SURRENDERED.

General Toral Agreed to Capitulate If Sent Back to Spain.

EASTERN CUBA IS INCLUDED.

The Spanish General's Terms Were Those Agreed On in Washington—Will Not Be Taken to Spain in American Vessels Unless There Is an Official Gaurantee of Our Vessels' Safety.

Secretary Alger Doubts If Spain Wants the Prisoners Brought Back There—A Very Knotty Problem to Be Tackled in Arranging for the Carrying Out of the Details of Capitulation.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — "Santiago surrendered at 3," is the significant official announcement that reached the President at 3:06 this afternoon.

It came in a dispatch from a signal service official 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 dispatches laid before the President during the day.

At exactly 3 o'clock the city was formally turned over to the American army.

The dispach was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is fifty-five minutes ahead of Washington time, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not having met until half past 2 o'clock.

A few minutes after this message had come to the President, the following was received by General Greely, chief signal officer: "Playa—General Greely, Washington: Santiago has surrendered.—Jones."

Adjutant General Corbin received the following dispatch from General Shafter this afternoon:

"Adjutant General, Washington—Have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Asseraderos upon the south to Sagua upon the north via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.—W. R. Shafter, Major General."

Adjutant General Corbin announced that Santiago had surrendered soon after General Shafter's dispatch was received.

The telegram showed nearly conclusively that the Spaniards had agreed to our terms. Only the details remain to be adjusted.

Soon after 3 o'clock Adjutant General Corbin said that the exact terms of the surrender are not quite fully understood at this end of the line, and it would not be fully accepted until a further report had been received from General Shafter giving all the details.

A telegram has been sent to General Shafter requesting details of the surrender and final action on the part of the American government has been deferred until receipt of the final answer.

The War department has notified General Shafter that his plans are approved so far as they have been made known and are the result of orders, including the shipment of the Spanish troops to Spain.

The statement that the Spaniards surrendered all Eastern Cuba from Ascerraderos to Sagua is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory in Santiago.

It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers, as these places are to the west of the surrendered zone.

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 had no hesitation in saying to-day 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 seizing them.

A very knotty problem is to be tackled by the commissioners arranging the capitulation, under the direction of the authorities here.

Secretary Alger returned to the War department from the White house shortly before 3 o'clock. Apparently he desired to take a conservative view of the news from Santiago. He held that it must not be regarded as settled finally and absolutely until actually accomplished in its details and said it remained yet to be known exactly what the terms of surrender were.

He said he had telegraphed General Shafter inquiring as to the exact terms.

The condition regarding the transportation of Spanish troops back to Spain, he said, was fully understood and entirely approved.

WASHINGTON, July 14. — Secretary Alger received a dispatch from General Shafter at 10:10 o'clock this morning. After Alger had read it Adjutant General Corbin took it to the White house.

The President called a war council in the cabinet room. It was nearly 12 o'clock when Secretary Alger entered and announced the Spanish proposal, saying: "They have asked for commissioners."

The conference lasted only about ten minutes before an answer to General Shafter's dispatch was framed.

In this dispatch General Shafter was instructed to carry out the orders last sent him, namely: To secure the surrender of Santiago by noon to-day or to renew the attack upon the city.

After the conference General Corbin returned to the War department and made public this statement:

"Cablegram just received from General Shafter states that General Toral has asked that a commissioner be appointed to arrange terms of surrender, Toral having already appointed his."

The text of General Shafter's dispatch was not given out.

The following unofficial statement of the situation is made by one who has just talked with the President: "Arrangements are making for commissioners to arrange the surrender of Santiago. There is much misunderstanding as to the effect of the Spanish proposition, the administration first believing it was a Spanish trick to work delay as before, but it is now construed as looking to immediate surrender, and arrangements for that are now in progress.

"General Shafter has been wired authority to appoint commissioners, but only for immediate and unconditional surrender, and has been informed that if for any other purposes commissioners will not be appointed. Our authorities, as voiced in the dispatches to Shafter by Secretary Alger, will attend to the details of transporting the Spanish forces back to Spain."

OUR TROOPS TO COME NORTH.

Shafter's Army Will Be in This Country Until Fever Danger Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 15. — Although the reported appearance of a few cases of yellow fever among our troops in front of Santiago presents a perplexing problem to the President and his advisers, it is almost certain to result in the temporary removal of practically all our land forces from the island of Cuba as promptly as possible after the final surrender of General Toral's army is effected.

