

# TORAL'S FINAL SURRENDER

## After Much Delay and Talk The City Is Turned Over.

### SHAFTER SENDS NEWS.

#### President and Secretary of State Wire Their Hearty Congratulations.

For a Time It Looked as Though the Battle Would Have to Be Renewed, But Peremptory Orders from Washington Aided Shafter in Bringing the Spanish General to Terms the Second Time—The Correspondence.

Washington, July 20.—The following despatch was received here Sunday:

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 air. Light battery fired salute of 31 guns. Perfect order in 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 nine o'clock in the morning.

W. H. SHAFTER,  
Major General.

Washington, July 18.—Santiago has finally surrendered. The intelligence was gladly and enthusiastically received at the national capital. There were ugly fears in all circles that something might occur to delay the long expected event. At no time since war was declared against Spain has so much anxiety been expressed. It was with reluctance that everybody contemplated a renewal of the battle. And yet Toral's duplicity seemed to demand punishment if he persisted in asking too much. When the news arrived that a complete understanding had been reached between the representatives of the two armies great relief was expressed. It was conveyed in this dispatch received at nine o'clock Saturday forenoon:

Camp near Santiago, July 16.  
The surrender has been definitely settled. The city will be turned over tomorrow and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at nine o'clock and the American flag hoisted.

SHAFTER, Major General.  
Shafter's first dispatch, which arrived at 8.20 a. m., left much to the imagination. He seems to be a better soldier than a writer. It was as follows:

Before Santiago.—Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

SHAFTER.  
It was quickly followed by this extraordinarily worded message from Toral, sent on by Shafter:

Plaza del Este, near Santiago, July 16.—The following letter has just been received:

Santiago de Cuba, July 16.  
To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces:  
Excellent Sir: I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you, and requesting you that you designate hour and place where my representatives shall appear to compare with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time.

I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of arms, also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them, the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

JOSE TORAL,  
General Commanding Fourth Army Corps.  
(Signed) GEN. SHAFTER,  
Commanding American Forces.

This remarkable letter contained only one intelligible sentence, but that was worth all the rest. It was the fact that Madrid had sanctioned the surrender. The rest of the letter completely mystified the recipients. Every reader gave a different interpretation to it, and only on one point did they all agree, that is, that translation was watched. In the light of preceding dispatches, however, President McKinley, whose characteristic good nature was much ruffled by it, penetrated at a glance the fact that Toral was trifling with Gen. Shafter. Determined to bring the matter to a settlement at once he dictated a sharp dispatch to Gen. Shafter in which he stated that Toral's duplicity must cease instantly. Next came this dispatch:

Plaza, July 16.  
Headquarters near Santiago, July 16.  
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington:

The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to treat all Spanish troops in district to be occupied by Spanish troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrisons they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms and officers and men to retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered garrisons.

Spanish forces known as volunteers, militia and guerrillas, who are not in the army when he left. This is not regarded by the military surgeon as an exceptional number, as there are 50,000 soldiers in the camp, mostly green men.

# WATSON NEEDED AT SPAIN

## Nothing But Our Fleet There Will Hasten Peace.

### DUE TO HOME DISCORD

#### Sagasta Wants It, But the Internal Situation Ties His Hands.

##### Carlism Grows and Danger Thickens Around the Dynasty—Patriotism Noticeable by Its Absence in All High Places—Nothing but a Home Thrust Will Bring the Spanish to Their Sense—Situation Viewed by Correspondent.

London, July 20.—Although events in Madrid are following thus far precisely the course indicated for two or three weeks past in these dispatches, it would be foolish to expect with confidence the immediate consummation of peace.

There is no longer any doubt that Sagasta's efforts to secure peace are genuine and sincere, but there is reason to fear that the process will be slow on the Spanish side and liable at any moment to be rendered futile by a domestic cataclysm.

The present indications are that Sagasta will succeed so far as committing Spain to a peace policy that has successors will be bound to continue the negotiations even in the exigencies of home politics compel him to retreat. Carlism continues to be an unknown danger. Most advisers indicate that it is increasingly imminent.

A distinguished diplomat in Madrid in a letter to a friend in London which was not written for publication, adds to the recent information regarding the domestic situation. He says what is well known, that he present government is aware of the hopelessness of continuing the war, but fears to sue for peace because it would give an opportunity to the Carlism outside of Madrid and Barcelona. The Spanish people are completely under the influence of the lower clergy, who are Carlism to a man. As Carlism they desire the war to continue as the surest way of disgusting the people with the present dynasty and persuading them that Don Carlos is the only prince who can save the country from further dishonor.

