

DEWEY HAS SUBIC BAY.

Spanish Garrison There Captured and Forts Reduced.

GERMANS AIDED ENEMY.

Cruiser Irene Interfered With the Insurgent Operations.

Admiral Dewey puts an end to German meddling by sending the Raleigh and Concord to Cule Bay to destroy the Spanish fortifications—fifteen hundred prisoners and a quantity of ammunition taken—Irene had taken a number of refugees aboard which was offered to Dewey, who declined to receive them.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord were there; they took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

"I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 15 to second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available.

"Dewey."

CAPTURE OF LA GRANDE.

How the United States Warships Completed the Conquest.

A special copyright cable from Manila to the New York Journal says:

"Admiral Dewey early on July 7 detached the Raleigh and Concord to take Grande Island, in Subic Bay, and capture the garrison. The cruisers shelled the principal points on the island, destroying the earthworks and other fortifications and laying the torpedo station in ruins.

"They then sent out a launch with a message demanding surrender. There was no response, and the Raleigh finally sent a six-inch shell through the commander's house. The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthworks.

"A landing party demanded absolute surrender. The Spanish colonel, Rio, realizing his hopeless position, made submission and gave up his sword. The 500 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners and their rifles were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun was also captured. This victory gives the Americans control of Subic Bay.

"The Spanish were endeavoring to protect it with submarine mines, and to make it ready for occupancy of the Spanish fleet supposed to be on its way from Spain.

"Admiral Dewey's possession of Subic Bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines.

"The insurgents have captured the valuable merchant coast steamer Philippines. The native crew killed the officer of the ship before her capture. The insurgents were using the transport in an attack which contemplated making on Grande Island before Admiral Dewey was called upon. Although the attitude of the Germans is still irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing them with great diplomacy. He does not expect any trouble with them.

"The blockade will hereafter be more rigid. Only the supply ships of the American and foreign fleets are allowed to enter. The Esmeralda, arriving from Hong Kong with passengers, was stopped and ordered to sea. The long expected refrigerator steamer Cullinan, from Australia, with a cargo of fresh beef, arrived, and was welcomed enthusiastically by the sailors and soldiers.

"The Austrian cruiser Frundsberg arrived and saluted the Spanish flag first, after which she saluted Admiral Dewey's flag.

WOULD CHASE HER TO SPAIN.

What Schley Said When He Saw the Spanish Coming Out.

A special dispatch to the New York Sun from Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Private McNeil, U. S. M. C., who was on the Brooklyn, on one of the forward six-pounders in the fight with Cervera's ships, and was standing only a few feet away when a shot from the Cristobal Colon blew off the head of Chief Yeoman Ellis. McNeil says in a letter that when the fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor, the Brooklyn was standing with open ranks for inspection.

"Before the Brooklyn had fired a shot the Spanish cruiser sent shells all about the American vessel.

"Commodore Schley was on the bridge during all the fighting, and an orderly held him up. 'I want that ship. I have 800 tons of coal and plenty of woodwork on this vessel, and I will have her. I have to chase her to Spain.'

Six Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara (N. Y.) Starch Works the building was wrecked, six persons killed and twenty-six injured. Two others are missing who are supposed to have perished. The causes which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known, the engineer and fireman, who were killed, being the only persons who could have possible knowledge on the subject. Of the boiler not a fragment could be found.

Hawaiian-American Cable.

Advices from Honolulu state that the executive council of the island government has signed a contract with the Strymer Company to lay a cable from the American coast to Honolulu and Japan. The line will run from San Diego to Honolulu and thence to Japan, the latter section to be exclusive. The work is with the understanding that the objection of the Secretary of State of the United States will vitiate all agreements.

A Two Cent Stamp on One Cent Note.

A recent amusing case has been decided by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott at Washington. The proprietors of a well-known brand of bottled whiskey affix to the cork of each bottle a statement in the form of a promissory note that they will pay one cent to the purchaser of each bottle. Commissioner Scott holds that this is a true promissory note and that each one must carry a 2-cent stamp, twice the principal sum of the instrument. A disappearance of this feature of the business is looked for under the operation of this decision.