In this connection the question of withholding for the present the expedition now being fitted out against Porto Rico has been under serious consideration, but up to this time no positive conclusion, it is thought, has been reached. Investigation with respect to the climatic conditions at San Juan, however, has convinced the officials that there would be no danger of our troops from yellow fever, which prevails annually in many parts of Cuba. In San Juan the ground is said to be exceptionally clean for a Spanish town. The water is said to be good and, all things considered, it is not believed that the arrangements for the invasion of the island will be interfered with.

None of the troops now in front of Santiago, it is added, will take part in this expedition, but will be brought north to remain until October, when it is believed the dangers from Cuban fever will have passed.

TO SEND PRISONERS TO SPAIN

A Plan to Relieve Shafter of the Care of the Captured Is Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The prisoners captured by Shafter's army may be sent back to Spain. This plan is receiving considerable attention from the President and from Secretary Alger. To send the men home would put the men permanently out of the war and would remove the possibility of the men again taking up arms against the United States, and would relieve General Shafter of a burden which he should not be compelled to carry. Already he has enough refugees on his hands to absorb all the rations that he can spare. The probability seems that the questions of the disposition of the prisoners may be deferred temporarily until the fate of Santiago shall have been decided.

SAMPSON MUST BE CONSULTED

The Navy Has Interests in the Terms of Surrender.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 14.—Admiral Sampson has formally notified General Shafter that he must not sign any acceptance of surrender without consulting him. Admiral Sampson is anxious that any surrender shall include a thorough removal of all mines in the harbor and the evacuation of all ports which have fired on his ships.

TO BUILD ENGINES AT TOPEKA.

The Santa Fe Will Erect New Shops to Cost $200,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—The announcement was authorized at the general manager's office this morning that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will erect locomotive building shops at Topeka to cost $200,000. The company already builds some engines here and repairs its own engines, but the new shops will be equipped to build all the new engines needed by the entire system. The shop will be of brick and stone, close to the present repair and car shops in the east part of Topeka.

War Preparations at Cadiz.

LONDON, July 15.—According to mail advices received here to-day from Cadiz, dated July 2, the old Spanish broadside armor-clad Vittoria, 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.

TO SEND THEM TO SPAIN.

Why the President Agreed to Accept One of General Toral's Propositions.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The public, in a telegram from General Miles, was given the first notice that our government had offered, in the course of negotiations with General Toral, to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain. A few days ago it was stated that the President would insist upon an unconditional surrender, but it appears that condition had been modified as indicated by General Miles. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for General Toral's army, removed to Spain, would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba, and would serve as good a purpose as would be the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish army to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to a siege of Havana. Our government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment. The desire has been materially strengthened by the appearance of yellow fever within the American lines. It was at first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria and climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, comes the final admission that they are genuine yellow fever cases. Their appearance has determined the authorities upon a more active prosecution of the campaign.

BLANCO SOUGHT TO DIE.

Tried to Commit Suicide on Hearing of Cervera's Fate.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15.—According to advices from Havana, received here yesterday, Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet, the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival. When the true story of the defeat come out it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gayeties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crepe and other black draperies.

Blanco was in the palace when the intelligence reached him and he became almost frenzied. He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas of the Spanish forces discussing the news when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant and where many are starving daily.

THE REFUGEES ARE STARVING.

Already Eight Have Died and One Old Woman Has Committed Suicide.

WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY, July 14.—General Shafter telegraphed to Washington to-day in regard to the extreme privations suffered by the 18,000 Santiago refugees now at El Caney and he received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their maintenance, but to give them such food as he can spare from the soldier's stores. Already 22,500 rations have been given them, but these are exhausted as well as provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton in behalf of the Red Cross society.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the refugees is terrible, and if it continues many people will starve to death. Up to date eight persons have died. The churches are used as hospitals. One of them contains 197 persons. A very old woman committed suicide to-day in her distress, killing herself with a machete.

CABINET CRISIS BLOWS OVER.

Sagasta May Be Able to Hold the Ministry Together.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: It is impossible to speak confidently as to the cabinet's views or intentions, all the members being naturally reticent. All that can be stated with tolerable certainty is that Senor Sagasta's great moral influence has re-established tranquility in the cabinet. He is again firmly seated on the box and has the team once more so well in hand that the very existence of a ministerial crisis is denied.

Guatemala Is Ripe For It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—Fears of a revolution in Guatemala are due to the prevalent belief among the people that, if elected to the presidency Cabarera, the present head of the government, will proclaim himself dictator.

Spain Now Wants Revenge.

