

# SCENES AT THE SURRENDER

### The American and Spanish Generals Looked Their Best.

### COMMANDERS MET HALF WAY.

#### The March Into the City an Impressive Scene—The Handing Over of the City to the American Commander—Spanish and American Soldiers Fraternize.

New York, July 20.—A dispatch to the New York Herald, dated July 17, says: The day which was to crown the triumph of American arms dawned perfectly. The soldiers rose with the sun and set about preparing breakfast of hardtack, bacon and coffee. More than usual alacrity was shown. Everybody was in fine spirits. Even the ailing men managed to shake off their feverish lethargy and to assume a cheerful air.

About Shafter's headquarters the bustle was noticeable early. A hundred yards away, at General Wheeler's headquarters, orderlies were busy saddling the horses and preparing for the ceremony. Bridles and saddles were oiled and rubbed. All trappings were made as smart as possible.

General Shafter appeared, dressed neatly in a dark blue uniform and white helmet. General Wheeler wore a yellow drill coat with blue facings. By 8 o'clock Generals Lawton, Kent, Chaffee, Young, Sumner, Bates, Wood, Ludlow, Breckinridge, and Garcia, attended by their staffs, had arrived. All showed extraordinary care in their dress, and made an imposing assemblage.

Shortly before 9 o'clock General Shafter and General Wheeler mounted and rode toward the gap through which the road passes our lines. Other generals followed, and then their staffs. Two mounted troops of the Second cavalry, under command of Captain Brett, acted as an escort.

### WHERE THE GENERALS MET.

When this cavalcade emerged from the gap, where they could obtain a view of Santiago and the valley between the opposing trenches, a similar body of Spaniards was observed emerging from the city. It was General Toral and his staff, escorted by a guard of 100 infantry. As the two commanders moved toward each other, their horses at a slow walk, the adjacent hills became thronged with officers and soldiers, from the conquering and the vanquished armies.

During the night the Spaniards had vacated their trenches, but groups of them were scattered all along the plateau which fronts our lines. On that side by Shafter's orders, a line of sentries had been stationed, with instructions to permit none of our soldiers to pass beyond.

General Shafter and General Toral met about half way between the lines. The Spanish general and his staff were clad immaculately. As they neared each other both generals rode slightly in advance of their attended officers.

When within easy speaking distance they drew rein simultaneously and raised their hats. Immediately every officer on both sides uncovered, and so remained until General Toral and General Shafter replaced their hats.

At the same time General Shafter's cavalry escort deployed the presented members, to which the Spanish infantry responded by presenting arms.

### DEL REY'S SWORD AND SPURS.

After exchanging salutations, General Shafter took from Lieutenant Miley the sword and spurs of General Vera del Rey, who had died bravely defending El Cane July 1, and presented them to General Toral with his compliments. General Toral appeared affected as he received these souvenirs of his dead comrade in arms. He warmly thanked General Shafter.

He then handed his sword and spurs to Colonel Fontaine, his chief of staff. General Shafter announced himself ready to receive the surrender of the city under the terms of capitulation already agreed upon and signed.

General Toral said, in Spanish: "I deliver the city and province of Santiago de Cuba into the authority of the United States."

General Toral made a motion as if to offer his sword, but was instantly checked by General Shafter.

General Toral and his staff were then introduced to the principal American officers.

While this was going on the Ninth infantry, in full marching order, advanced from our lines and took its position in the rear of the cavalry. The Ninth had been selected as a regiment to occupy the city, and carried dog tents, haversacks and cooking utensils.

At the same time the Thirteenth infantry was descending into the valley to receive the Spanish garrison, which began to emerge from the city. Slowly they marched along the broad road until within 300 yards of our lines.

As his soldiers filed past General Toral they saluted him and he gravely bowed his acknowledgment with a courteous face.

### TO STAY OUT OF THE CITY.

The front officers stacked arms and then moved along into positions where the men could recline on the grass. The garrison carried camp equipment and will not re-enter the city until ready to embark.

This formally over, General Toral entered General Shafter and turned toward the city.

General Shafter wheeled his horse and the two commanders, the conquering and the conquered, entered Santiago side by side. The entire population lined the street or gazed upon the procession from the house tops and windows. The majority of the people

seemed pleased to see the Americans enter and welcomed our soldiers with glad faces and smiles.

The cavalcade passed slowly through the streets until the plaza was reached in front of the governor's palace. The general and staff then dismounted. A grand reception had been prepared for the occasion in a beautiful room with a lofty frescoed ceiling.

General Toral then formally turned over the keys of the city to General Shafter. Governor Ross and all the officers of the province and municipality were formally presented to General Shafter and his generals in the order of rank.

When the venerable archbishop of Santiago entered there was a dramatic pause. The aged prelate, regally attired in his official robes of velvet, came through the arched entrance, followed by four priests, robed in white. When presented to General Shafter he bowed courteously and expressed his gratification that further bloodshed had been averted.