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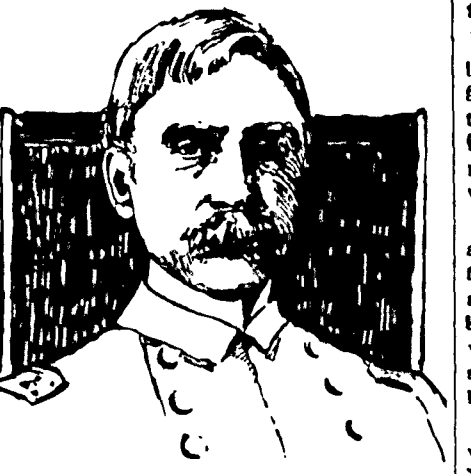
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Don Carlos

The Vatican favors the present dynasty and completely dominates the actual government. Liberal though it is, the provincial generalis of the orders of Jesuits, Dominicans and Augustines, who receive their orders direct from Rome, actually take part in the ministerial deliberations, and even attend cabinet councils presided over by the queen regent. Nevertheless their power counts for nothing when opposed by the lower clergy, who receive their orders from certain prelates devoted to Don Carlos.

For this reason the pope contemplates imperative orders to all the bishops of Spain to instruct the parish clergy to preach in favor of peace. It is doubtful if such instructions would be obeyed. Even if they were the clergy would naturally outside the church what they were compelled to say inside.

A Carlism rising is now regarded as inevitable and imminent under the most favorable conditions, and assuming the control of the present authorities, it is almost hopeless to anticipate a prompt conclusion of peace negotiations.

Nothing short of the actual presence of Watson's squadron within easy striking distance or perhaps the blow on the Spanish coast, will bring the Spanish to consent to a reasonable treaty of peace.

The criminal dilatoriness and procrastination of the Sagasta government, its failure to accept the obvious facts which are the cause of the war and also of the complete collapse of the Spanish defence are the reasons which make exasperating delays almost inevitable. They are the reasons also which make it imperative that the United States should refuse an armistice until the chief essential features of the American demands are formally conceded.

Ordinary European diplomatic methods are slow enough, but they are rapid compared with Spanish ideas of haste. It is necessary, therefore, for the American government and people to take full account of this Spanish characteristic, which is one of the principal causes of Spanish decadence, before indulging in premature rejoicings over the prospect of peace.

#### Leaders Fear Return of Troops.

London, July 18.—A dispatch from Madrid says that many prominent leaders fear the return of the troops from Santiago with the gravest apprehension. The activity of the Carlism, also, is a source of much concern. They are very threatening in the northern provinces. The work of preparing harbors and forts for the visit of Watson's squadron is being pushed with feverish haste. Harbors are being thickly laid with mines and big guns mounted.

#### Gov. Black of New York, signed the Metropolitan District Election Bill.

Within half an hour thereafter ex-Chief of Police John B. McCullagh had been named and confirmed as "State Superintendent of Elections of the Metropolitan District," according to the provisions of the act.

# TELEGRAPH NEWS BRIEFS.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, has been elected a member of the Prussian Royal Academy of Arts.

Mr. White, the American Ambassador at Berlin, was run over and somewhat injured by a bicyclist on Tuesday.

King Albert of Saxony is at Dresden, and is suffering from occasional hemorrhages, but his general health is good.

Burglars blew open the safe of the post office at East Morrice, L. I., about 2 o'clock. They got stamps to the amount of \$120 and \$75 cash.

Henry H. Bidwell, Quartermaster of the United States auxiliary cruiser Onida, was arrested at Mobile, charged with robbing the mails.

A selling combination of all first class bottle manufacturers of the Pittsburgh and Western districts has been successfully started in Pittsburgh.

The Prussian frontier officials have been ordered to prevent the importation of American pork lacking the American inspectors' certificate.

One man was injured and \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed in a fire at the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabeth, N. J.

The London States think the world's wheat crop for 1903 will be 4,000,000 quarters larger than the crop of 1902, reaching about 32,000,000 quarters.

The leading members of the new China party are assembling from all parts of the world in the rebel lion against the present government of China.

The President has appointed N. J. Murphy to be Governor of Arizona, to succeed Myron W. Meritt, who resigned to accept a colonel's rank in an army regiment.

Marital law was declared in Skagway, B. C., as a result of the killing of "Soapy" Smith, notorious gambler and the subsequent arrest of several members of his gang.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived at Seattle from Skagway with twenty returned Klondikers and Yukoners, who had \$100,000 in gold dust and \$300,000 in drafts.

Tom Linton defeated James Michael in a twenty-mile race at Manhattan Beach, finishing nearly one mile in the lead. Michael's tire punctured, and he lost two and one-half laps as a run next Saturday.

Irving Scott, the American shipbuilder, is returning from Russia, to which country he had been summoned by the Czar for the purpose of advising in regard to Russian naval construction. His mission has been wholly successful.

Apart from the playing the chief business of the American What Congress at Boston was the election of officers, the report of the committee on changes in the laws and framing an entirely new and separate code for duplicate what.

