

IS PREPARING TO SET SAIL

WATSON'S SQUADRON IS ABOUT TO START FOR COAST OF SPAIN

CAMARA REACHES HOME PORT WITH RETURNING FLEET

SPANISH CABINET HAS NOW IN VIEW ONLY HONORABLE PEACE

Among Naval Officers Who Are Experts It Is Felt That Some of the Ships in the Fleet Should Be Docked Before They Are Sent on a Hostile Mission Across the Atlantic—Long Service Has Weakened Their Machinery and Decreased Their Speeding Powers.

PLAYE DEL ESTE, July 17.—Commodore Watson's squadron is preparing to set sail on its mission to attack the Spanish coast.

Before sending a fleet to Spain, the opinion of naval officers here is that several ships should be docked and repaired. It is no reason to say that one of the battleships has been in the water sixteen months, and that other ships are corroded by the southern waters, and have been cruising and in frequent action without the rest that modern men-of-war require, even in times of peace.

As one naval officer said: "If the thing is worth doing it is worth doing well. Without the few ships that need docking the squadron would not be greatly impaired. To clean them would take only a short time. If they are hurried off to Spain—although, of course, I don't know that it is intended—they may break down, embarrass the whole fleet and greatly reduce the speed of the ships that are in good condition. To my mind the time spent in getting the fleet into proper shape for such an important undertaking would be doubly repaid by the results."

MORRO SURRENDERS.

At 9 o'clock this morning—the hour of the formal surrender of the Spanish troops at Santiago—the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro castle. Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn and Vixen entered the harbor this morning and examined the batteries. This afternoon the torpedoes were either taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer, State of Texas, entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded in the city.

The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until after the arrangements have been completed for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain.

Several vessels are preparing for the expedition to Porto Rico. The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with Gen. Miles, will probably leave for Porto Rico in the course of a day or two.

HOME PORT REACHED.

Camara's Fleet Is Now Where Watson Can Find It.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: The prospects of peace, it is believed, would be much promoted if the United States were to control properly the impatience and ambition of both the Cuban and Philippine insurgents.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

- The Star-Spangled Banner floats over Santiago. Gen. Toral formally surrenders the city and the province to the army under Gen. Shafter. Yellow fever at the front, but the cases are mild and no epidemic is feared. Council of war at the White House decides upon an aggressive move by land and naval forces against Porto Rico. Gen. Miles will go direct from Santiago to San Juan. Honorable peace terms all that the Sagasta ministry now has in view.

transports have finally reached Spanish Mediterranean ports on their return from Porto Rico. Gen. Weyler had an audience of an hour with the queen yesterday. He expressed himself as very grateful for her majesty's gracious welcome, but he assured her that recent events had not modified his opinion as to Cuban affairs.

HONORABLE PEACE.

With Spain It Is Now Only a Question of Terms. MADRID, July 17.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, said the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

El Imparcial says that a member of the ministry declares that negotiations for peace with the United States are only possible so far as the question of Cuba is concerned. To demand more will be to say that Spain must commit suicide.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Old Glory Floats Over Santiago. Miles Goes to Porto Rico. Watson Preparing to Sail. 2—Sunday at Camp Ramsey. News of Camp Thomas. 3—Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest. Review of the Markets. 4—Editorial. Dr. Wright Discusses Spain. Affairs of the Embassy. Cervera at Annapolis. 5—Sporting News. Millers Lose Two Games. Miners Back With Money. Story of La Quasina Told. 6—Bulwark Robbery. Fruits at the State Fair. At St. Paul Hotels.

of the colonies in the last previous cabinet of Senor Sagasta, will be the representative of Spain in the negotiations with the United States is without foundation.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says that 150 cases of ammunition exploded there, killing fourteen persons and wounding many others.

WORD AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary Alger Pays Tribute to Gen. Shafter and His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, at 11 a. m. received the first word of the formal surrender of Santiago to the American forces. His advice came from the signal officer at Santiago, and said that the Spanish troops left the trenches and marched out this morning, laying down their arms.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Corbin were at the war department at the time and were soon apprised of the news, but as it did not come in the usual form, as a report from Gen. Shafter, the fact was not bulletined.

Secretary Alger expressed his deep gratification at the culmination of the Santiago campaign. He had fully expected the surrender to be formally carried out at 9 o'clock this morning, according to Gen. Shafter's telegram last night, yet it was a relief to know that the last chance for parley and Spanish diplomacy had passed and that our flag was now flying over the city. "It is a magnificent achievement," said he, "and most of all it is a tribute to the bravery, pluck and endurance of the American soldier. Now that their efforts have brought final and complete success, I believe their campaign will be recorded one of the most glorious pages of our military history. Not more than 10,000 men were engaged when the most serious fighting occurred, but they pushed forward and created a condition which has brought the surrender of 25,000 men."

