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THE WAR TARIFF.

**The President Extends It
to City of Santi-
ago de Cuba.**

Conference Held at Washington

**On the War Situation--The Plan For the
Invasion of Porto Rico Completed
in General Features.**

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING NEWS.]

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WASHINGTON, July 18.—The president has signed the war tariff for Santiago and it takes effect tomorrow. It adopts in general the privileged rates now granted Spain there, and makes that tariff uniform for all countries, including the United States.

The president held a conference on the war situation with Secretaries Day, Long and Alger, Adjutant Corbin and several others. The plans for the invasion of Porto Rico were completed in general.

NEWS AT MADRID

**Almost No Intelligence from
Spanish Sources.**

SANTIAGO'S FALL UNCERTAIN

Cabinet Ministers Maintain a Reticence Concerning Reasonable Peace Conditions.

If the Washington Government restricts itself to the single object of Cuban independence, Spain is willing for peace. Strict censorship is put on the press. News from Manila reports everything quiet—bread riots in Spain.

London, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The public here is in a painful state of uncertainty regarding Santiago. The American dispatches are contradictory, and there is almost no information from Spanish sources. It is suggested that the delay is due to the fact that the cabinet communicates with General Toral only through Captain General Blanco, but this explanation is unsatisfactory."

"One thing is tolerably certain, and it augurs ill for the speedy conclusion of peace. The cabinet at Washington seems more exacting about conditions than General Shafter, and this is regarded as indicating anything but a conciliatory disposition on the part of President McKinley at a critical moment, when a little generosity might turn the scale in favor of a peaceful solution and when the local negotiations between the two generals at Santiago might develop into large negotiations between the two governments."

Ministers Are Reticent.
"It is impossible, owing to their reserve, to say what the ministers here regard as reasonable conditions, but I observe among their private friends an idea worth mentioning. In any peace negotiations, say these, the point of departure ought to be the public avowed object of the war on the part of the United States, namely, the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule. If President McKinley restricts himself to that object, there will be no serious difficulty in coming to an agreement, because Spanish public opinion, official and unofficial, has come to recognize that Spanish rule in Cuba cannot be re-established. If, on the other hand, a war undertaken for the specific purpose of liberating Cuba develops into a war of ruthless conquest and annexation, the Spanish government and people will defend themselves to the utmost. This seems to me at the present moment the dominant note of public opinion."

Press Under a Censorship.
A special dispatch from Madrid says the appearance there Friday night of several newspapers with blank columns representing portions of news suppressed by the censor caused a sensation. The following day, however, Lieutenant General J. Chinchilla, military governor of the city, had interviews with the leading editors and managers, and discussed the situation. He expressed a desire to apply the new regulations with the least possible rigor, but the result is that a bitter feeling prevails and, as one effect of the censorship, the papers insinuate that they know more than they dare assert. El Nacional suggests that the entire press should cease to appear until the censorship is abolished. El Liberal significantly reminds the government that the last time the newspapers appeared with blank spaces was the eve of the September revolution, when the revolutionists were headed by Senor Sa-

DOUBTS VANISH.

**Possession of Santiago Al-
lays Much Anxiety.**

TREACHERY WAS FEARED.

**General Toral's Contentions Turn Out
To Have Been for Only
Minor Changes.**

Complete Confidence Expressed That General Shafter is Now Master of the Situation—Fallen City's New Military Governor—Cervera Attends Church—Rush Preparation to Dispatch Watson's Western Squadron—Outlying Garrisons.

"Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national airs. Light battery fired salute twenty-one guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

"W. R. SHAFTER,
Major General."

Washington, July 19.—The sweeping extent of the victory at Santiago and the complete success of the first military expedition to foreign territory since the conquest of Mexico was never fully appreciated until Sunday. General Shafter's message, dispatched at noon from the heart of the fallen city, announced that the American flag was flying over the municipal buildings, with a squadron of American cavalry



OUR NEW TERRITORY.
[Country surrendered indicated by dark portion.]

and a regiment of infantry presenting arms, while a band played the American national airs and a light battery was firing the national salute of twenty-one guns. This dispatch was received at 4:30 in the afternoon.

At last the tense strain of anxiety which had depressed the authorities, who were unable to banish some lingering doubt that Spanish treachery might be disclosed at any stage of the vexatious delay, was relieved. Even the few who had not been able to suppress grave doubts as to the wisdom of certain so-called "conditions" which had been granted to the Spanish commander, changed their minds when they read of General Shafter's impressive conviction that 5,000 good American lives would have been the cost of carrying the city by assault.

Toral's Conditions Were Easy.

It appears that General Toral's insistence upon the insertion of several pleasant-sounding expressions in the formal terms of "capitulation" contemplated no practical disadvantage to the Americans, and that General Shafter, by the exercise of diplomacy, actually achieved Santiago's "unconditional surrender." In addition he secured nearly half of the largest province of Cuba, with all its ports and garrisons, against which he was not required to strike a blow.