The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Aserraderos to Boca del Sagua.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

General Toral Agreed to Capitulate Upon the Basis of Being Returned to Spain.

GIVES US ALL EASTERN CUBA.

Commissioners Appointed by Both Sides to Arrange Details of the Spanish Submission—Linares' Generous Tribute to Shafter—Spanish Army Will Not be Sent Back to Spain in American Vessels.

A Washington special says: Santiago surrendered at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. The terms of the capitulation are: The surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba and all of Eastern Cuba from Aserraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, an area of territory of 5,000 square miles.

"The surrender of General Linares' Fourth Corps, Spanish army in Eastern Cuba, commanded by General Toral since the wounding of General Linares, composed, it is estimated, of 12,000 to 15,000 men, on condition that the United States send the officers and men back to Spain.

"Santiago surrendered at three" was the significant official announcement that reached the President. 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 despatches laid before the President during the day. The despatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 35 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the message.

"The commissioners met at 2:30. A few minutes after this message had come to the President the following was received by Chief Signal Officer Greely: Playa, General Greely, Washington: Santiago has surrendered. (Signed.) JONES.

The Adjutant General received the following from Playa: Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Aserraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners met at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms. (Signed.) W. R. SHAFER, Major-General.

Four Cities Included.—The territory surrendered by General Toral includes about one-third of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The western line, as described by General Shafter, begins at Aserraderos, a point on the southern coast about twenty-five miles west of the city of Santiago de Cuba, and runs almost due north fifty miles to Los Palmas; thence northeast to the city of Sagua de Panama, on the northern coast. It comprises something like 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Sagua de Cuba, Guanamao, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. The extreme length of the surrendered tract is about 110 miles,

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 Adjutant General Corbin. Meantime, an instant after his receipt by the President, the dispatch was sent to the Associated Press and flashed to every quarter of the world. Secretary Alger and General Corbin remained with the President scarcely a quarter of an hour discussing the agreement and the terms to be arranged at the meeting of the commissioners. When they left Secretary Alger said the commissioners would speedily act.

Spain May Not Want Them.—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 has 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 selling them.

The plan of the War Department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advice from General Shafter states that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Our Troops Not to Enter City.—The plans of the general are not to allow our troops to enter Santiago city, except a garrison of immunes.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but owing to the poverty of their equipment, this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malaria and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

Gen. Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is suffering from fever. No more troops, it is ordered, shall be embarked for Santiago, with the exception of two regiments of immunes. These immune regiments are at New Orleans and Galveston, where transports have been provided to take them to Cuba.

The War Department has notified Gen. Shafter that his plans are approved, so far as they have been made known, and are

points for a large number of men. The terms under which these strongholds are surrendered is not yet known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good could be accomplished by such a move, as it might subject some of our sailors to the contagion existing within the city.

VICTORY DAILY BOUGHT.

Casualties Suffered by the American Army in the Short Campaign.

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the Island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great iron-clad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons, the sick can be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe, and where recovery could proceed without the



GENERAL TORAL, WHO SURRENDERED TO GENERAL SHAFER.

fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back as soon as it can be done with safety to the men themselves, and without jeopardy to the other troops in Florida and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of disease can be coped with successfully, now that the military situation has been simplified.

GEN. MILES' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Surrender of Toral on the Terms That His Army Be Returned to Spain.

The War Department received the following despatch from General Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago: Secretary of War, Washington:

Before Santiago.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has 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. Arrangement will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES, Major General of the Army.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Effort is to be made by the American Tract Society to put a Spanish primer and New Testament in the hands of every Cuban family as soon as the war is over. Already the society has more than 400 publications in the Spanish language.

Auguste Brunet, the philologist, who died a few days ago at Cannes, was once employed by the Empress Eugenie to teach her how to pronounce French with a Parisian accent.

Philip Sheridan a member of the Montreal bar and a nephew of General Sheridan, is on his way to the Klondike as Crown prosecutor and agent for several companies.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from work for two months.