He hoped for a peace as honorable to Spain as was this capitulation.

**THE ARCHBISHOP HAD CHANGED.**

It was difficult to realize that this was the same man who gave expression to such bloodthirsty defiance a few weeks ago.

Noon was set for the raising of the American flag, and until then the time passed pleasantly at the palace. The Spanish and American officers intermingled. There was no stiffness. Everybody chatted pleasantly. General Toral moved about, making introductions and apparently in the best of spirits.

Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Wheeler and Lieutenant Miley had been selected to perform the ceremony of unfurling the flag. At five minutes before 12 they ascended to the cupola of the palace. As the cathedral chimes rang out the hour of noon the Stars and Stripes shot to the top of the pole, where had waved the banner of the Castilian.

General Shafter, General Wheeler and every American present uncovered reverently, while the soldiers presented arms and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

**TORAL, TOO, UNCOVERED.**

With rare courtesy General Toral and his staff also uncovered, and remained so until the strain of music ceased.

Just before noon the call to arms was sounded in every regimental camp and each regiment formed, as on dress parade, along the crest of the elevated ridge facing the city. President McKinley's dispatch conveying the congratulations of the people of the United States was read to them.

Cannon's battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns as a signal that the American flag waved over Santiago. Every regiment band along eight miles of trenches struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," amid a thunder of cheers.

When the artillery salute was concluded the regiments marched back to their camps, the bands playing "Dixie," "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," "Marching Through Georgia" and the national air.

After the flag was raised the American generals bade farewell to General Toral and his staff and left the plaza, escorted by the cavalry.

The Ninth infantry remained and will garrison the city until relieved.

On the way through the suburbs the cavalcade passed thousands of refugees returning from El Cane. Notwithstanding the accumulated miseries of the last fortnight, they still had spirit enough to cheer General Shafter and his officers.

Shortly after 1 o'clock General Shafter reached his headquarters, somewhat fatigued by the exertion of the day, but exceedingly well satisfied in the fact that the capitulation had been conducted gracefully by both sides.

During the afternoon the arms and artillery of the garrison were examined by American officers appointed for the purpose, and then placed in the arsenal at Santiago.

### SOLDIERS FRATERNIZE.

After the formalities were finished, the soldiers of both armies met at our trenches and exchanged courtesies with great good nature. Our men are not permitted to cross the trenches, but the Spaniards apparently suffered no restraint and came by the hundreds.

Every Spaniard and Spanish soldier had one or two bottles of wine or liquor in his haversack, which he offered freely to his late enemies.

It was a sight to see men who had so lately fought each other desperately shaking hands with every indication of cordiality. In return for the wine our men gave hardtack, which was greatly appreciated by the Spaniards.

The Spaniards seemed to care nothing for the loss of Cuba and are anxious to return to Spain, which they have not seen for years. They seem well clad and have no appearance of starvation.

Sunday afternoon 30,000 rations were distributed by our commissary wagon among the Spanish soldiers, which increased the amicable feeling.

**A German Officer Would Help.**

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Major von Wroben of the Royal cavalry of Germany, now in Berlin, has written to the War department, tendering his services to the American army in the war against Spain.

**What a Month's Ship Repair Cost.**

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The bureau of construction and repair is expending \$1,000,000 a month on repairs, fitting and outfitting vessels for use with Spain.

**Edinburgh Plans for Revolt.**

Edinburgh, July 20.—Edmund Litchfield left this city last night for San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu. She was accompanied by two members of her staff.

## LATE WAR NEWS.

(Continued From First Page.)

tance against the attack of the Americans and the capitulation of that stronghold will be a matter of speedy accomplishment.

The army under General Brooks will not comprise more than 25,000.

**WATSON'S EXPEDITION.**

There are no indications that the expedition against Spain under Commodore Watson is to be abandoned, owing to recent developments in the war situation. The indications at present are that Commodore Watson will sail before the end of the present week.

Today general orders were issued to hasten the completion of all preparations, so that the squadron may be able to sail by the end of this week. Though the plans of the expedition took its inception when the intelligence of Camara's movements in the Mediterranean reached the government, indicating a determination on the part of Spain to send relief to the Spaniards hoisting out against Admiral Dewey at Manila, the abandonment of Camara's voyage has not had the effect of altering the plans of the government here to send a squadron to the coasts of Spain.

**YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.**

Official advices received from Santiago up to today place the entire number of fever cases of all kinds at scarcely three hundred. The reports of the surgeons are optimistic. The surgeon general considers the situation much less serious than it was at first feared, and the apprehensions entertained when first reports arrived are correspondingly diminishing.

General Duffield's condition is reported much improved. Up to today his condition was reported open to much doubt as he was taken down with a mild attack of yellow fever. No further apprehensions are entertained as the attack is yielding readily to the treatment of surgeons.

