THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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SURRENDER IS SWEEPING

REVERSE TO THE SPANISH ARMS IN CUBA COMPLETE

DETAILS OF SURRENDER OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO

GEN. TORAL FINALLY ACCEDED TO ALL AMERICAN DEMANDS

Spanish Commander Shrewdly Plays for Delay by Announcing That He Was Merely a Subordinate, Executing the Wishes of His Superiors—Gen. Shafter Finally Wearied of the Ey-Play, Pronounced His Ultimatum, and Toral Yielded—Victory of American Forces Far More Sweeping Than at First Thought.

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SANTIAGO, July 14 (via Kingston, July 15).—The reverse to the Spanish arms in Eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with it all the eastern end of the island. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with Gen. Shafter this afternoon, at which Gen. Miles was present.

The victorious army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asseraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Las Palmas, Palmas Sorian, Alcantaza, to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered, and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

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

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

SPANIARDS FOUGHT STUBBORNLY.

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

It was at the personal interview held by Gen. Shafter with Gen. Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease, and that before noon today a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition, arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago. The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city, and Gen. Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank, under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

Gen. Toral must have realized that he was trapped, and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms Gen. Shafter proposed before 8 o'clock, he sent a communication to Gen. Shafter enclosing the copy of a telegram from Capt. Gen. Blanco explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government, and requiring more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time, Capt. Gen. Blanco authorized Gen. Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners of each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, under the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely: Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice consul; Gen. Toral's chief of staff, Col. Fontaine, and Gen. Escarajao.

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

MILES A LISTENER.

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

Gen. Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying, Gen. Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Capt. Gen. Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded.

Before parting, Gen. Shafter complimented Gen. Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, the news of our complete victory was communicated to Gen. Lawton and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed.

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

CUBANS RESTIVE.

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

A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, and especially from the dreaded contagion.

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

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hard tack and corned beef. Then Gen. Shafter appointed Col. Astor and Capt. McKitrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration, but Gen. Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humiliate the enemy, who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted, but before Col. Astor and Capt. McKitrick could warn the soldiers the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days. Gen. Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened, to allow Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration or embarkation. Gen. Toral requested this, saying there was very little food.

ABANDONED THEIR TRENCHES.

It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city. Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

Gen. Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf Gen. Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west to a line drawn from Acerraderos on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included. The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once, and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet this afternoon to arrange the details of the surrender. The American troops will be left where they are for a time until they are needed for service elsewhere. I do not need to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

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SPANIARDS ASK TOO MUCH

UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON OVER DELAYS AT SANTIAGO

Spanish Gen. Toral Wants Gen Shafter to Permit Spaniards Captured at Santiago to Retain Their Arms—Proposition Thought to Be Delaying Work of Commissioners—Porto Rico and Spain.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—(Special.)—There has been a feeling of uneasiness here today over the progress of the negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish troops at Santiago, and there was some plain talk as to the possibility that too much might be conceded the conquered Spaniards. That there was some sort of a hitch in the proceedings was generally believed, but the hope was expressed that it would not prove serious. Secretary Alger was early at the cabinet meeting, and when approached said that there had been nothing of importance received from the front during the day. The wires between Washington and the scene of action were kept hot until late in the afternoon, when messages from Gens. Miles and Shafter began to arrive. All that was given out was that the Spaniards were trying to secure all the concessions possible, which was to be expected.

WANT TO KEEP THEIR ARMS.

Perhaps the most serious demand of the Spanish Gen. Toral was that the troops of his army be permitted to retain their arms. This it is said Gen. Toral regarded as a means of relieving the Spaniards of some of the ignominy attached to the surrender. War department officials would not or could not say what would be done in that direction. It was thought probable, however, that Gen. Shafter would oppose the proposition made by Gen. Toral, who, it seems, modified his request to make it apply to the return of the arms after the troops had been returned to Spain.

PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

The most perplexing problem that now confronts the government is how to get the Spanish prisoners back to Spain. The proposition to ask steamship companies to bid for the job is most favorably received, as it would remove the dangers that would otherwise confront the commander at Santiago in the shape of disease. It is said that many of the Spanish soldiers in Santiago are ill, and it is intimated that at least some of them have the dreaded yellow fever. One proposition is that the ships now in Santiago harbor be utilized at least in part. Their owners could be recompensed and the government, it is said, figures that as the money must be paid to some one it might as well go to the Spanish ship owners and others who have been cooped up in Santiago harbor since Cervera was first bottled up there.

