

AFTER SURRENDER

SPANIARDS NOT TROUBLED BY CHANGE.

Seem to be Glad that It is All Over—Population Gathers about the Wharves and Watch the State of Texas Unloading Cargo of Supplies.

SANTIAGO, July 20.—Santiago is now a city of silence. The American flag waves over the military headquarters on Morro's flagstaff and Red Cross emblems are as plentiful as church spires.

Almost the entire population is gathered about the wharves, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States, will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors.

Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquor and drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort which make Havana unpleasant for foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class beg the correspondents for "milk for my little one, in the name of God."

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth infantry has been mounted, but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the inroads by bad boys, indigenous to seaport cities.

There are no evidences of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing and are pleased at the military and naval show, and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats.

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other suburban places to which they fled upon the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

Fifth is noticeable everywhere and, strange to say, the city is healthy in spite of it. But if Santiago is to continue healthy much sanitary work is necessary. Arrangements, therefore, are now under way to remove the most dangerous features and to improve those which tend to purify the city.

22,789 SPANISH PRISONERS.

General Toral Turns Over His Roster to General Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War department has received a dispatch, dated yesterday, from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral, and that the total is 22,789 men.

General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceeded in numbers the strength of his own army.

Word as to the arms and ammunition surrendered came to the war department this afternoon in the following cablegram from General Shafter: "Plaza, 9:47 a. m. Headquarters near Santiago, July 19.—Adjutant General. Washington: My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive surrender of interior garrisons. About 2,000 at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of coast garrisons, Guantanamo, Boleson and Sagua, Pancian.—W. R. Shafter Major General Commanding."

COIN FOR SHAFER'S TROOPS.

The Surrendered Territory Will Be Taught to Use American Money.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The auxiliary cruiser Resolute will sail from New York with \$750,000 on board to pay the American troops at Santiago. This is the amount due General Shafter's army for June. Major Shiffin is to have charge of the payment. All the money taken is to be in coin. The coin ranges in denomination from \$5 in gold to copper pennies.

"The taking of the Santiago army's pay all in coin," said Major Fishback, "is an idea of Paymaster General Stanton. The purpose is to introduce the American money in Cuba. General Stanton was of the impression that it would be an excellent idea to drive out the Spanish depreciated currency at the same time that the Spanish soldiers are driven out."

KANSANS POISONED IN CAMP.

Ptomaine in the Hash May Cause Fifteen Deaths in the Twenty-Second.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fifty-five men belonging to Company A, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, at Camp Alger, were poisoned to-day by eating hash 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 this morning and those who partook of it became ill shortly afterward. The hospital doctors pronounce it ptomaine poisoning.

The names of the men have not been ascertained.

THE PELAYO AGAIN DISABLED.

A Steamer Reports Passing the Battle ship in Tow of a Cruiser.

MANRILLAS, July 20.—A steamer arriving here has just reported sighting, July 16, the Spanish fleet under Camara, off the coast of Tunis. As she passed the battleship Pelayo a volume of smoke suddenly issued from the Spanish vessel. From the fact that one of the cruisers had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

LAWS FOR THE CONQUERED.

The President's Proclamation on Santiago's Government.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued last night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. The full text of the document is as follows: "General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba. The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control."

"The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commandant of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation."

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the formal political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard."

"It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible."

Municipal Laws Still in Force.

"Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect the private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so."

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to appoint, or exempt, the native officials, in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience, and a high sense of justice."

Collection of Revenues.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is considered that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state may be held and administered, at the same time, enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state, may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, and all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity."

Private Property Secure.

"While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions on the enemy in their persons, towns or provinces which are in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The money so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of judges and the police and for the payment of the expenses of the army."

Private Property Taken for the Use of the Army is to be Paid for when Possible in Cash at a Fair Valuation, and when Payment in Cash is Not Possible, Receipts are to be Given.

CAIMANERA SURRENDERS.

