

SPANIARDS HAGGLE OVER CONDITIONS

Want Their Arms Returned to Them When Landed in Spain.

Midnight Meeting of Cabinet at White House Decides That No Further Parleying Will Be Tolerated and That Toral Must Come Down or Take a Licking—Believed He Will Come Down—Miles Careful to Avoid Taking Any of Shafter's Thunder—Shafter Magnanimous as Well as Brave—Would Not Permit His Forces to Hold a Demonstration in Celebration of Victory—Red Cross and Supply Ships to Enter Santiago Harbor at Once, but Our Forces and Cubans to Be Kept Out for the Present.

Washington, July 15.—Late tonight the following bulletin was posted at the war department from General Shafter: Headquarters, Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 15, 1898. Adjutant General, Washington: Sent you several telegrams yesterday... Major General Condemning.

SHAFTER'S PLANS WERE WELL LAID

The Spanish Commander Yielded Not a Minute Too Soon for His Own Comfort—What Would Have Happened Otherwise. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) With the United States troops before Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15 (12:15 p. m.)—The reverse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba is complete.

SHAFER TALKS. General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said: "The enemy has surrendered to the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly.

of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent communication to General Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government and asking more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners on each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice-consul; General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine, and General Escarjio.

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

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement. General Shafter insisted that the appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender, in accordance with the general conditions of our demands. After parleying, General Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received direct authority from Captain Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded. Before parting General Shafter complimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

GERMAN PRESS OPINIONS. The Irene incident is Not Taken Seriously in Berlin. London, July 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Irene incident is being treated upon here, but the fact that no official declaration is forthcoming is worthy of note. The North German Gazette declared that, so far as it knew, no confirmation of the incident has been received in official circles. The National Gazette dismisses it as a 'rumor intended to create bad feeling between Germany and the United States.'"

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CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL. Officially Recognized by the New York Board of Education. Cliff Haven, N. Y., July 15.—Friday was practically a day of rest for the New York excursionists and the Catholic summer school. During the afternoon a steamer excursion on Lake Champlain was largely patronized, and in the evening a hop at the Champlain club was the feature.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The Pocono Region is Highly Recommended for Healthfulness. Stroudsburg, Pa., July 15.—The members of the state board of health, in session at Stroudsburg today, re-elected Dr. George G. Groff, of Lewisburg, president. The inspectors, bacteriologists, chemists and engineers of the board were all re-appointed to serve for the ensuing year.

Wounded Doing Nicely. Newport News, Va., July 15.—The condition of the wounded soldiers who were brought to Old Point by the steamer City of Washington and the Breakwater was very gratifying today. The wounds are seriously wounded and one of the physicians expressed the belief today that none would die from the effects of injuries sustained on the battlefield.

More Wounded from Santiago. Newport News, Va., July 15.—The United States transport Olive arrived at Old Point Comfort tonight having on board a number of men who were dangerously wounded at the battle of Santiago. None of them were landed at Old Point. The vessel left at 1 o'clock this afternoon for New York, where the injured men will be treated.

After the Canadian Pacific. Washington, July 15.—As a result of the recent conference between railroad officials and the members of the interstate commerce commission, the latter body today ordered an investigation to be held in Chicago August 1, into the alleged disturbance in passenger rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

Princess Chimney Dead. Paris, July 15.—The Budapest correspondent of the Libre Parole announced the death of Clara J. Ward, the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Cambrai. The cause of death is said to be milk fever.

PRESIDENT HOPES FOR EARLY PEACE

So Expressed Himself in Response to Many Congratulations. SPAIN HAS NOT YET OPENED NEGOTIATIONS—BUT THE PRESSURE ON HER FROM ALL QUARTERS IS EXPECTED TO PROVE IRRESISTIBLE—FEARS OF DILATORY METHODS—THIS GOVERNMENT WANTS DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

Washington, July 15.—President McKinley gave expression today to a strong hope for an early peace. Responding to congratulations on the success of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for early peace now." In the course of other interviews he gave voice to the same sentiment, not expressing his entire belief, but a strong hope that peace would come.

DEWEY'S GENEROSITY. Recommends Chinese Servants of His Squadron for Citizenship. Washington, July 15.—In further proof of the nobility of the character of Admiral Dewey, his recommendation to the United States government, now filed in the State department, that the Chinese servants and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle at Manila and who rendered most efficient service on that occasion and behaved in a most exemplary manner, be recognized by this government as citizens, is noteworthy.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL. Reports from Santiago Show That It Is Now Decreasing. Washington, July 15.—The war department officials are greatly encouraged by the reports on the yellow fever situation from the army at the front. They were fearful lest the statistics from there might show increasing cases, but were relieved today when a dispatch came from Surgeon Greenleaf, a member of General Miles' staff, saying that during the past twenty-four hours there had been only twenty-three new cases.