MILES AND WATSON.

The two American commanders who will likely next absorb public attention are Gen. Miles and Commodore Watson. The former will have charge of the expedition to Porto Rico, while the latter will command the fleet that is to be sent to Spanish waters. It is said here today that Commodore Watson has already received his instructions, and that he has been ordered to be in readiness to sail at short notice. Gen. Miles also expects to be ordered to Porto Rico at an early date. Plans for the expedition are being pushed as rapidly as possible, and when the order to move gets forth there will be nothing in the way to cause delay.

NO PEACE OVERTURES.

It is again given out here that there have been received by the government nothing in the shape of peace propositions from Spain—either directly or indirectly. This statement is taken with a grain of allowance, for while it is thought that there have perhaps been no direct overtures from the Spanish government, it is nevertheless believed that the administration has been sounded as to what terms might induce the United States to listen to a proposition looking to a cessation of hostilities. Officially it is given out today that there is now no more prospect for a termination of the war than there was a week since, save that the president is hopeful that the surrender of Santiago may have the effect of opening the eyes of the Spaniards to such an extent as to lead them to consider what peace proposals they shall offer. Foreign diplomats are a unit in the belief that Spain is making a great mistake in deferring peace overtures.

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

An Experiment Will Probably Be Made in Santiago Province.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The political status of Santiago and its method of government and administration are now receiving earnest attention from the authorities here, for, with the acquisition of several thousand square miles of Cuban soil, with a large commercial port as its center, it becomes necessary to determine how it shall be administered. For the present it is expected the military authorities will have entire direction of affairs, both in Santiago city and the surrounding territory. When the details of the surrender are carried out there will be time to consider the larger question of the permanent status of this tract.

If the precedent of Manila is followed, in which case Gen. Merritt was sent as military governor, then a military officer will be designated to administer affairs at Santiago City and thereabouts. But it is appreciated that conditions are quite different at Santiago from those at Manila, as the government has disclaimed a purpose to make territorial acquisition in Cuba, and has directed its efforts thus far to making Cuba free and placing the Cubans in control. This condition may lead to a consideration of the expediency of allowing the Cubans themselves to establish an administration at Santiago, thus giving them an opportunity of directing its affairs and also giving them a foothold in the island. In that event Gen. Garcia, being on the ground, will doubtlessly figure prominently in the administration, although President Masso and his cabinet are said to be in the neighboring province of Puerto Principe and readily accessible to Santiago.

No determination has been reached so far as can be learned as to the form of rule, for until the surrender is complete there is no disposition to settle questions that necessarily follow the surrender. It is felt, however, that much hinges on the action at Santiago, as it is the first Cuban town to be secured by our army, and to some extent the method of its administration will serve as a precedent for the administration of other parts of Cuba when it is overrun by our army.

DELAY EXPLAINED.

Toral in Doubt as to Surrender of Troops Outside Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At 1:15 this morning, when Adjt. Gen. Corbin left the war department for his home, he was yet without definite information from Gen. Shafter concerning the surrender of Santiago.

In accordance with the decision reached at the conference with the president, he sent instructions to Gen. Shafter that nothing but an unconditional surrender by Gen. Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch, no fear is felt that the negotiations for the surrender of the forces in Santiago city will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

Gen. Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. This concession Gen. Shafter declined to grant. Gen. Toral has modified his demand respecting the arms, and has presented a proposition that the arms taken from his men be taken to Spain with the troops.

The unusual delay which puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty Gen. Toral is having in surrendering that part of the province under his command which is not in the city of Santiago. Gen. Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago and nearly as many more in the province outside the city. It is believed that the delay in the negotiations is made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which may question Toral's authority to that effect from Madrid.

GEN. SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Terms Upon Which the Spaniards in Santiago Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following bulletin has been posted at the war department from Gen. Shafter:

"Headquarters Santiago, via Playa, July 15. Adjutant General, Washington: Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did Gen. Miles, in regard to the surrender. Gen. Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba, upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by Gen. Blanco, and that its submission was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley, on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled today, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district. Twenty-five thousand in all will be transported. Gen. Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be posible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in the city is imminent. Have supply cut; this was told Lieut. Miley by English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

—"Shafter,
"Major General Commanding."