On Learning of Toral's Capitulation, 5,000 Troops at Guantanamo Give In.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 20.—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay this afternoon to Veeracaya del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. The flag was hauled down. From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Havana Story Says That Seven American Warships Played Havoc

LONDON, July 20.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Mendez line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued forth in defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

NOTES OF THE WHEEL.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO DEVOTEES OF THE BICYCLE.

Most Positions Affected by Them In-correct and Injurious to Health—Two Forms of Camel Back Lunacy—Good Advice from a Physician.

THE great advantage gained by those who are taught to ride bicycles in cycling academies under the direction of competent instructors is that they know how to sit on their wheels before they are graduated. Comment is frequently called forth from among those who watch the throngs of bicyclists skimming over the smooth paved avenues on any bright afternoon by the variety of positions assumed by those who are doing the pedaling, says the New York Herald. Members of the medical profession and others who have given the subject any study will tell you that the vast majority of the positions affected by bicycle riders are incorrect from a health standpoint, while really expert riders are equally emphatic that the positions of nine-tenths of the riders in the saddle are not conducive to getting the greatest amount of speed at the least expense of power.

While the majority of wheelmen are at fault in this respect, wheelwomen by no means are exempt. If more faulty positions are in evidence among men cyclists than among those of the opposite sex, it may be because a larger proportion of the former give little, if any, consideration to the matter of the

figure they cut before onlookers. Men who ride bicycles do so, as a rule, for pleasure and recreation, and if they imagine they ride easier by having their heads and shoulders protruded out over the handle bars or by having their backs bent almost parallel with the upper cross bars of the bicycle frame, they will assume those positions regardless of appearance.

Among the younger male riders the desire to be known as "scorchers" or to pose as racing men is responsible for some of the most unnatural positions it is possible to attain in the bicycle saddle. It is to this class that the "camel back" position, illustrated in the accompanying figures 1 and 2, owes its origin. Besides presenting an awkward appearance, the "camel back" as shown in figure 1, prevents the abdominal muscles from properly performing their functions, thereby ham-



(1.) THE CAMEL-BACK. (Nobody But Lunatics Assume This Position.)

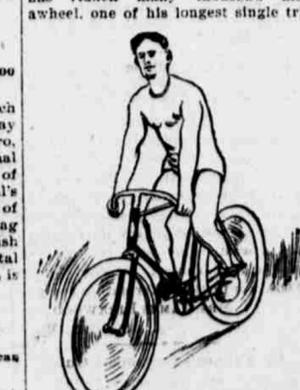
per the breathing of the rider. This position is not uncommon among racing men, though, other conditions being equal, "camel back" No. 2 is likely to last longer in a prolonged contest, because more play is given to his abdominal muscles. Both positions are incorrect for ordinary riding, and medical experts have declared that both are injurious to the system. Perhaps no one in New York city has given the subject of correct position on the bicycle more careful study than Dr. G. F. Poole, physical director of the Twenty-third street branch of the Young Men's Christian association. Dr. Poole is an enthusiastic cyclist, and has ridden many thousand miles a wheel, one of his longest single trips



(2.) ANOTHER TYPE. (Mild Form of Lunacy of the "Camel-Back" Variety.)

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(3.) A FAIR POSITION. (It Would Be Improved if the Palms of the Hands Rested on the Handle Bar Grips so as to Expand the Chest.)

position a rider can most easily revolve his wheel and obtain most comfort while doing it. "There are several mechanical principles involved in the correct position of a rider on a bicycle," said Dr. Poole, when I asked him to briefly define what that position should be, "but the simplest definition is that the body should be inclined slightly forward from the saddle, so that the jar of the wheel will not be communicated to the head, but will pass out from the back of the shoulders. The palms of the hands should rest lightly on the grips of the handle bars, the arms thrown back so as to expand the chest. The incline should not be such as to interfere with the play of the abdominal muscles. If that rule would be followed by both men and women bicyclists more benefit would be received from wheeling than some of them now enjoy."

