THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXI.

NO. 169

URRENDERED AT LAST.

the Spanish Commissioners Did a Whole Lot of Kicking Over Terms, After the Main Fact Had Been Agreed On.

ards Wanted to Take All Their Guns and March Out With Military Honors—This Was Entirely Outside the Agreement, and Was Not Assented To.

Formally Now Details Surrender—Matters Is Finally Settled—Toral's Last Letter—Dodge Relieving and Secretary Alger Congratulate General Shafter and Command—Spanish Prisoners to be Shipped for Home From Nearest Ports—Cubans Not to Enter the City Till the Spaniards Leave—Americans to Occupy the City—Private Church Property to be Carried Off—All Weapons of War Except Officers' Side Arms Fall into the American Hands—Situation at the Front—Work of Burying and Caring for Two or Thousands of Refugees.

Washington, July 16, 8:30 a. m.—The war department has issued the following bulletin:

"Santiago—Spanish surrender. Particulars later.

"SHAFTER."

The war department also posted the following:

"Camp of Rio, near Santiago, July 15.—The Atlantic cable has just been reported.

"Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—To Major General Commanding, Washington:

"United States and Spanish commissioners have agreed upon terms of surrender. I have the honor to capitulate. I have also the honor to request that the troops be allowed to march out with their arms and effects, and be received in the lines of your military in which the interests of your country in this war have ceased. The officers will keep their side arms, horses and baggage. The Spanish commissioners have been disputing and raising many objections to the proposed arrangements. The Spanish officers want to have their own march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be turned up and piled back to back 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, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and isolated points.

"The 12,000 Spanish troops include about 10,000 regulars and 2,000 volunteers.

"SHAFTER."

SPECIAL FROM THE PILOT.

At Sea, Wednesday, Aboard Transport, Off the Entrance to Cuba, July 15, 7:40 a. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Preliminary bases for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba were agreed to and signed under a flag of truce at 6 o'clock last evening. The terms were hammered out between the three commissioners of each side, and then were sent to Generals Shafter and Garcia for their approval. The Spanish commissioners at first made a great deal of difficulty, and it was not until after 4 o'clock that the final agreement was reached. The Spanish commissioners then came to the house of Senor Ducoudray, an outlying suburban residence, and signed the articles.

(Signed) JAMES TORAL,
Commanding General for the Army of Cuba.
"The Honorable Charles Emilio, Commanding Spanish Forces."

CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER.

Washington, July 16.—The war department has issued the following:

"Playa del Rey, Near Santiago, July 15, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington: Santiago surrendered today. Details later. Shafter."

"Playa del Rey, near Santiago, July 15.—The Atlantic cable has just been reported.

"Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—To the Honorable Secretary of War:

"Sir: I am now authorized to state to you that the commissioners appointed by the Spanish Government to capitulate have agreed to all the terms you sent to me, and that the commissioner shall come to your lines for the purpose of signing the articles of capitulation. I have the honor to request that you send a representative, and that you designate the place and hour when the commissioner shall come to your lines for the purpose of signing the capitulation.

(Signed) JAME TORAL,
Commanding General for the Army of Cuba.
"To General Shafter, Commanding American Forces."

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(Signed) JAME TORAL,
Commanding General for the Army of Cuba.
"To General Shafter, Commanding American Forces."

CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER.

Washington, July 16.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued the following:

"Washington, July 15.—Major General Shafter, Playa del Rey, near Santiago: The President has learned with the greatest satisfaction of the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba, and is gratified that the operations in which the army and navy have been engaged have resulted in such a satisfactory manner. The President desires you to express his appreciation to the officers and men under your command for the gallantry and patriotic zeal which have brought about this result. The President also desires you to express his appreciation of the services of the officers and men of the navy who have been engaged in the operations which have resulted in the surrender of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba. Your dispatch of today, giving 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 conversation was 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 want to have their own march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be turned up and piled back to back 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, Guantanamo, Baracoa and other seaports and isolated points.

"The 12,000 Spanish troops include about 10,000 regulars and 2,000 volunteers.

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Commanding General for the Army of Cuba.
"To General Shafter, Commanding American Forces."

SPANIARDS WANTED TO KEEP THEIR ARMS.

Playa del Rey, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 15, (delayed in transmission)—(Copyrighted, 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 conversation was 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 want to have their own march out of the trenches with their arms, which they also insist are to be turned up and piled back to back with the prisoners. This of course has been refused.

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