The Russian artist Alewasowski, who not long ago celebrated the 60th anniversary of his debut as a painter, has in this time painted over 5,000 canvases. The ocean is his specialty.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

It is Expected That About 25,000 Men Will Form the Expedition.

A Washington special says: "Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if needs be, Havana."

The secretary was in excellent spirits. He had been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The troops in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town. Two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose.

At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with the Spanish fleet. General Brooke is now in Washington. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rico affair.

That the navy is ready to do its share without notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of the surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan.

There is, however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spain's easternmost West India island. Rumors were afloat to the effect that at least the Spanish government had made overtures in that direction, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish army would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army.

The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

Investigation with respect to the climatic conditions at San Juan has convinced the officials that there would be practically no danger to our troops there from yellow fever, which annually prevails in nearly all parts of Cuba. The city of Juan, which is built on high ground, is said to be exceptionally clean for a Spanish town. The water is said to be good.

FIFTEEN MEN KILLED.

Terrific Explosion of a Powder Mill Near Dover, N. J.

An explosion at the works of the Lafo & Rand Powder Co., in Pompton Lakes, killed 15 men, among them several soldiers who had been detailed to guard the powder works. A short time ago there was an explosion which killed six men.

Since the outbreak of hostilities with Spain Colonel Lee of the Third New Jersey Volunteers and a battalion of his regiment have been stationed at the works to prevent their destruction by spies. The camp of the soldiers has been close to the powder plant.

At 11 o'clock there was a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings and scattered the troops and employes. Fifteen men are reported to have been killed, and many soldiers and employes had wounds, some quite serious.

The officials of the company at once sent a special train from Dover to the mill, and the wounded were immediately placed on board, to be removed to Paterson hospitals for treatment.

The military formed in line and stood guard about the plant and refused to allow any one to approach the works. The names of the dead and wounded have not yet been ascertained.

23,000 MEN WITH SHAFER.

Ten Thousand Reinforcements Have Joined Him.

A Washington special says: General Shafter's valuable force, after counting all reinforcements and deducting the dead, sick and wounded, is 23,000 fighting men, according to military estimates.

Tals, available, based on an estimate of 15,000 men in General Shafter's original expedition and about 10,000 in various expeditions which have gone since then, making in all about 25,000 men. Against this, however, must be deducted the casualties in the fighting thus far, and also the men confined to the hospital by sickness. The deduction roughly summed at 3,000, leaving about 22,000 men available as the fighting force of the American army.

Within the past month the first iron bridge erected in the State of Ohio has been removed. This bridge was over Salt Creek on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Muskingum County, and was built in 1851. It was a single span, 75 feet in length, and was known as a "Bullman deck truss bridge with plate girders." Bullman was at that time Chief Engineer of Construction of the B. & O. Railroad.

UNCLES A' MAU'S NEW LAND

Commercial Facts About the Hawaiian Islands.

AMERICAN MONEY USED.

Almost Every Thing That is Used in the Islands Except Sugar is Imported—The United States Has Been Taking Nearly All of Her Exports and Furnishing Nearly All of Her Imports.

A Washington special says: The latest and fullest information relative to the newly-acquired territory of the United States—the Hawaiian Islands—has just been given to the public in a special publication by the Bureau of Statistics. It consists of a series of statements relative to the people of the islands, their number, nativity, occupations, productions, exports, imports, purchases from other parts of the world, the share which the United States has in their commerce, the methods of raising revenue and the amount annually collected and disbursed, the indebtedness, currency, postal system, railroads and shipping, freight and passenger rates to and from the United States, wages paid in various employments and prices of provisions and other necessities of life. A part of this information is in the form of statistical statements of the commerce of the islands during a long period of years, a portion from the Hawaiian Year Book and other publications of that character and a part from a late report to the State Department by Consul General Haywood and which, taken together, present the latest and most complete statement of the conditions and business prospects in our new territory that has been given to the public.

Imports All She Uses.

