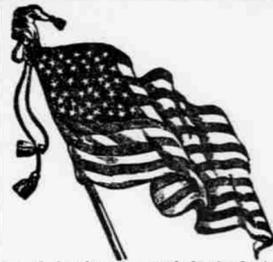




SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

Gen. Toral Profits by the Counsel of Generals Shafter and Wheeler at Wednesday's Conference.



Santiago Surrenders.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—The adjutant-general received the following from Playa:
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, WASHINGTON—Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Asseraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.
 W. B. SHAFTER,
 Major-General.

Announced by Adj.-Gen. Corbin.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—Adj.-Gen. Corbin announced that Santiago had surrendered soon after Gen. Shafter's dispatch was received, the telegram showing that the Spaniards had agreed to our terms. Only the details remained to be adjusted.

Forces Involved in the Capitulation.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Spanish forces involved in the capitulation at Santiago will not be taken back to Spain in American vessels unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and their crew. Secretary Alger had no hesitation in saying that he doubted if Spain wanted the prisoners brought back there, and said that if transported in our own vessels, and without some agreement with the Spanish representatives, Spain would not refrain from seizing them. It is a very knotty problem which will be tackled by the commissioners arranging the capitulation under the directions of the authorities here.

Gen. Shafter's Action Approved.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—The war department has notified Gen. Shafter that his plans are approved, so far as

Asked for the Appointment of a Commission to Arrange the Details of the Surrender.

Gen. Shafter Instructed to Use Discretion, But to Insist Upon Immediate Surrender or Fight.

The Surrender Finally Made on Condition that the United States Send the Spanish Troops Home to Spain.

The City of Santiago Placed in Possession of United States Troops Under Gen. Shafter at 3 p. m.

o'clock in the brief dispatch from Gen. Shafter. The president was the first to be acquainted with the action of the Spanish general, the dispatch making the announcement being sent direct to him in accordance with previous instructions. The president was alone in the private apartments of the White House conversing with Mrs. McKinley when the operator handed him the dispatch. He quickly read it aloud to Mrs. McKinley, and then immediately sent for Secretary Alger and Adj.-Gen. Corbin. Meantime, an instant after its receipt by the president, the dispatch was sent out and flashed to every quarter of the world. Secretary Alger and Gen. Corbin remained with the president scarcely a quarter of an hour discussing the agreement and terms to be arranged at the meeting of the commissioners at 2:30 o'clock, Santiago time.

president at 3:06 this afternoon. It came in a dispatch from a signal service officer 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 55 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 Officer Greely:
 "PLAYA—GEN. GREELY, WASHINGTON: Santiago has surrendered."
 [Signed.] "JONES."
 Dispatch from Gen. Miles—Shafter and His Army Entitled to Great Credit.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—The war de-

for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost unsurmountable obstacles which they encountered.

"A portion of the army had 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 presidents and yourself."
 [Signed.] "NELSON A. MILES,
 "Major-General."

Admiral Sampson Heard From.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Long received the following cablegram from Admiral Sampson, dated off Santiago, 2 p. m.: "Santiago surrendered."

Negotiating the Surrender.
 GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14, 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 to-morrow noon, and negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago are proceeding.

Both Sides Yielded Somewhat.
 Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance, and the American commander, Gen. Shafter, is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed to impose upon the enemy.

Did Not Repeat Sunday's Demand.
 It appears that on Monday Gen. Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender which Gen. Toral had refused on Sunday, but offered, as an alternative proposition, to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, to leave all their arms behind and be to accept their



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, U. S. A.
Commander of the Army of the United States Now in Possession of Santiago de Cuba.



GEN. DON JOSE TORAL Y VELASQUEZ.
The Commander of the Spanish Forces at Santiago Surrendered to Gen. Shafter.

they have been made known, and are the result of orders, including the shipment of the Spanish troops to Spain.

The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all eastern Cuba from Asseraderos to Sagua is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory in Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers, as these places are to the west of the surrendered zone.

The City Turned Over to the United States at Three O'clock.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The federal censor in New York, Mr. Grant Squires, stated at 3-15 p. m. that official announcement might be made that the surrender of Santiago had been verified, and at exactly three o'clock this afternoon the city was formally turned over to us.

Secretary Alger Gratified, But Takes a Conservative View.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Alger returned to the war department from the White House shortly before three o'clock. He expressed his gratification at the latest reports from Gen. Shafter, but apparently desired to take a conservative view of such grave importance that it must not be regarded as settled finally and absolutely until actually accomplished in its details, and said it yet remained to be known exactly what the terms of surrender were. He said he had telegraphed Gen. Shafter, inquiring as to the exact terms. So far as the transportation of Spanish troops back to Spain went, that, he said, was fully understood and entirely approved. In general, he regarded the situation as highly satisfactory.

The Official Announcement.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—The official announcement of the agreement of Gen. Toral was received about 2:30

The Exact Terms Not Quite Fully Understood.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Adj.-Gen. Corbin said soon after three o'clock that the exact terms of the surrender are not quite fully understood at this end of the line, and would be fully accepted until a further report had been received from Gen. Shafter giving all the details.

Gen. Corbin said that as understood here the surrender includes the entire province of Santiago and all the Spanish garrisons included within its limits. A telegram has been sent Gen. Shafter requesting details of the surrender, and final action has been deferred until receipt of an answer.

Santiago Surrendered at Three O'clock.
 WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Santiago surrendered at 3," is the significant official announcement that reached the

part had received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles, written apparently before the final surrender at Santiago at three o'clock.

"PLAYA, July 14.—SECRETARY OF WAR, WASHINGTON—BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 14.—Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall return to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangement for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit

parole. It was this proposition which Gen. Toral declined yesterday.

