

SANTIAGO YIELDS TO YANKEE TERMS

Toral's Disarmed Forces Are to Be Returned to Spain.

Bloodless Finale of a Dramatic Interview Between the Spanish Commander and Generals Miles and Shafter. City's Fortifications Not to Be Disturbed—Surrender Includes All the Spanish Troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimenera and Sagua—Porto Rico the Next Objective Point—Force to Start for There Within a Fortnight.

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Playa Del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 14 (P. M.)—General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to General Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday, and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain. This will be promptly done.

The surrender of General Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot. The terms of surrender include that Toral must relinquish his arms and refrain from destroying the fortifications.

The portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas, to Aserraderos, is surrendered to the United States.

OFFICIAL NEWS. Washington, July 14.—The war department has received this following dispatch from General Miles, apparently written before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:

Playa del Este, July 14. Secretary of War, Washington: Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his

MILES AND TORAL HAVE CONFERENCE. Dramatic Meeting on Wednesday Between the Two Commanders—Toral Explained Why He Was Compelled to Retire to Madrid.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 13 (4 P. M.).—White flags still flutter over the opposing lines. The truce has been extended until tomorrow noon, and negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago are proceeding. Both sides have yielded somewhat. General Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance, and the American commander, General Shafter, is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed to impose upon the enemy.

It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again ask the unconditional surrender of General Toral. He had refused on Sunday, but offered as an alternative proposition, to accept the capitulation of the enemy, and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, to leave all their arms behind and he to accept their parole. It was this proposition which General Toral declined yesterday.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW. This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who got no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rode to the front shortly before 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and accepted to, and at about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmour, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Maus rode up, passed over our entrenchments and went down into the valley about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour.

TORAL DECLINES. This latter condition, the Spanish general, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter, was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion at all. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that, he was powerless to go. Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he would not hold out long. When General Shafter explained

was greeted with cheers on all sides. The general expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position and at the character of the way it was thrown up. He complimented the officers of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

A correspondent of the Associated Press General Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the line of defense on which our center rests. He added that there was no prouder page in our military annals than that written on July 1. In conclusion, General Miles remarked that he felt satisfied from General Toral's manner and words that he was anxious to surrender.

AWAITING FURTHER DETAILS. President in Receipt of Many Messages of Congratulations. Washington, July 15.—There was considerable disappointment in administration circles because no details concerning the surrender of Santiago were received. Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson remained with the president until 1.10 and when they left said that not a word had been received during the evening.

The president was gratified that the surrender had occurred, but was anxious for more details. During the evening numerous telegrams were received from different parts of the country congratulating the president upon the success of the operations at Santiago, some of them stating that bonfires were blazing in celebration of the news.

ANOTHER SPANISH REVERSE. General Monet and Force Captured by Philippine Insurgents. Madrid, July 14.—Captain General Augusti telegraphed under date of July 10 as follows:

General Monet's column, unable to hold out at Macabros, left in three boats towed by the gunboat Layte, to seek reinforcements. It was stopped by the Americans, but aided by the current, it succeeded in reaching Estereros and Binlocan. Thereupon, the column was made prisoners by the insurgents. An official inquiry has been opened into the conduct of General Monet.

HERE IS GOOD NEWS. Captain Steadman, Recently Reported Dead, Is Alive and Well. Washington, July 14.—Several days the official dispatches to the war department contained the name of Captain Clarence A. Steadman, of the Ninth cavalry, as among the killed. Today a message from General Shafter reached the department stating that Captain Steadman was alive and well this morning.

POWERS TO HALT US IN THE EAST. They Have Decided, It Is Alleged, That We Must Not Keep the Philippine Islands—Monroe Doctrine to Be Turned Against Us. Paris, July 14.—The Matin has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European chancelleries are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine Islands. The ambassadors at Berlin, the correspondent adds, have advised their governments respecting Germany's line of policy, which seems quite settled. Germany would prefer the maintenance of the statu quo, but, if as a consequence of the war, Spanish sovereignty disappeared, American sovereignty must not be its successor.

ASKED FOR TIME. General Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

A NOTABLE GROUP. Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines, an important consultation was held at General Wheeler's headquarters. Generals Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see General Miles. It was a notable group, gathered under the projecting awning of General Wheeler's tent. Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

HEAVY RAINFALL. The rain now falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges have been carried away this afternoon, after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. BLOOD. New York, July 14.—William H. Blood, division superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights railway, died today at Ozone park. Quenborough, from blood poisoning. Mr. Blood was 40 years old. He was at one time general superintendent of the Long Island railroad, and afterward general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading. A widow and four children survive him.