Later in the afternoon the official dispatch came from Gen. Shafter giving in brief military fashion a clear statement of the day's events. It was entirely satisfactory from every point of view, showing that the American army was in complete control of a city that it would have cost 5,000 lives to capture by storm. Moreover it was very encouraging from a medical view, in that it showed, contrary to what had been expected, that there was little sickness and scarcely any yellow fever in Santiago, but a great deal of suffering and distress.

GOVERNOR OF SANTIAGO.

Sketch of Gen. McKibbin, Who Is to Rule the Province.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. 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 battle field. Early in the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the regular army and almost immediately afterwards was appointed a second lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry. His first promotion was given him on June 10, 1864, when he was made a first lieutenant. On 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, and on June 5, 1867, he was promoted to be captain in the Thirty-fifth Infantry, and on May 1, 1888, lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry.

It was as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first that he went to Cuba. During the battle of Santiago his services were so distinguished a character as to win for him special mention in Gen. Shafter's official reports. He

FINE MODERN GUNS.

Gen. Shafter Says Several Were Turned Over to Him.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—At 11:05 o'clock tonight Adj. Gen. Corbin made public the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter: Headquarters U. S. A., Santiago, July 17.—Adjutant U. S. A., Washington: My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in today, and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about six-inch; also two batteries of mounted guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns, disarming and turning in will go on tomorrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.—Shafter, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

SPANISH BARRACKS BURNED.

The Annapolis in a Little Engagement at Baracoa.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17.—Capt. Hunker, of the gunboat Annapolis, returned today from Baracoa, where he had been three days watching for blockade runners. He had a slight engagement there with the Spanish, who fired upon him with field pieces, but did no injury. Capt. Hunker returned the fire with the Annapolis and burning the Spanish barracks.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER FLOATS OVER SANTIAGO

Gen. Toral and the Spanish Forces Formally Surrender to the Army of Invasion Under Gen. Shafter.

ARMS OF TROOPS LAID DOWN IN TRENCHES

Scene at the Palace, Where at Noon the Flag of Spain, Which Has Floated Over Eastern Cuba for Centuries, Was Hauled Down to Be Replaced by the Stars and Stripes, an Impressive and Brilliant Ceremony Witnessed by Ten Thousand People—"Star-Spangled Banner" Played by All the Regimental Bands, and a Salute Fired by a Battery of Artillery—Gen. Toral Heart-Broken Over the Outcome of the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The war department posted the following message at 5:15 p. m.:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to inform you that the American flag has at this instant, 10 a. m., been hoisted over the house of the civil governor. An immense concourse of people present; a squadron of cavalry and regiment of infantry presenting arms and a band playing national airs. Light battery fired salute of 21 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 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. Gen. Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m. W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

OLD GLORY UNFURLED.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present.

A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The castle, a picturesque old building in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the Club de San Carlos. Another building of much the same description is the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry, with drawn sabers, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittrick, Lieut. Miley and Lieut. Wheeler. Immediately above them upon the flagstaff, floated the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants.

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The

Star-Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill.

FLAG SALUTED.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery firing a salute of twenty-one guns drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came, across the plaza, the strains of the regimental bands and the cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbin, who has been appointed the temporary military governor.

The Thirteenth and Nineteenth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as the ships are prepared.

The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this matter, fear being expressed that the use of American vessels would result in rendering them dangerous for use in moving American troops on account of the exposure of the Spaniards to yellow fever.

CLOSE OF THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

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OFF JURAGUA, July 16 (via Port Antonio, July 17).—The formal sanction of the Madrid government of the terms of capitulation today unraveled the tangled skein of demands between the opposing commanders, which threatened yesterday to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms.

After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement, already sanctioned by Gen. Blanco, Gen. Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid government was necessary before he would leave the city. Gen. Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary; that when Gen. Toral agreed to surrender the province of Santiago and Gen. Blanco sanctioned it, the agreement of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that Gen. Toral had either surrendered Thursday, or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that Gen. Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his government's approval, and the six commissioners, by whom the articles were signed at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so ruled.

ARTICLES OF SURRENDER.

The whole matter was cleared up this morning, however, when Gen. Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid.

The agreement consists of nine articles:

- First, that all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation. Second, that the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits. Third, the transportation of the Spanish troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port. Fourth, that the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property. Fifth, that after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor. Sixth, that after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district. Seventh, that the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him. Eighth, that all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba, if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not fight or again take up arms against the United States unless properly released from parole. Ninth, that the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors.

MAJ. GEN. OTIS, WHO WILL HOIST THE AMERICAN STANDARD IN HONOLULU.