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

Government Declines to Say From Where It Will Start.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Telegrams which have passed between the military authorities here and those in Cuba and the agents of the war department at other places indicate that preparations for the Porto Rico expedition are being given earnest attention. The officials decline to discuss the arrangements in progress or say from what port or ports the troops are to embark. The transports available for carrying the men are scattered in half a dozen places and no order has yet been given to concentrate them at any one port.

WADE IN COMMAND.

The St. Paul Man Succeeds Brooke at Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 15.—Maj. Gen. Wade succeeds to the command during the absence of Gen. Brooke. The telephone system at the park has been replaced by the telegraph, the signal corps having perfected a system with an office at each of the division headquarters and having direct connection with the government at Washington.

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS.

There Have Been Some in Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Reports that have reached the war department show that there have been some mortality among the yellow fever cases with Shafter's army. These, however, have been slight, as it is said that up to the present time but five cases have resulted fatally. If any reports of additional cases were received today the officials refused to make them public.

Spaniards Cannot Keep Their Arms.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—After an extended conference with the president tonight, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said:

"The situation is just this. The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

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

FOURTH MANILA EXPEDITION

IT SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY

Crowds Cheered, Whistles Shrieked and the Big Guns of the Batteries Sent Their Thundering Salutes as the Ships Got Under Way for the Philippines—Soldiers Responded Enthusiastically.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15. — The fourth Manila expedition is under way. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon Maj. Gen. Otis, from his flagship, the city of Puebla, signaled the transport Peru to get under way. The signals were understood by the anxious watchers on shore, and by those who had surrounded the two vessels in small boats, and were received with great cheerings. As the two vessels got under way the cheering increased in volume and, to the accompaniment of hundreds of steam whistles and the firing of bombs and cannon, the two vessels proceeded slowly down the bay, past the water front and out to sea.

The soldiers on the transports crowded into the rigging and answered the cheering of the civilians with hearty good will and responded to the dipping flags of the merchant vessels by waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

As the two vessels and the small fleet accompanying passed the forts the big guns of the batteries sent forth their thundering salute, to which the transports responded with their steam sirens.

Long before dusk the last good-byes had been said to the departing vessels from the decks of the tugs and the heavily laden ships departed for their journey on to Honolulu, where they will coal and take on fresh provisions.

Maj. Gen. Otis and staff have their headquarters on the City of Puebla, which also carries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry; recruits for the First and Second battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments; enlisted men of the First North Dakota, First Wyoming and First Idaho; medical officers and members of the hospital corps, a total of 843 men.

The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States cavalry, light batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, a detachment of the Third United States artillery, a detachment of the signal corps under Capt. Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers and members of the hospital corps—about 920 men.

The last orders of Gen. Otis before leaving were that the remaining transports should sail as soon as possible, irrespective of fleets or other expected vessels. Each one, he said, should go by itself, if necessary. The Pennsylvania and City of Rio de Janeiro are both nearly ready and will probably be prepared to sail by next Thursday. The loading of the commissary stores on these two vessels began today.

Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis has finally been selected to command the fifth expedition to Manila. His fleet will consist of the steamers Rio de Janeiro, St. Paul and Pennsylvania.

The war department has instructed Gen. Otis to relieve the First Utah cavalry from the expected duty in the Philippines and to transfer the troop to the department of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

GEN. MERRITT AT HONOLULU.

Fleet Delayed Twelve Hours by Damage to the Indiana.

HONOLULU, July 8.—The transports arrived yesterday followed closely by the Newport. There was a slight accident to the machinery of the latter on the way down as the result of which she was hove to for several hours. After she arrived it was given out that she would coal as fast as possible and hurry to Manila without regard to other vessels of the expedition in port.

At 5:30 this morning the Indiana raised anchor and moved outside the harbor. She was followed closely by the Ohio and Morgan City. At 9:30 o'clock the City of Para moved outside and joined the fleet.

Just before noon the Valencia and Newport, the latter with Gen. Merritt and staff on board, left the harbor, the signal to sail was given and the vessels moved off. Before dark the Indiana, the flagship, returned, accompanied by the rest of the fleet, with the exception of the Newport, which went on ahead. The officers of the Indiana reported that the boiler had sprung a leak, necessitating a return. It will take twelve hours to make the necessary repairs. The fleet will make another start tomorrow morning.