H. F. Brewer reduced the world's amateur swimming record for a mile from 26:41.2 to 26:19.2. The performance took place at the Lurline baths in San Francisco. The water was quite warm, or the time would have been still faster. Brewer covered the first half mile in 12:53.

James Gumping, a Philadelphia inventor, was killed in Bronx park, New York, through an accident to a patent dumping car, which was his design.

Ernest Victor Emanuel, Count of Turin, with his aide de camp, Signor Di Carpi, of Italy arrived at Newport from Bar Harbor.

Two freight trains were wrecked on the New York Central a mile and a half north of Croton blocking all traffic and causing delays of passenger trains of from one to three hours. Many cars of valuable freight were completely demolished, though the crews of the trains miraculously escaped injury.

William Passage, seven years old, of East Sixteenth street, New York, went on an excursion to Riverside Grove, opposite Yonkers. With several companions he was playing along the cliffs of the Palisades, when he lost his footing and fell fifty feet to the bank of the Hudson river below. He was unconscious when several men reached him.

It is proposed by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church, to invade the territory of the Copper River district, in Northern Alaska, with missionary effort. For that purpose, the Rev. Henry J. Gurr of Colorado has been appointed as a pioneer missionary, and he will start at once from San Francisco for his destination.

The Frankfort Zeitung says Russia has commenced making reprisals against Germany owing to the failure of the latter country to fulfill the terms of the commercial treaty, by which she undertook to grant exceptionally favorable rates on Russian grain and other products.

The German exports for the fiscal year to the United States from the Consular district of Frankfurt were \$31,925,501, or \$8,588,381 less than the preceding year. The decrease in the northern half of Germany is larger in some districts. More than 10 per cent. of the loss is in sugar exports. In the Magdeburg district alone the loss on sugar is 50 per cent.

# HOBBSON'S FIRST TO ENTER

## Commanded One of the Launches Which Took Up the Mines at Santiago.

### THE WRECKED CASTLES.

#### Six Ships Fall to Americans As the Result of General Toral's Surrender.

##### Harbor Mines Made Harmless—Blown Up by American Launches Two Had Been Exploded by the Merrimac—Neither Contributed to Sinking of the Collier—Bombardment Not Seriously Destructive to the Fortifications.

Santiago, July 20.—Immediately after the flag was hoisted down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor penetrating as far as the floating station of the submarine mines. Those mines were judged to be not as formidable as expected and later in the afternoon they were all exploded under the supervision of the U. S. fleet.

It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the Collier.

Six of seven fine steamers in the harbor fell as prizes to the navy and army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels at the other end of the harbor at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant J. H. Sears the flag lieutenant, Lieutenant B. W. Weiss the flag secretary, and three invited correspondents went into the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly in order to make close observations of the Spanish forts and batteries.

Everyone expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro castle was not demolished by the bombardment. Captain Cook saying:

"We need El Morro as an object lesson and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the brow of the beetling cliff there are huge caves formed by the action of the waves and round the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves made by the navy's projectiles. It would appear, however, that only one bastion was knocked to pieces, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact.

Morro castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor and it is only in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbled walls. In fact all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous 6-inch rapid fire guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. They were only looking and dangerous, while below on brick foundations on the western shore of the entrance were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac.

Directly east of Morro castle, on the crest of the plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, one or two of which were dismounted.

The Estrella battery and a small neighbor further in showed no guns, while the famous Cay Smith filled the inlet with blue, white and yellow houses, situated in groves of flowering trees. Some of the buildings looked as if they had been the resorts of pleasure seekers in happier times. Others were humble enough in appearance for fishermen's houses. All were deserted, and strange to say, not one, apparently, was touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily constructed but very comfortable casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when their ships opened fire. When the firing ceased, the gunners only had a few steps to climb to their 6-inch rapid fire guns which almost always fired spiteful farwell shots.

At Punta Gorda there were two 4-inch guns, one above the other, and neither protected by either sand or earth. These guns commanded the harbor entrance pretty well, but they could have been silenced by one well directed heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet could probably have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship.

#### Mutiny at Camp Black.

Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., July 19.—Alleged lack of sufficient food resulted in open mutiny among the Seventy-first regiment recruits in Camp Black Sunday night, and not until some of the soldiers who left camp and purchased substantial meals volunteered to go guard duty were the regular posts covered.

Three men who were on guard faintly last night. The men accuse Captain Charles H. Stoddard, who is in command, of failing to provide enough food.

#### Santiago's New Governor.

Washington, July 19.—After the troops entered Santiago and the American flag was raised to the top of the Governor's palace, Gen. Shafter returned to the American lines and Gen. Chambers McKibbin became temporary military governor of Santiago. The city government was left in possession of the municipal authorities, who are under the control of Gen. McKibbin. Gen. Shafter declined to become military governor, and will probably return to the United States.