Decided to Hold a Personal Interview.
 This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with Gen. Toral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further than Gen. Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by Gen. Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before eight o'clock, under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to.

Met Between the Lines.
 At about nine o'clock Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Gilmore, Col. Morse, Capt. Wiley and Col. Maus rode up, passed over our intrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by Gen. Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted an hour.

Represented the Situation Frankly.
 The situation was placed frankly before Gen. 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. The 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 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.



CAPT. W. T. SAMPSON,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron United States Navy.

Gen. Toral realized his position. Without saying so in words, Gen. Miles said the tenor of Gen. Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hope longer.

A TYPICAL TROPICAL CITY.

Santiago, as Our Troops Found It, a Veritable Disease-Fostering Pest-Hole.

EVIDENCES OF BEAUTY STILL SEEN.

But Through War Everything is Now in a State of Dilapidation and Decay—Four Hospitals but No Sewage System—Cervera's Fleet Sacrificed to Popular Clamor.

SANTIAGO, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20.—Gen. Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the general's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwiker. They find that although there are at present but six cases of yellow fever in the city in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered **The Greatest Fever Breeding Centers** in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving it dirty and repellant, it is a veritable pest-hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat.

A Typical Tropical City.
 The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets and low, one-story dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed with startling colors, sky blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidences of past picturesque, but everything is now in a state of dilapidation and decay, and the city is but a shadow of its former self.

Absolute Ruins.
 The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and public squares, once green, with fountains playing in their center, are now utterly neglected. The iron fences are broken and rusted, while the fountains, on account of the dearth of the water supply, have long been dry.

Brief Visions of a Happy Past.
 But here and there, through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant-hued peuchianos and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of the happy past, long gone.

There is No Sewage System.
 The city drainage is all from the surface into the harbor and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarter around the ball ring to the northwest of the city, is the breeding center of malaria, typhoid and other low fevers.

There are Four Hospitals in the city, the civil hospital, presided over by the sisters of charity and the military, Mercedes and Conchas hospitals. In these four hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number considering the lack of food and long siege, but it must be remembered that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals, and when the notification of the proposed bombardment by our batteries was received, every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets.

Twenty Lepers, who were in the civil hospital, were turned into the streets, and they have been roaming about ever since. The largest number of patients are in the military hospital, where are 37 wounded Spanish officers and 431 wounded soldiers and sailors. In addition, there are hundreds of cases of malaria and dysentery and six cases of yellow fever.

Sacrificed His Fleet to the Popular Demand.

The sailors were wounded in the battles of July 1 and 2. They were disembarked from the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet in order to assist in resisting the attack of the American troops by land. These sailors say that when the Spanish fleet sailed out of the harbor half of the sailors and marines on board had been fighting and working in the trenches for 48 hours previously. Admiral Cervera, they also assert, sacrificed his fleet in obedience to the popular clamor, both in Spain and Cuba.

GUANTANAMO SURRENDERS.

Spanish Garrisons Haul Down Their Flags and Surrender to Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A special to the Evening Journal from Guantánamo, says: Caimanera and Guantánamo have surrendered and the Stars and Stripes will float over these places to-day. Four thousand Spanish soldiers have laid down their arms.

Eight hundred of the prisoners are ill. The gunboat Sandoval was among the prizes captured.

Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead sent in an officer to notify the Spaniards of the surrender of Santiago and give them four hours to haul down their flag. After some parleying the Spanish ensign came down.

THE PELAYO HAD TO BE TOWED

Something Wrong with Spain's Most Powerful Warship, the Pelayo—A Column of Smoke.

MARSEILLES, July 20.—A steamer reports sighting, on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her, and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

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Rather Antique.
 Gunn—I've just succeeded in perfecting an invention that will revolutionize modern warfare and make my fortune.
 Dunn—Indeed! What is the nature of your discovery?
 "A powder that's absolutely noiseless."
 "Eh-ave! That's old; women have been using it for centuries."—Chicago Evening News.

A Dilemma and the Way Out.
 There are thousands of Hay-Fever and Asthma sufferers who cannot resort to a change of climate during their annual attacks, either because of the expense or because duties at home will not permit their absence. They have to stay and suffer.

There are many, also, who are year by year finding that places heretofore exempt are becoming less and less so, and they must move on to find new locations where they can escape the Hay-Fever fumes.
 Now this is all wrong. When doctors tell you that Hay-Fever cannot be cured, they simply mean that they can not cure you. What is it that makes one man have Hay-Fever or Asthma and another escape entirely right by his side, exposed to the same pollen, same dust, same influences? The dust is not the cause; the pollen is not the cause; nasal growths are not the cause.

The disease is in the blood and nervous system, and it is the constitutional predisposition that gives power to the dust or pollen or other exciting influences, to awaken the disease and make one man suffer while another goes free.

Our constitutional treatment for Asthma and Hay-Fever is addressed to this predisposition, and by changing the constitution it eradicates the cause and cures to stay cured, taking out of a man that which makes him different from the man who has no disease, and giving a robust body strong and healthful. That these statements are correct, and that our treatment does just what we say, is testified to by thousands who have tried it and know whereof they speak. You can have the names and addresses if you wish them.

You cannot afford to neglect investigating this matter fully. Write to us for further information. Address: Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

Colored Philosophy.
 "You kin git yo' daily bread by prayin'," says Uncle Moses, "but de nightly chicken has to be hustled fo'."—Indianapolis Journal.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.
 A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Quality, price and advertising. And the greatest of these isn't either quality or price, although it takes a combination of all three to win.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
 Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

The woman who fails to say "because" has some other excuse.—Chicago News.



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 J. W. KASHING, 1211 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.



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