Figure 3 illustrates the correct in-



(4.) OFTEN SEEN. (Body Inclined Too Far Forward.)

clination of the body, though the position would be improved if the rider, instead of pulling up on the handle bars, would rest the palms of his hands on the grips and throw his shoulders slightly further back, so as to expand his chest, which here is rather contracted. The position, however, is a good one for climbing a grade, where a rider sometimes finds it a help to pull upward on his handle bars and to throw his weight on the driving wheel. In figures 4 and 5 the body is inclined too far forward for ordinary riding, though the positions are frequently observed on the cycle paths and race tracks. Figure 5 is a typical position of a racing man in readiness for the pistol shot that starts the race. The sixth figure shows the position of the average racing man when making his



(5.) POSITION OF AVERAGE RACER. (Throwing the Weight of the Body Directly Over the Pedals.)

"sprint," with the weight of his body thrown directly over the pedals. There is no excuse for such a position on a wheel outside the race track, though it is not infrequently seen on the asphalted thoroughfares of the city. Wheelwomen, in their regard for appearances, and in ignorance of the proper position, sometimes err in the extreme opposite to that of the wheelmen, by sitting bolt upright in their saddles. Such a position, while perhaps more dignified than leaning too far forward, is scarcely less injurious as the jar of the machine is certain to be carried direct to the head. A slight forward tilt is easily cultivated, and will be found to be the easiest position for ordinary riding, besides adding to the gracefulness of the rider.

Some Race Events.

Sept. 7.—Waterbury (Conn.) Wheel club fall race meet.
Sept. 10.—Massachusetts Athletic club fall race meet.
Sept. 15.—Race meet at Pleasure Beach, Bridgeport, Conn.
Sept. 17.—New Jersey Bicycle Track company fall race meet, Valhalla, N. J.
Sept. 24.—Oreston Park Cycle Track association race meet, Providence, R. I.
Sept. 26.—Interstate Fair association race meet, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 1.—New York National Cycle-drome race meet.
Oct. 6.—Park Bicycle club fall race meet, Washington, D. C.
Oct. 15.—St. Louis (Mo.) Cycle club race meet.
Oct. 21, 22.—Harris & Baumann's tournament, Denver, Col.
Nov. 24.—Annual football match, University of Pennsylvania vs. Cornell University, Philadelphia, Pa.

Considerate Wife.

"Now that the war is here," said the sidewalk strategist, in a vociferous plaint, "why don't we do something besides talk about it?" And his wife looked at him mildly and exclaimed: "That's what I would have asked you long ago if I hadn't been afraid of hurting your feelings."—Washington Star.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

Profitable Fruit Growing—About Ancient Doctors—The Gentle Son of Japan—Shop Window Fires—Preserving the Color of Plants—Patents in China.

The Last Leaf.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavements stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of time,
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
So forlorn;
And he shakes his feeble head
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year,
On the tomb.

My grandamma has said—
Poor old lady, she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose,
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin,
Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree,
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Profitable Fruit Growing.

Now and again some interesting facts come to the surface about the production of fruits and delicacies of various sorts, by means of which some grower more shrewd, painstaking or practical than his fellows has made a fortune, or is on the high road to that most alluring state of things. It may be strawberries, mushrooms, hot house grapes, cucumbers, tomatoes or whatnot, but it is a success with consequent results.

Straightway scores of persons rush into the same business, and for a time the market is threatened with overstock, and prices will, it is predicted, come down far below the cost of production. But for some mysterious reason, after a few years all of this excitement dies out, glass, sash frames and materials for hotbeds are for sale for a song, and the enthusiastic grower, having parted with a goodly amount of his surplus cash, if indeed he has not become utterly bankrupt, makes up his mind that there is some trick or catch about the business, and that as for him and his house, they will stick to old-fashioned legitimate farming and gardening. It is only the genius who succeeds in accomplishing great things in the way of forcing fruit and vegetables. Indeed it is the experience of life that great successes are among the most uncommon of occurrences.

