

quarters near Santiago, July 16.—The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory.

The U. S. agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in district to Kingston or Spain, the troops as far as possible to embark nearest the garrison they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms and officers and men retain their personal property. The Spanish commander is authorized to take the military archives belonging to the surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers, and guerrillas, who wish to remain in Cuba may do so, under parole during the present war, giving up their arms. The Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms by mutual agreement, to await disposition of the United States government, it being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the government.

I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by Gen. Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

SHAFTER, U. S. . .

The following messages were sent today by President McKinley and Secretary R. A. Alger:

"To Gen. Shafter. Commander Front, near Santiago, Playa.—The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the troops and territory under Gen. Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of mercy protect and comfort them.

(Signed.) WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"To Major General Shafter, front near Santiago, Playa.—I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War."

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, Friday, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16, 8 a. m.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The Spaniards this morning are still haggling over the terms of the capitulation. They now claim that there has been no surrender and allege that the work of the commission is entirely preliminary and must be ratified by the government at Madrid in order to be effective. This is clearly bad faith and not in accordance with Gen. Toral's representation to Gen. Shafter, that Captain General Blanco had authorized the full surrender of his forces.

They have been signed by both sides and now await the approval of Madrid.

In the meanwhile the two armies remain in the trenches. Gen. Shafter said this morning, referring to the situation:

"The Spaniards claimed that the surrender must be confirmed by Madrid. I refused to consider any such contention, for the surrender was complete and ordered by Governor General Blanco, and was made by Gen. Toral. This morning Gen. Linares sent me a letter begging that the Spanish soldiers be permitted to take their side

arms back to Spain. He asked me to intercede with the President and if possible arrange for a return of the arms to the prisoners after they had surrendered them."

Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 15, (delayed in transmission).—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—The commissioners appointed by Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral to arrange the details of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba are still hard at work and probably their labors will not be completed before tomorrow. Though the understanding was that no concessions were to be granted with the exception of allowing the officers to retain their side arms, the Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements. The Spanish officers wish to have their men march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be boxed up and shipped back to Spain with the prisoners. This of course has been refused.

There is also much argument over other details of the surrender. The total number of Spanish troops involved in the surrender will, it is said, run close to 25,000, of which about 12,000 are behind the entrenchments of Santiago.

The rest of the Spanish troops are stationed at Sagua de Tanamo, Guanatanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and fortified cities.

The 25,000 Spanish troops include about 20,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers.

Washington, July 18.—The Porto Rican expedition has started on its mission to capture that island.

Gen. Miles, leading the Porto Rican expedition, left Cuba today, on the Yale, with four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops. Two brigades now at Charleston are embarking today on transports to take them to Porto Rico.

All the force at Tampa, 13,000 strong, embracing artillery, will be put on board as rapidly as transports can be got there and reinforce our other troops.

Gen. Brooke will take the first and second divisions of his corps from Chickamauga to Porto Rico.

Gen. Brooke leaves here this afternoon for Chickamauga to get his troops started. It is expected that the whole expedition will be under way within the next four days.

It has been decided to retain Gen. Shafter's brigade at Santiago for an indefinite period.

The naval war board conference with the President lasted less than an hour and on leaving the White House, Secretary Long said that only matters of detail were under discussion. No news of importance had been received from any source.

As it is understood to be the policy of the President to postpone the Havana campaign until next autumn, the belief exists in high official circles that the Spaniards will put off the inevitable until their last stronghold in Cuba is lost before making an effort looking to a cessation of hostilities.

Washington, July 18.—The following telegram has been sent to the principal collectors along the Atlantic coast:

"You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba."

With the Santiago campaign successfully closed, there was a lull in the activity of the war and navy departments today, and the officials expressed the belief that the stirring developments of the last few weeks would now give way to the details of occupying Santiago, the shipping of Spanish prisoners to Spain, coping with the yellow fever situation, and preparation for the next aggressive campaign.

No report from Gen. Shafter or Ad-

miral Sampson was received during the early part of the day. A dispatch was received late last night stating the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 300. This lowered the estimate by one half from that given in press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities.

Col. Alden, acting surgeon general, says the situation is much less serious than would appear at first glance, for while the aggregate of 300 seemed large, it is relatively small when it is remembered that there are 25,000 troops at the front.

Surgeon Arthur, at New York, has been given carte blanche to get together at the earliest moment a large number of contract doctors and nurses familiar with fever cases. They will go to Santiago on the Resolute, which leaves the American Line pier tomorrow morning. Many anxious inquiries from relatives and friends of soldiers are coming to the war department owing to the fever reports. This has led to the consideration of the practicability of getting the full list of fever patients mainly as a means of relieving the anxiety of those whose friends are not affected. It is thought such a list will be available in a day or so. In the meantime inquiries have brought definite information that Brig. Gen. Duffield, whose condition has been open to much doubt, was down with a mild case of fever. It is giving the surgeon no apprehension, as the attack is yielding readily to the treatment.

The following telegram was received from Gen. Legarde regarding the case of Gen. Duffield. It was dated yesterday but did not come to hand until today:

"Gen. Duffield has a low fever, is at division hospital, but is doing nicely. Much better today."

Gen. Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution and no doubt is felt that he will be able to recover from the disease.

Washington, July 18.—The United States will take immediate steps to collect the customs revenue at Santiago as a war contribution, and it is not improbable that a government customs office will be opened there and be ready for business as early as tomorrow. This action will be taken pending the final settlement of the question of the status of Cuba after the close of the war.

Secretary Gage and Asst. Secretary Howell are busily engaged today in going over the customs schedules, which have been in force under Spanish rule, and it is expected that a telegram embodying the principal features of the new schedules may be sent to Gen. Shafter tonight.

Washington, July 19.—Fifty-five men belonging to Company A, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers at Camp Alger, were poisoned today by eating hash which had been cooked in a tin-lined vessel that had become corroded. Fifteen of the men are seriously ill and are not expected to recover. The hash was eaten at breakfast and those who partook of it became ill shortly afterward. The hospital doctors pronounce it to be ptomaine poisoning. The names of the men have not been ascertained.

Grave fears are expressed for the safety of the American bark Kennebec, which is out 123 days from Baltimore, with a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The ship Aryan, which left Baltimore about the same time as the Kennebec, made the trip in 121 days. The Kennebec is an old craft and well known on the coast. She was wrecked at San Pedro in 1837 and was bought by W. Boole from the underwriters. She laid up in the bay for about six years and was put in commission again in 1893.