Murat Halstead arrived by the Newport. Since leaving San Francisco Mr. Halstead has been suffering from a slow fever and was transferred from the ship to the local hospital, where he is likely to remain for some days to come. He may decide to return to San Francisco unless a marked change in his condition takes place soon.

BRITISH COMMENT.

Weekly Newspapers Now Hasten to Compliment American Pluck.

LONDON, July 15.—The weekly papers express great satisfaction over the fall of Santiago de Cuba. The Speaker thinks the event presages the end of the war, but describes it as "a stroke of good fortune, which the Americans had no right to expect." It adds: 'The terms of surrender are not dishonorable. They reflect credit upon both sides."

The Saturday Review explains its change of attitude in favor of America and declares all its original antagonism was prompted by America's "aggressive humor," while its present attitude is a "somewhat tardy, but ungrudging admission of American courage and humanity."

The paper proceeds in terms of high praise of the United States along the lines of its article a week ago.

PRIZES BROUGHT INTO PORT.

Passengers on One Entered a Vigorous Protest as British Subjects.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15. — Three prizes were brought here today, but none of any great consequence, and the captures were effected with only ordinary incidents. The English-built steamer Grenow Castle, which for several years plied on the Cuban coast under the Spanish flag, but on June 8 last returned to her British registry, was taken by the Dixie off Cape Cruz last Sunday. She was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with a large cargo of food supplies. Her captain's name is Rustanas, and as supercargo she had one Wilson, an expert mechanical engineer. Lieut. Layton F. Smith, with two marines and two sailors from the Dixie, was put in charge. The prize crew left Cape Cruz the same day, taking the western route, but, as the schooner's chronometer and compass were out of order, they lost their bearings and narrowly escaped being wrecked off Cape Antonio on Tuesday last. Next, the vessel blew a hole in her boilers and was obliged to lay up in a little creek near Jardenitos. Next, her coal gave out, and, being in need of temporary repairs, she was obliged to make for Dry Tortugas, where she obtained coal and came on to Key West.

The crew of the Grenow Castle consisted of six Spaniards and four Jamaican negroes.

The day before this capture the Dixie took also two schooners, the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, both flying the British flag and both bound for Manzanillo from Kingston, Jamaica, with food supplies. The Three Bells was originally a Nova Scotian boat. She is of about 125 tons, and the Pilgrim of about 250 tons.

Lieut. S. M. Blunt, with two sailors and two marines, was put in charge to bring her to Key West, but she has not yet arrived.

The British schooner E. P. Nickerson was also among today's arrivals. She was captured off Cape Cruz on June 30, when the Hornet steamed alongside her and informed those on board the vessel that they were prisoners. There was no resistance.

WAR LOAN BOND ISSUE.

Secretary Gage Advises Lucky Subscribers to Be Patient.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said tonight that corrected figures show the total subscriptions to the war bond issue amount in round numbers, including syndicate bids, to $1,365,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip stated that the subscriptions for amounts below $5,000 will be allotted, those for exactly that amount will be awarded in part, and the subscriptions for more than $5,000 will be rejected. The subscriptions for amounts above $5,000 will total $770,000,000.

In speaking of the bond issue today, Secretary Gage said that accurate figures could not be made up for a number of days. The first issue of the bonds will be made on the 26th of the present month, and from that time forward the shipments would be made up to the full capacity of the bureau of engraving and printing. Secretary Gage has made public the following:

"It may now be considered as a settled fact that no allotment of bonds can be made to banks, corporations or other forms of associated capital. The subscriptions made by individuals receive preference under the law, and the aggregate of individual subscriptions is far in excess of the total amount of bonds offered. In fact, no allotment to individual subscriptions will be possible where such subscriptions are in excess of $5,000. That is to say, the full $200,000,000 has been subscribed for by individuals in amounts of about $5,000 or less. In due course, subscribers to whom allotments will be made will be officially advised of the fact, and all these fortunate ones ought to receive such advice by Aug. 1 or, at least, for the most remote points, by Aug. 5. Subscribers, who may by this announcement be informally advised that they are entitled to allotments, are requested to await official notice before making payments. The official notices will cover full particulars as to how to make payment, and thus misunderstandings and derangements will be avoided. The bonds will not begin to draw interest until Aug. 1."