WASHINGTON, July 17.—Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, who will hoist the American standard over Honolulu and take possession of the Hawaiian Islands in the name of the United States, is one of the brave soldiers of the regular army who entered the service from civil life without having studied at the West Point military academy. He is a native of Frederick City, Md., and is just 65 years old. When he was 20 Gen. Otis was graduated from the University of Rochester, and later entered the Cambridge School of Law. When the Civil war came to separate families and elicit patriotism young Otis volunteered as a captain

in the One Hundred and Fortieth New York infantry, and after rising to the rank of brigadier general he was wounded at the famous battle of Petersburg, Va. When the war was over he was reorganized Gen. Otis, like many other volunteers, applied for an officership and was accepted as a lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second infantry in July, 1868. For fourteen years he held the rank, and was then promoted to be a colonel. He was made a brigadier general in 1888, and a major general when the extraordinary demand for officers was created by the exigencies of the war with Spain.

of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners who agreed that the terms of the capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government.

TORAL HEARTBROKEN.

Gen. Toral, the commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session and appeared to be heartbroken. He complained of the fate that

MILES GOES TO PORTO RICO

EARLY ATTACK BY LAND AND NAVAL FORCES IS IN PROSPECT

COUNCIL TO DISCUSS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AT WHITE HOUSE

TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE BETWEEN BROOKE AND ALGER

Secretary Long Declined to Discuss the Programme, but Stated That Active Preparations Were on Foot for the Next Forward Movement

Secretary Long declined to discuss the programme, but stated that active preparations were on foot for the next forward movement. He stated that the plan of campaign was discussed from every point of view. It is said that Gen. Miles will go direct from Santiago to Porto Rico, and that Gen. Stone and Col. Michler, of his staff, will leave from New York in a day or two on the Resolute, to join the general at Santiago.

Secretary Long would not discuss the naval programme, except to say that active preparations are on foot for the next forward movement. Another important conference was held at the White House tonight, the participants being, besides President McKinley, Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard and Capt. Mahan, of the war board; Adj. Gen. Corbin was present during a part of the deliberations. The conclusion of the campaign at Santiago affords the president and his supporters immense satisfaction, but no disposition is manifested to let the war rest for a moment. Even before the details of the Santiago campaign have been cleared away, the expedition against Porto Rico absorbs the attention of the president. He fully realizes that the war can be prosecuted to a speedy and successful issue only by pressing the advantages already gained, and, as one of the officials expressed it tonight, the president proposes to strike while the iron is hot.

Arrangements for the Porto Rico expedition were under discussion by the president and the war board tonight. It may be two or three days before the details of the new invasion are worked out, but it is probable that before the end of the present week the military forces of the expedition will have effected a landing not far from San Juan.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Prior to the landing, a naval demonstration probably will be made against the San Juan fortifications. The vessels taking part in the bombardment will be a part of the fleet of Admiral Sampson, but what vessels have been ordered to Porto Rico could not be ascertained. No definite decision has been reached yet as to the strength and personnel of the land forces to be sent to Porto Rico. For a time it was supposed that few, if any of the troops now under Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago, would be sent to Porto Rico, but it is known now that at least a part of Shafter's command will be in the new expedition.

Gen. Brooke, who is scheduled to go to Porto Rico, desired to take with him the troops which constitute his corps at Chickamauga, but it has been determined not to send that corps in its entirety. It is believed by the war officials that not so many men will be needed in addition to the number to be sent from Cuba, and only a part of Gen. Brooke's corps will go, therefore, that part of the Porto Rican expedition which is to be sent directly from the United States.

Gen. Miles is in constant communication with the administration, and much reliance is being placed upon him in the matter of the selection of the land forces for the Porto Rican expedition. Direct communication with Santiago, via Playa del Este and Hayti, has been established, but it is likely, in the opinion of Gen. Greely, the chief signal officer, that even better communication will have been established in a day or two.

TRANSPORTS WANTED.

During the day the secretary of war indorsed the plan of Col. Hecker for the transportation of the Spanish forces at Santiago back to Spain, approving a circular Col. Hecker had prepared calling for bids for transporting the Spaniards home. It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers with first-class cabin accommodations, and 24,000 soldiers with third-class stowage passage. The circular says that the Spanish forces will be delivered on boats at Santiago for transportation to Cadiz, Spain, or such other port as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be up to the standard required by the United States army regulations as to officers and men, in regard to galleys, ventilation, etc. The subsistence furnished is to be equal to the prescribed United States army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders as to what they must furnish.

FEVER SITUATION.

The only disquieting information received during the day was as to the yellow fever conditions at the front, and this dispatch was modified in an encouraging way by Gen. Shafter's later news. It was a dispatch from Col. Greenleaf, chief surgeon with the army in Cuba, saying that sixteen new cases

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