COMPANY RAISED AT WELLSBORO. Wellsboro, Pa., July 14.—A full company of United States infantry was mustered in here this morning. They were escorted to the railroad station by George Cook post, Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran legion, No. 16, and a band and left for Chickamauga amid the cheering of thousands.

THINKS 'TIS NONE OF OUR BUSINESS

The Inspired View Taken in Germany of Irene Incident.

MOUTHPIECE OF GERMAN OFFICIALDOM SAYS THAT DEWEY HAD NO RIGHT TO FEEL MIFFED BECAUSE THE GERMAN COMMANDER DECLINED TO RECOGNIZE THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS AS BELLIGERENTS.

Berlin, July 14.—The Cologne Zeitung denounces the story of the German warships Irene interference at Subig Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the Americans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident. Even if it occurred, as Admiral Dewey reports, the Irene did not interfere but retired immediately upon the arrival of the Americans. Therefore every courtesy was shown that the Americans have any right to demand of a neutral country. But, if the Irene did prevent Aguinaldo's landing it is no business of Dewey. If the American admiral sees fit to make common cause with the insurgent chiefs, it is none of our affair. Germany still preserves her neutrality towards Spain and does not intend to recognize Aguinaldo and his horde as belligerents. The matter is so plain that we do not believe any diplomatic step will be taken, and do not doubt for a moment but that the American officials will admit the correctness of the German proceedings.

GRAHAM'S CRAZY CHARGES. The Latest Expression of His Hatred of America.

London, July 14.—Cunningham Graham, the former member of parliament who wrote a series of articles most insulting to Americans in the Westminster Gazette, has written a letter to the St. James' Gazette, which is published today, saying that the excellent gunnery exhibited by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that "most of the gunners were Englishmen," who were "decoyed from our Chinese squadron by promises of \$500 monthly." Mr. Graham urges that this matter be brought to the attention of parliament.

OBJECTED TO LAW'S DELAYS. Negro Murderers Attacked in Jail and Riddled with Bullets.

Little Rock, Ark., July 14.—A double lynching in which Jim Reed and Alex Johnson, two negroes, were the victims, occurred at Monticello, Ark., today. A mob broke down the doors of the jail and entering the cell poured a volley of shots into the cages where the men were confined. Johnson is dead and Reed is fatally wounded.

SPAIN'S COAST DEFENSES. Only One Old Armored in Cadiz Harbor.

London, July 14.—According to mail advices received here today from Cadiz, dated July 2, the old Spanish broadside armored Victoria, for some time past used as a training ship, which was towed back to Cadiz after starting ostensibly for the Philippine Islands with the fleet of Admiral Camara, is the only warship in the harbor. Mines have been laid to protect the entrance into the port of Cadiz and the coast lights are extinguished along the whole length of the Spanish coast. Vessels are excluded from all harbors of Spain after dark.

WEIGHTED DOWN WITH IRON. Body of a Suicide Had Fastened to It a Coupling Link.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The body of Edward J. Ryan, 35 years of age, whose home is supposed to have been in Lancaster, Pa., was found in the Delaware river today. The unfortunate man apparently did not wish his body to come to the surface, for when it was taken to the morgue it was found weighing about fifteen pounds, and being securely fastened beneath the clothing.

WILL ASK FOR BIDS. How the War Department Will Transport Spain's Troops.

Washington, July 14.—The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of the American flag. The department to 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.

LETTING SPAIN DOWN EASILY. French Cable Company Says We Accepted to Spanish Terms.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, July 14.—The following bulletin was issued here today by the French cable company: "Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—The capitulation of Santiago has been signed. The American government accepts the conditions of General Fando. The Spanish troops are to withdraw with military war honors and will be sent back at once to Spain."

AMERICAN FRUITS EXCLUDED. Switzerland Is Afraid of the San Jose Scale.

Berne, Switzerland, July 11.—The Bundesrath, or federal council, has prohibited the importation of fresh and unpeeled dried American fruits, with the view of keeping out the San Jose scale.