**News From the Philippines.**

(By Associated Press.)

Hong Kong, China, July 18.—The German cruiser Cormoran arrived here from Manila on July 15.—It reports that when it left Manila all was quiet. At that time the insurgent forces had made no advance and the second contingent of the American expedition to Manila had not yet arrived. The officers of the German cruiser report that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had an interview with the Spanish captain general of the Philippines. The result of that interview is not known.

New York, July 18.—E. W. Harden, the correspondent of the World at Manila, sends his paper the following:

General Aguinaldo, commander of the insurgents, occupies a fine palace as his military headquarters. He has fought four battles already with the Spaniards and been victorious in all. The Spanish lost 125 killed, 200 wounded and 1,400 taken prisoners. General Aguinaldo has lost 12 killed and ten wounded; no prisoners.

General Aguinaldo has 6,500 fully armed troops and can raise a many more if he can get arms for them. He has a carefully elaborated plan of action, which includes co-operation with the United States troops.

Aguinaldo is only 26 years of age, but he appears fully ten years older. He is a native of the islands and is a full blooded Manilian whose people have been native leader for generations. They are wealthy, too, and Aguinaldo has contributed freely of his time and money to the relief of his fellow islanders.

When Governor General Augusti had bought peace he cabled word of it to Madrid, and received the thanks of the queen. He got out six sheet poster proclamations of triumph with his own picture in them, and organized a big parade with music, artillery banging and thirteen brass bands in one bunch, all playing different tunes. And then Dewey arrived. Couriers are now going through the islands of Spanish defeat and rousing their countrymen.

I had an interview with General Aguinaldo. "Our central government is at Cavite," he said. "I am appointing an officer to control each province. My present intention is either to capture the troops guarding the approaches to Manila or drive them back into Manila and invest all the entrances to the city on the west and south. Our troops from Bulacan will invest all the entrances from the north and with the American fleet investing the sea approaches from the east there will be absolutely no communication from the outside world into the city of Manila. I am confident my troops will be able to accomplish this without difficulty."

## BRYAN MADE SPEECHES.

The Nebraska Regiment Cheered by Crowds at Illinois Stations.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 21.—The train bearing Colonel Bryan's regiment of Nebraska volunteers to Florida passed through Bloomington in four sections yesterday afternoon. The train was met by a large crowd of people, including many women, and was saluted by the firing of cannon. Bryan was called for and made a brief speech, thanking the people for the honor paid his command.

At Mendota and Pana large crowds cheered the Nebraskans.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 20.—The Bryan regiment reached Centralia, in the home county of Colonel Bryan at half past 10 o'clock last night, three hours behind time. A crowd of 5,000 waited for the train and gave the soldiers a rousing welcome. Near relatives of Colonel Bryan gathered here and gave him an affectionate greeting. A magnificent floral emblem, a wreath surrounding a picture of Bryan with a horseshoe suspended underneath the picture was presented by the citizens of Marion county. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. J. L. Waller and a brief response made by Colonel Bryan.

## ARMY AND NAVY CLASH.

Sampson Claims Shipping in Santiago Harbor and Shafter Says Nay.

SANTIAGO, July 19.—The question has arisen as to the disposition to be made of the half dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city to-day on the Vixen and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He also was desirous of placing prize crews on board them. General Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claim. He declared the steamers had surrendered to him. The question, apparently, is still undecided. But at any rate the admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

## Four Girls Drowned.

PATON, Utah, July 21.—Four girls were drowned in Utah lake yesterday afternoon. Their names were Lucy Keel, Emma Keel, Susie Keel and Steener Bauer, their ages ranging from 15 to 20 years. The girls were floating on a plank. One fell off and was drowned and the others lost their lives in trying to rescue her.

## With Him Waiting for Them.

Mrs. Wallace—No, I don't play solitaire any more. There are two decks of cards at home now. Mrs. Ferry—But why should that stop you? "You don't mean to tell me there is any fun in playing unless some one is waiting for the cards?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Democratic County Convention.

The democratic county convention for Lancaster county is hereby called to meet in the Bohanna hall, in Lincoln, Neb., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday the 27th day of July, 1898, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the democratic congressional convention of the first district of Nebraska to be held at Plattsmouth August 11, 1898, and the democratic state convention to be held in Lincoln August 2, 1898, and for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers of Lancaster county, to-wit: Two state senators, five state representatives, one county attorney, and one county commissioner, and to transact such other business as may come properly before the convention.

## Well Represented.

Nebraska is pretty well represented in this war, thank you. One regiment in the Philippines, one at Camp Thomas ready to go to Cuba or Porto Rico, another regiment on its way to the front and a ship load of provisions for the sufferers from Spanish cruelty—that's Nebraska's record to date, and she is ready and willing to do as much more.—Omaha World-Herald.

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