MADRID, July 15.—The newspapers here publish a statement to the effect that the Spanish minister of marine has "secured proofs that the Americans used incendiary projectiles, thus explaining the burning of the Spanish ships at Cavite and Santiago de Cuba." Some of the papers urge the government "not to protest to the powers on this subject, but to use the same weapons in Spanish ports against American ships."

Harvesting is as hard on a farmer's wife as a wedding.

Becomes a Church Affair.

Hong Kong, July 12.—Spaniards here are now convinced that Camara's squadron is not coming to the relief of Manila. They have given up all hope of making terms to save church property. Procurator Fernandez of Shanghai arrived at Hong Kong yesterday and held a long conference with Consul Wildman. Fernandez wishes to go to Manila to treat with Dewey and Aguinaldo. Mr. Wildman declined to give him passports or aid him to retain the property of his church.

It is said on good authority that the church stands ready to surrender Manila if its millions can be saved.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco.

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Public Notice.

The Northwestern Line Daylight Special now leaves the U. P. Depot at 6:40 A. M., arrives at Chicago 8:45 same evening. No change in the other trains. Overland Limited 4:45 P. M., and the Omaha—Chicago Special at 6:45 A. M., arrives at Chicago 7:45 and 9:30 respectively, next morning. The most advanced Vestibuled Sleepers, Diners and Free Parlor Chair cars—of course—What else would the "NORTH-WESTERN" have? 1401 Farnam st.

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Those who would lead men to oppose Rome must look up her record.

Daylight Train to Chicago.

Beginning Monday, February 7th, the Northwestern Line placed in service a DAYLIGHT TRAIN TO CHICAGO, leaving Omaha 7:00 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:25 a. m., and arriving in Chicago 5:45 p. m., making connections with evening trains for all points east. Dining cars serve all meals.

The afternoon limited trains at 4:45 and 6:30 arriving Chicago next morning at 7:45 and 9:30 a. m., respectively, still remain in service.

City ticket office 1401 Farnam St.

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Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June, 1898, Orrin C. Drake, David Rich and Edson Rich organized the Exposition Catering Company and adopted articles of incorporation, and filed the same according to the State of Nebraska, which said articles among other things provided:—

First. The name of the corporation to be the Exposition Catering Company.

Second. The paincipal place of business to be Omaha, Nebraska.

Third. The nature of the business to be that of conducting hotels and restaurants, also the purchasing and selling of food supplies or hotel and restaurant properties.

Fourth. The capital stock of the said corporation shall be ten thousand Dollars ($10,000.00) divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each; all of said stock to be paid up at the commencement of the business.

Fifth. That said corporation shall begin on the 22nd day of June, 1898, and continue for a period of one year.

Sixth. The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not be more than two-thirds of its capital stock.

DAVID RICH,
7-8-4 Secretary.

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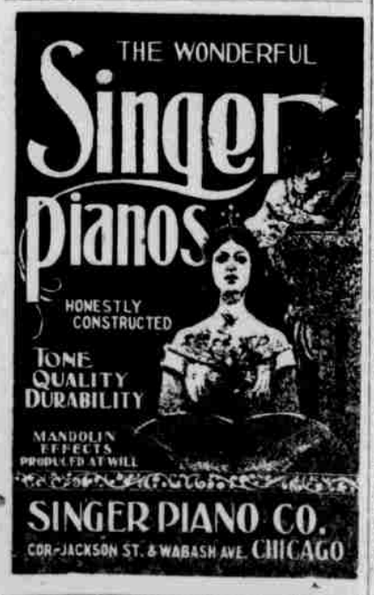

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NOTICE.

In the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

William S. Sanderson, plaintiff vs. Mattie Sanderson, defendant.

To Mattie Sanderson, non-resident defendant:

You are hereby notified that on the 9th day of May, 1898, William S. Sanderson, plaintiff herein, filed a petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Neb., the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that at the time of the marriage between the plaintiff and yourself you were physically incompetent to perform the sexual duties of a wife to a husband by reason of physical deformity, and for such other relief as may be just and equitable.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of June, 1898.

WILLIAM S. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
5-20-4 By Edson Rich, his attorney.

J. T. PATCH,
Attorney, Room 22 Patterson Block.

In the matter of the estate of Charles B. Evans, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, William W. Keysor, judge, made on the 13th day of November, 1897, licensing the sale of the real estate hereinafter described belonging to said estate, there will be sold at the north door of the court house, in said county, on the 25th day of July, of 1898 at 10 o'clock, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The north half (½) of lot eighteen (18), Pelham place, an addition to the city of Omaha, said county. Said sale will remain open one hour.

E. STANFORD JESTER,
Administrator of the Estate of Charles B. Evans, deceased.

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