXT

Other Spanish Possessions to Be Attacked.

GIVES UP 5,000 MILES

That Much Territory Surrendered to General Shafter by General Toral Yesterday. Two Hundred and Fifty Americans Killed.

(By Telegraph.)

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. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native country 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 sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly 1,000 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 had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor, and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana." The secretary was in excellent spirits. He has been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of 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 into unnecessary contact with the new troops in view of the danger of spreading the contagion. The sick soldiers will be pursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

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 25,000 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 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 dispatching Shafter's expedition it is expected will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair. There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the government has devised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago by carrying them on these transports. That 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 that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to sue for peace, and 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 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 Aseraderos, about fifteen miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs due north about twenty-five miles to Palmo Sorina. 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 turns abruptly to the northeast at Palmo and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua on the coast. The extreme length of the surrendered tract is about 110 miles and the extreme width about fifty miles, tapering to a less width and making in all about 5,000 square 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. H. J. Allen, of Kansas City, who has just come from Santiago, was with Secretary Alger during the afternoon and gave him some interesting details of 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 body of troops, and in his opinion there was not a point in this sweep of country suitable as a base of operations for an army. Except the Spanish force at Santiago numbering about 10,000 Mr. Allen says there are no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone, as it has been overrun with Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Mr. Allen says the Spanish garrisons do not exceed 6,000 men. This he says, is General Garcia's estimate. Mr. Allen left Santiago on 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

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