Hawaii, it is shown by this statement, at present imports everything she uses, aside, of course, from sugar, coffee and fruits, attention having been almost exclusively given to the raising of sugar, all of which, aside from that consumed in the islands, is exported to the United States. Indeed, the United States in 1896 took 99.64 per cent. of the entire exports of the islands and supplied 76.27 per cent. of all imports; and Consul General Haywood, in his report, expresses the opinion that in case of annexation over 95 per cent. of the imports into the islands would be the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, and adds that if the American tariff were in force in the islands about \$500,000 worth of imports which now enter free of duty and are bought in countries other than the United States would be bought from this country, the free importation of fertilizers and coal alone in 1896 amounting to \$466,313.

Transportation Facilities.

The opportunities for travel between the United States and Hawaii are described by Consul General Haywood, who says that the bulk of the steam passenger and freight traffic between San Francisco and Honolulu is controlled by the Oceanic Steamship Company, their rates being \$75 cabin passage and \$25 steerage, though a number of fine sailing vessels, which make regular trips between Port Townsend and San Francisco and Honolulu, with limited passenger accommodations, charge \$40 for cabin passage. The time for passage between San Francisco and Honolulu by steamer is from six to seven days. Freight rates from San Francisco are: By steamer, 35 per ton and five per cent. primeage; by sailing vessels, \$3 per ton and five per cent. primeage, while the rates to Atlantic ports are from \$5 to \$7 per ton, with five per cent. primeage, and the duration of the voyage between Honolulu and New York from 89 to 134 days. On the islands there are three railroads, which, however, are used principally in carrying the products of the plantations to the various points of shipment, and aggregate about seventy miles in length.

The Currency of the Islands is of the Same Unit of Value as that of the United States.

The gold is all of American mintage, and United States silver and paper money is in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian money is paper, the paper being secured by silver held in reserve. Banks keep two accounts with their depositors—silver and gold—and checks are so worded that the depositors may specify the account from which the check is to be paid, though in case the check does not state in what currency it is to be paid, the law provides that the holder may demand gold, if the amount is over \$10. The Hawaiian silver money amounts to \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 is held by the government to secure a like amount of paper. The total money in circulation is estimated at \$3,500,000. The rate of exchange is 1 1/2 per cent. on Eastern cities of the United States and 1 per cent. on the Pacific Coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent.

Labor Market Overstocked.

The statement is not such as to encourage those desiring to seek employment in Hawaii. The market for all kinds of labor, it says, is overstocked, and it would be very unwise, in the opinion of the Consul General, for anyone to visit the island, with no capital on the mere chance of obtaining employment, many of them having so arrived being compelled to return disappointed. Wages on the plantations, including house and firewood or room and board, range from \$125 to 175 per month for engineers and sug. boilers, \$50 to \$1000 per month for blacksmiths and carpenters, \$40 to \$75 per month for locomotive drivers, \$100 to \$175 per month for bookkeepers, \$30 to \$40 per month for teamsters.

Exports of the Islands.

Curiously, the production of the islands are almost entirely a class of articles for which the people of the United States have in the past been compelled to send money outside of their own borders. Sugar, coffee, tropical fruits and rice, for which we send abroad more than \$200,000,000 annually, are the chief production of the islands, and while the quantity so produced amounts to less than one-tenth of this sum, it is believed that it may be materially increased, and to this extent our expenditures for this class of articles be in the future kept within our own borders and among our own people. Of sugar, of which it is said the Hawaiian Islands are much more productive in a given area than those of the West Indies, the exportation increased from 294,748,812 pounds in 1896, to 320,158,232 pounds in 1897, and for 1898 will, it is expected, be considerable in excess of last year. Of coffee the exportation increased from 3,051 pounds in 1897 to 237,155 pounds in 1897; of rice, the exportation increased from 3,768,762 pounds in 1896 to 4,492,499 in 1897, and in pineapples the increase was equally striking. In the matter of imports, as above indicated, nearly all the necessities of life, aside from sugar, fruits and vegetables, are imported from the products of the United States, being given the preference in nearly all cases.