Every word in his dispatch added to the exultation of the administration. The comprehensiveness of his report removed all doubts. The last remnant of the naval force in the harbor had come into his possession. The mine field, which had so effectively kept out the American squadron, was rapidly being taken up. The Spanish troops were promptly laying down their arms, and General Toral and all his forces were prisoners. Above all in the minds of most of the officials was Shafter's reference to the astonishingly healthy condition of the place and the comparative absence of the dreaded yellow scourge.

Shafter Master of the Situation.

All solicitude for General Shafter's ability to meet any contingency that might hereafter appear at Santiago has disappeared, and confidence now exists that he is master of the situation and that under his direction the improvement of all conditions will be swift. Under the circumstances, considering that the government at Madrid was fully consulted and gave its unqualified approval to the surrender, the belief is growing that the end of the war is plainly in sight, and it would surprise no one if a direct request came at any moment for an armistice to per-

mit a discussion of propositions for a treaty to end the war. Although the garrisons at Guantanamo, Baracoa and other points in the surrendered territory have not yet been mentioned specifically in General Shafter's dispatch, it is believed they will promptly deliver themselves at Santiago.

Fever Cases at Santiago.
Washington, July 19.—Official advices from Santiago place the entire number of fever cases at 300 or less. The surgeon general considers the situation less serious than feared.

SANTIAGO'S GOVERNOR IS CHOSEN.
General Chambers McKibbin, Temporary Appointee, a Famous Warrior.

Washington, July 19.—General Chambers McKibbin, who has been appointed temporary military governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well-known Pennsylvania family. He was born in Chambersburg, not far from the famous Gettysburg battlefield. Early in the civil war he enlisted as a private in the regular army, and almost immediately afterward was appointed a second lieutenant in the Fourteenth infantry. His first promotion was given him June 10, 1864, when he was made a first lieutenant. Aug. 18 of the same year he was given a brevet commission as captain for gallant services in the battle of North Anna river, Virginia, and during the operations on the Weldon railroad. At the conclusion of the war McKibbin chose to remain in the army. Jan. 5, 1867, he was promoted to be a captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry, and May 1, 1868, lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry.

Captain William McKettrick, who had the honor to raise the stars and stripes over the palace in Santiago, is an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Shafter. May 12 he was appointed by the president to be an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, and was assigned soon afterward to the Fifth army corps, now under Shafter's command in Cuba. He is a resident of California.

WATSON'S SQUADRON.

Preparations Being Made So He Can Sail at End of the Week.

Washington, July 19.—The plans for sending Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain have reached a point where naval officials are considering the exact day of departure, and it is said that positive orders have been given that preparations must be brought to a close at once, with a view to having everything in readiness by the end of this week. Two of the colliers which are to accompany the expedition are at Norfolk for the purpose of putting light batteries on them. The officer in charge of the work estimated that it would take two weeks more to get these batteries together and have them mounted.

This meant delay and an order has been given that the work be completed this week, or else that the colliers go without their light batteries. The same view is taken as to the condition of the ships. The fleet officers would like to have the ships' bottoms scraped and considerable overhauling done. But this means delay, and the disposition here is to have the cleaning and repairing done as well as possible by the men on the ships so that everything will be in readiness by the end of the week or soon thereafter.

PRISONERS ATTEND CHURCH.

Admiral Cervera and Officers Offer Up Thanks at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., July 19.—Admiral Cervera's first Sabbath on land since his disastrous dash from Santiago harbor on July 3 was spent here in offering up solemn thanks for his delivery from the fate that met so many of his men during the conflict with Sampson's fleet. Together with his officers now at the naval academy as prisoners of war the admiral attended divine services at St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. He did this in the presence of an assemblage of curiosity seekers that taxed to the utmost the capacity of the spacious edifice. Hundreds of curiosity seekers came from Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere by rail and by water in the hope of getting a peep at Admiral Cervera and the men who fought and lost in the great naval fight off Santiago.

Admiral Cervera has positively declined to grant any newspaper interviews. He has written a note, stating that while he appreciates the honor of being asked his views, still he must decline to be interviewed. Some of the Spanish officers thought they could mail their letters without censorship, and a number were dropped into the city boxes. They were returned to the academy authorities for inspection.

Klondike's Output of Gold.

San Francisco, July 19.—The Klondike miners who have returned to civilization on the steamer St. Paul place the total output of the district surrounding Dawson City at about \$10,000,000 a season. This is considerably less than previous estimates. Prospecting is being extended in many directions from Dawson and there are indications of rich developments along the Indian river. There are about 26,000 people in Dawson City and nearly 3,000 on El Dorado creek.

Immense Coal Deposit Discovered.

San Francisco, July 19.—A letter from St. Michaels, Alaska, says: "An immense deposit of coal has been discovered 400 miles up the Koyukuk, and a competent English authority pronounces it equal to the best anthracite of Pennsylvania."

Old Officers Re-elected.

Green Bay, Wis., July 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Keweenaw, Green Bay and Western railroad all the members of the board of directors and the old officers were re-elected.

Minister Rockhill's Wife Dead.

Athens, July 19.—Mrs. Rockhill, the wife of Mr. W. F. Rockhill, the United States minister to Greece, died of typhoid fever.

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