REQUISITION FOR MASON GRANTED. Albany, N. Y., July 14.—Governor Black today granted the requisition of the governor of Pennsylvania for the extradition of William Masch, otherwise known as "Big Bill" Masch, under arrest in the city of New York for the murder of Major William C. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who was found dead on August 14, in the circulating library of which he was manager.

OLIVETTE TO GO TO GOTHAM. Washington, July 14.—A bulletin was posted at the war department this afternoon as follows: "The steamer Olivette will proceed from Fort Monroe with sick and wounded to New York, where instructions from the surgeons will await her, stating disposition of the sick and wounded."

HEALTH AT CHICKAMAUGA. Chickamauga, July 14.—Colonel Hart, suff. surgeon, at Camp Thomas, issued an official report today as to the health of the camp, showing that there are in all 22 cases of typhoid fever, 35 cases of measles and 25 of mumps.

ONE GOOD GERMAN DEAD. Berlin, July 14.—The German emperor has contributed 1,000 marks to the Red Cross fund.

MILITARY RELIEF SOCIETIES.

The Governor Desires to Hear from Every Organization.

Harrisburg, July 14.—The governor requests that the local relief committees furnish him, as well as the Pennsylvania military commission, 909 Drexel building, Philadelphia, with the names and addresses of the officers of the local organizations for the relief of soldiers and soldiers' families as they are formed throughout the state. Dr. M. S. French, of Philadelphia, secretary of the National sanitary commission, which embraces the Pennsylvania sanitary commission, advises the governor that the commission will investigate every application for assistance and meet each deserving case.

HAWAII'S FUTURE. California Preparing to Improve the New Relations.

San Francisco, July 14.—A beautiful American flag was sent by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian chamber of commerce to be unfurled at the ceremony of raising the flag in that city, the gift of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco.

THE STATE BOARD OF TRADE HAS DECIDED TO SEND A COMMISSION TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TO STUDY AND REPORT THE BEST MEANS TO FOSTER TRADE BETWEEN THE ISLANDS AND THIS COUNTRY, WHICH WILL NATURALLY BE INCREASED GREATLY BY ANNEXATION. The chamber of commerce proposes to give the Hawaiian commissioners a public reception on their arrival in this city.

WHATEVER CHANNELS IT EMPLOYS THE RESULT WILL HAVE GREAT INFLUENCE. It must seriously affect the attitude of the Spanish government, because, however desirous ministers may be to spare their country further sacrifices, there are certain concessions suggested in the American press which public opinion would not allow them to make.

WILL YIELD LITTLE. "Spain's colonial empire may be diminished in area, but it must not be destroyed. The question of pecuniary indemnity has not yet occupied public opinion in this country. Some persons who are supposed to be well acquainted with official and unofficial opinion in the United States, declare that President McKinley will be very moderate in his demands; but his insisting upon the unconditional surrender of the garrison of Santiago does not seem to indicate a conciliatory spirit. The manner in which the first advances on the part of Spain are met will have great influence on the subsequent course of events, because the Spaniards, who are themselves a most courteous people, are inordinately sensitive about matters of form to which more practical nations are comparatively indifferent."

NOT FOR THE VICTORS. London, July 15.—A special dispatch to the Times from Rome says: "A correspondent of Il Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, telegraphs that he was received in private audience at Washington yesterday by President McKinley, who declared himself desirous of peace, but said that in his opinion it was not for the victors to take the initiative in peace negotiations."

SUPPLIES LANDED FOR GEN. GOMEZ. Largest Expedition of the Kind Attains Successful Conclusion, but Not Until a Sharp Battle Had Been Fought.

Key West, Fla., July 14.—The filibuster steamers Florida and Fanita, which left here June 25 under convoy of the little auxiliary gunboat Peoria, with the largest expedition ever sent to the insurgents, succeeded in landing their cargoes on July 3 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, and placed the ammunition and food supplies in the hands of General Gomez's army.

Prior to this landing, however, an unsuccessful attempt to land was made at San Juan point, and in the attempt one of the party, Captain Jose Manuel Nunez, brother of General Emilio Nunez, the Cuban, was killed, and Winthrop Chandler, of New York, was wounded. The Spaniards on shore surprised the party when about to land in small boats and fired upon them with the aid of the gunboat Peoria, which was formerly a pilot at Philadelphia, returned the fire, and it is believed killed a number of Spaniards. Those who had gone to the shore in the small boats then returned to the ships, leaving the body of Captain Nunez on the beach. The gunboat Helena then came up and with the Peoria poured in an awful fire on the Spaniards. Later the vessels sailed away, and as stated, landed their cargoes safely at Palo Alto, near where General Gomez, with 2,000 Cubans, were encamped.