#### Western Freight Tariffs.

In consequence of the inability of the general freight agents of the Western railroads to agree on a scale of percentages for the division of traffic, the matter has been referred to the Commissioners of the Western Freight Association. A report is to be made next Thursday.

# CAROLINAS MAY BE TAKEN.

## Monterey to Capture the Island Before Going to Manila.

### Washington, D. C., July 20.—It is practically admitted in naval circles that the report that the monitor Monterey will take possession of the Caroline Islands is correct. It is believed in naval circles that she will have the same experience in taking possession of the Caroline Islands as did the Charleston in the case of the Ladrones.

Captain Glass of the Charleston was thanked by the governor of Guajan, it will be remembered, for sailing the Spanish flag, and he stated that he was unable to turn the salute because he had no powder. The Carolines are believed to be in practically the same condition.

The Monterey will take to Manila as prisoners of war the governor and such other officials of the Spanish government as her commander may deem advisable.

#### Provisions for Santiago.

Tampa, Fla., July 18.—The transports Mississippi and Cherokee left loaded heavy with provisions for the American forces at Santiago. The Irquitos was to have sailed also, but her boilers were found to be in such a condition that it would be more than a week before she will be able to put to sea. The Tarpon and the Suwanee which were recalled a few days since, after they had started, also went off. The Gussie will leave tonight with ammunition and provisions for Santiago. The Mississippi carried ten carloads of fresh meats.

#### Immune Regiments.

St. Louis, July 18. In twenty-four hours five companies of immune have arrived at Jefferson barracks—three from Little Rock and two from Columbus, Mo.—This makes nine companies of immune and only three of the Seventh United States Volunteer Regiment yet to come.

A number of the companies of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers have also assembled at the barracks and the others are expected there within a few days. Col. Hardean, late Lieutenant in the regular army, commands this regiment.

#### Admiral Ricard.

The Hawaiian Commission, Senators Culom and Morgan and Representatives Hitt, United States members of the Hawaiian Legislative Commission, held their final preliminary meeting. They paid their respects to President McKinley at the White House, and took their official farewell of him. They confirmed the informal selection of the official staff in accompany them. President McKinley wished them a happy voyage and safe return. He gave them no instructions whatever, deeming the language of the resolution authorizing their appointment sufficiently explicit for their guidance. The members separated to meet in Chicago Aug. 3, going thence to San Francisco, whence they will sail on the 10th for Honolulu.

#### Watson Is Ready.

Washington, July 19.—It is said that Commodore Watson's squadron is ready to sail at almost any hour to attack Spain's coast cities and try to annihilate Camara's fleet.

In fact Commodore Watson reported his ships, with the exception of the Yankee, ready to sail on last Saturday. The Yankee was delayed as she is to go from Santiago to Hampton Roads via a convoy to the colliers, which are to be supplied with small armaments.

#### A Suggestion From London.

The London Sunday Times suggests that the United States invite Great Britain to join themselves and Spain in a protectorate over the Philippine Islands until a government capable of ruling without assistance shall have been established.



Admiral Ricard

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#### THE MARKETS.

Produce.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 1 1/2¢ qt net to shipper.

Wheat—July	82	85
Sept.	79 1/2	82
Corn—July	35	37
Sept.	37 1/2	39

BUTTER.

Creamery—extra, 16 @ 17  
Firsts, 15 1/2 @ 16  
State Dairy tubs, extra, 15 @ 16 1/2  
Factory, Fresh, firsts, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large 6 1/2 @ 7  
Small, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, 2 blb. 2 25 @ 2 50  
Onions, white, 1 blb. 1 75 @ 2 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 1/2 lb.	@ 10 1/2
Chickens, 1/2 lb.	@ 11 1/2
Turkeys, 1/2 lb.	@ 18
Ducks, 1/2 pair.	@ 40 @ 50
Geese, 1/2 pair.	@ 75 @ 112
Pigeons, 1/2 pair.	@ 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, 1/2 lb.	@ 9 @ 10
Broilers, Phila.	@ 15 @ 12
Fowls, State & Penn., 1/2 lb.	@ 9 1/2
Squab, 1/2 doz.	@ 2 50

LIVE STOCK.

Beesves.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 95 @ \$4 45 @ 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$3 00 @ \$4 25; bulls at \$3 50 @ \$4 85; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 25 @ \$4 00.

Cattle.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$6 50 @ \$6 75; mixed calves at \$4 50 @ \$6 50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3 25 @ \$4 50 @ 100 lb; medium to good clipped do at \$3 00 @ \$4 15; choice small lots at \$4 50; unshorn lambs \$4 40 @ \$4 75; clipped do at \$4 20 @ \$5 20; spring lambs at \$4 50 @ \$6 50.

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