DON CARLOS FIRED OUT. He Leaves Belgium at the Request of King Leopold. New York, July 15.—Rafael Diez de la Cortina, American representative of Don Carlos, has received a cablegram from his chief stating that Don Carlos and his family were about to leave Belgium for England immediately, "on account of trouble." This is taken to mean that Don Carlos has received his "conge" from the Belgian government.

ON TO PORTO RICO. War Department is Very Much Disposed to Rush Things. Washington, July 15.—Telegrams which have passed between the military authorities here and those in Cuba and the agents of the war department at other places indicate that preparations for the Porto Rican expedition are to be given earnest attention. The officials, however, decline to discuss the arrangements in progress or say from what port or ports the troops are to embark.

EUROPE WILL WATCH WATSON. The Powers Will All Send Battleships to Spain's Coast. London, July 15.—The powers on this side of the ocean are getting ready to watch Commodore Watson's operations against Spain.

Killed by Boiler Explosion. Benham, Ont., July 15.—A boiler in the saw mill of Charles Betts, at Byram, near here, exploded today and Charles Betts, proprietor of the saw mill, John Kambo and James Palm were killed. Joseph Lee was fatally hurt and a number of others slightly.

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SAGASTA PLACES BLAME ON TORAL

Says Santiago Surrendered Solely On His Responsibility.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Spain—Expected Coming or Watson's Squadron Excites Intense Alarm in Spanish Port Cities—Inhabitants Fleeing to Places of Safety. Carlists Preparing for an Uprising—Spanish War Minister Outlines a Singular Scheme of Peace—The Dons Are Evidently Rattled—Interview with Sagasta.

Madrid, July 15.—Premier Sagasta declares that the government in Cuba has not intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender came within the province of General Toral and under his responsibility and the general simply announced that the garrison had capitulated.

A decree of the captain general of Madrid, which had been affixed to the walls of this city, says decrees suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout the kingdom have been published and, a state of war existing, it is ordered that no meetings take place without the previous authorization of the military authorities. It is also forbidden to publish without previous authorization any writings, engravings or designs whatever. The decree concludes with specifying the punishment which will be meted out to those who disregard the orders issued.

SPAIN FEARS WATSON. Cadix, July 15.—There is great excitement here owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's squadron. Many are leaving. The Spanish mail steamer plying between this port and Tangier will cease to run next week.

London, July 15.—It is announced in a special despatch from Barcelona this afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic stricken. They believe the Americans will select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country; the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety, and many of the citizens are leaving. The government of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the national government.

Paris, July 15.—A despatch to the Temps from Madrid says the prefect report that the Carlists are making preparations for an outbreak in the northern provinces.

SPANISH PEACE SCHEME. Madrid, July 15.—The minister for War, General Correa is quoted as declaring, in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms: The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain. The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite. In the event of the Cubans voting for independence the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba, "as soldiers should after having fought like heroes." Continuing the minister for war remarked:

WE SHOULD RETAIN PORTO RICO at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to dispossess us in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain. As to the Philippine Islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage. The government has framed a scheme which will not only assure Spain

EXPECTS CUBA TO BE A STATE. Ex-Vice President Stevenson Thinks That Destiny is Clear. Chicago, July 15.—Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-vice president, asks his views on territorial extension, said:

WE HAVE PRACTICALLY CONQUERED Cuba, and the understanding is that her people should have a republican form of government of their own. It requires no prophet, however, to foretell that in the course of time Cuba will become one of the states of the Union.

FRESH BEEF FOR MANILA. Uncle Sam Taking Good Care of His Distant Soldiers. Washington, July 15.—The American troops located in the Philippine islands are to be supplied with fresh refrigerated beef just as those at home. Commissioner General Egan has made arrangements to this end and has received a cablegram from his agent in Australia saying that a cargo of beef had been sent from there to Manila.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, July 15.—Forecast for Saturday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; cooler, northerly winds becoming variable. New York, July 15.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states and New England, today, fair to partly cloudy; weather will prevail with slight temperature changes and fresh to light variable winds, becoming mostly southerly, followed by light local rain in the lake region.