ON BOARD THE STEAMERS WERE 350 CUBANS, UNDER GENERAL EMILIO NUNEZ, FIFTY TROOPERS OF THE TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, UNDER LIEUTENANTS JOHNSON AND AHEARN, AND TWENTY-FIVE ROUGH RIDERS, UNDER WINTHROP CHANDLER. The cargoes of ammunition and food were enormous.

CONFERENCE WITH THEM REPORTED TO HAVE ENDED SATISFACTORILY. Madrid, July 14.—General Blanco's conference with his generals and the colonels of the volunteers at Havana yesterday have been fully reported here and are much commented upon, although the result of the meetings and the governmental action thereon has been kept a profound secret.

THE EPoca says it understands that the Spanish soldiery in Cuba decided to unconditionally follow the government's instructions.

Blanco Says It's a Lie. Havana, July 14.—The story circulated throughout the United States by a Cuban named Jose Palling Blanco to the effect that the captain general had attempted suicide on receiving notice of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet is a fabrication.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, July 15.—Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, generally fair; warmer; and southwesterly winds.

New York, July 15.—Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, generally fair; warmer; and southwesterly winds.

New England, today, fair weather will prevail with sultriness on the coast, fresh in light southwesterly winds and generally higher temperature except in and near the lake region, where light local rain is likely.

SAGASTA WILL NOW TREAT FOR PEACE

Rather Than Doom Blanco's Remaining Forces to Starvation.

He Says the Spanish Army Could Easily Whip Us on Cuban Soil, but Inasmuch as Spain Has No Navy to Carry Supplies to It, He Will Prevent Its Utter Extermination Through Blockade and Starvation by Bringing About Peace as Soon as Possible.

Berlin, July 14.—The Tageblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces in Cuba and that the Americans know this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure of the Spanish bullets. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

London, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The feeling for peace is growing daily, especially in commercial circles. The chamber of commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo and other towns. It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price."

"Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices more accurately describes the movements. Inordinate demands might easily arouse the warlike spirit of the people to such an extent that the government would be compelled to swim with the current, regardless of consequences."

WANT TO KNOW OUR TERMS. "The government itself maintains the greatest reserve. I believe that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, only desires authentic information of what the American government intends to demand in the way of territorial concessions. There are various channels by which this might be privately ascertained without employing the good offices of any foreign government."

"For example, it is no secret that in one of two European capitals, the Spanish and American representatives have remained on friendly terms."

BRINGING WOUNDED SOLDIERS. Pathetic Incidents at the Arrival of the Breakwaters.

Newport News, Va., July 14.—The transport Breakwater arrived at Fort Monroe this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers. Hundreds of people stood on the pier and watched the work of transferring the soldiers to the wharf. The scenes witnessed yesterday when the City of Washington arrived were re-enacted. It was a reproduction of the same drama of pathos and enthusiasm in which sobs and cheers were mingled.

The men were carried from the vessel on stretchers, some groaning on account of excruciating pain while others were singing the "Star Spangled Banner." The soldiers were placed in the hospital tents where their wounds were redressed and a change of clothing placed on them. Some of the men are seriously wounded, but the surgeons believe that, with a few exceptions, all will recover.

Among the nurses at Fort Monroe are the Misses Evans, daughters of "Fighting Bob" Evans, commander of the battleship Iowa.

BLANCO AND THE VOLUNTEERS. Conference with Them Reported to Have Ended Satisfactorily.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Weather Indications Today: Generally Fair; Warmer.

1 General—Santiago Surrendered. Sagasta Now Willing to Treat for Peace. Germany's View of the Irene Incident.

2 General—Trial of Senator Kenney. Financial and Commercial.

3 Local—Council Want to Tax Street Arguments in the Callender Case.

4 Editorial. Comment of the Press.

5 Local—Demand of the Building Trades Council. Plan to Save the Pay of Soldiers.

6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.

7 News of the Day as Received at Washington.

8 General—Soldiers at Camp Alger Celebrate the Surrender of Santiago. Republican League Convention.