ITALY'S WARSHIPS.

Some Will Go to Gibraltar When Watson Starts for Spain.

ROME, July 15.—It is asserted in a local journal that in the event of fighting between the United States and the coast of Spain the Italian cruisers Dogali and Premonte will be sent to Gibraltar.

FLEET PRIZE MONEY.

Sampson May Get $10,000 for the Destruction of Cervera's Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — On the basis of a calculation made on reports already received as to the work of the various vessels of Sampson's fleet in the capture and destruction of Cervera's ships, it is estimated unofficially that Admiral Sampson will receive $10,000 in prize money, Schley $4,000, and the captains of the ships engaged in the fight each $2,500. The amount that will go to the sailors cannot yet be even approximately estimated, but will possibly be as low as $25 to each man.

The navy department has already begun the work of making up the estimates of Dewey's prize captures at Manila.

Novel Proposition.

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

SPAIN IS PANIC-STRICKEN

CITIZENS ARE FLEEING FROM CADIZ AND BARCELONA

APPROACH OF WATSON MOMENTARILY EXPECTED

COAST CITIES AT THE MERCY OF THE AMERICAN FLEET

Governor of Barcelona Informs the People That They Cannot Expect Help From the Government—Spanish Mail Steamer Will Discontinue Trips Between Cadiz and Tangier—Three Infantry Regiments Peremptorily Ordered to Proceed to Algeciras—Barcelona Bankers and Merchants Send Property to the Interior.

CADIZ, July 15.—There is great excitement here, owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's squadron. Many are leaving.

The Spanish mail steamer plying between this port and Tangier will cease to run next week.

Frank C. Partridge, retiring United States consul, will remain at Gibraltar until his successor arrives.

BARCELONA PANIC-STRICKEN.

LONDON, July 15.—It is stated in a special dispatch from Barcelona this evening that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe the Americans will select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. Local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety, and many of the citizens are leaving. The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

INFANTRY ORDERED FORWARD.

GIBRALTAR, July 15.—Three Spanish infantry regiments at Seville have received peremptory orders to proceed to Algeciras. One arrived there this evening.

The troops are actively employed in digging trenches in the vicinity of Sierra Carbonera, near San Roque.

FLEEING FROM DANGER.

MARSEILLES, July 15.—A number of Barcelona steamers have taken refuge hear, fearing an American attack on Barcelona.

SENOR SAGASTA EXPLAINS.

MADRID, July 15.—Premier Sagasta declares that neither government in Cuba has intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender came within the province of Gen. Toral and under his responsibility, and the general simply announced that the garrison had capitulated.

SPAIN'S TRYING POSITION.

LONDON, July 16.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says:

"A naval battle off the Spanish coast is considered imminent. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees is a symptom of the distracted condition of Spain. The nation wants peace, the army wants a victory. Spain cannot continue to struggle, yet peace will be the signal for revolution and the European intervention formerly desired is now dreaded."

SPAIN FAVORS PEACE.

Senor Sagasta Willing, but Considers American Terms Inadmissible.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"The royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution, will probably make a greater impression abroad than at home. The Spaniards know very well, that like its predecessor, proclaiming a state of siege, which was issued immediately after the news of the disaster at Cavite, the decree will be very sparingly applied and will not inconvenience the quiet and well-disposed portion of the population.

"The news of the capitulation of Santiago was received too late for comment by the morning papers. It causes disappointment, because it was hoped that, although Gen. Toral was in a desperate condition, the spread of yellow fever might in a few days have compelled the Americans to raise the siege and retire. Official information regarding the conditions of surrender is anxiously awaited.

"The government's unusual reticence concerning the long dispatches received from Capt. Gen. Blanco causes anxiety. The correspondent notes as a significant fact, that a certain Cuban magnate, who had always declared that he would remain in Cuba as long as he had hope of the island being preserved to Spain, has left Havana for some unblockaded port, where he hopes to find a neutral ship to take him to Europe.

Regarding the prospect of peace,

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War Briefs.

Terms of Surrender of Santiago practically unconditional.

Delay in negotiations due to Gen. Toral's requests that his troops be permitted to retain their arms.

Residents of Spanish coast cities panic stricken and fleeing to the interior.

Yellow fever under control at Santiago.

Preparations making for the invasion of Porto Rico.

Spain decides to sue for peace.