There is very little danger of overstocking the market with exceedingly fine products. A gardener who has followed his business for half a century remarked the other day that it would make but very little difference to him if hot-houses were set up on every place in his community. He has his trade secured and established, by the most painstaking and intelligent work on his specialties, and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that any amateur can come along and successfully compete with him. The rules that apply to one class of growers fit equally to all. There are but few men who can contract to furnish at a given date a given number of spring lambs in perfect condition. The same be said of poultry and other meats. In out-of-door products and the ordinary garden yield there is almost as much certainty that the uncertainty will be the rule. Agreement to supply a thousand heads of cauliflower resulted in the production of less than fifty that were up to the standard. Lettuce grown by ordinary methods is practically unmarketable.

The impression prevails that the standard vegetables can be grown with the greatest ease, and so they can, but a few experts have taken these familiar friends of ours in hand, and have brought them up to a quality that has completely demoralized the market. Vegetables such as were grown ten or fifteen years ago dealers would not take at any price, and any attempt to realize a profit from them would be met with utter failure. Apples that would have been merchantable when the present farmers were starting out in life now go into the cider mill.

Wheat is as carefully scrutinized as butter, and the unscrupulous farmer who would resort to mixing a grain of an inferior grade in order to increase the bulk of his crop would be very likely to find his entire output thrown back on his hands and himself stamped as a man with whom commission merchants would not care to deal. And all over the country the same condition of affairs prevails.

The doctor was a recognized institution in Assyria and Babilonia. It is true that the great bulk of the people had recourse to religious charms and ceremonies when they were ill, and ascribed their sickness to possession of

demons instead of to natural causes. But there was a continually increasing number of the educated who looked for aid in their maladies rather to the physician with his medicines than to the sorcerer or priest with his charms. The British museum contains fragments of an edition made for the library of Nineveh of an old and renowned Babilonian treatise on medicine. In this work an attempt is made to classify and describe diseases, and to enumerate the various remedies that had been proposed for them. Some of the prescriptions are of inordinate length, containing a mixture of the most heterogeneous drugs. At other times the patient was given his choice of the remedies he might adopt. Thus, for an attack of spleen, he was told that he might "slice the seed of a reed and dates in palm wine," or "mix calves' milk and bittern in palm wine," or "drink garlic and bittern in palm wine," or finally try several other recipes which are severally named. "For an aching tooth," we are told, "the root of the plant of human destiny (perhaps the mandrake) is the medicine; it must be placed upon the tooth. The fruit of the yellow snake-root is the medicine for an aching tooth; it must be placed upon the tooth. . . . The roots of a thorn which does not see the face of the sun when growing is the medicine for an aching tooth; it must be placed upon the tooth." In the midst of all these prescriptions, however, room was still found for some of the superstitious charms and incantations which might be tried when everything else had failed. The practice of medicine had advanced to a much higher point in Egypt, but it is probable that it was from Babilonia rather than from Egypt that the Jews acquired their knowledge of it.

Shop-Window Fires.

So numerous have fires in shop windows become that special attention is called to the protection of the lights used in order to show the goods to the best advantage. It is recommended that wire gas globes and shades be used and so arranged that the air can pass between layers of protective material in order to ventilate these spaces so that the outer ones do not become overheated. There is great danger in the use of lamps covered with fabric shades where the space is not fully open above and below. If gas lights of the old-fashioned sort are used there should be some means of admitting the free passage of air under the burners. One of the best plans is the use of a metallic cap, or cover, with a ventilating pipe running into a flue which is practically fireproof. No soldering should be used in these pipes, as the heat might melt them, and, passing through the broken spaces, ignite the surrounding articles. Wire gauze made into screens and shades is among the most valuable guards for such purposes, but these should be placed outside of porcelain shades, which are unquestionably the best protective materials, as they certainly are the most attractive. If electricity is used, the utmost care must be exercised that the wires are properly insulated, and that there is no wearing or breaking of the covering, as the slightest bare spot on the wire may be sufficient to start a conflagration.

The Gentle Jap.

To those whose duty or pleasure calls them into the busy thoroughfares of large cities, and whose cars are assailed with the shocking expressions with which many of the passers-by delight to garnish their language, Japan should be a terrestrial paradise—for the Japanese never utter an oath. As a matter of fact, the reason for this is that there is no word in the Japanese language equivalent to an oath. Even the vast number of foreigners who have gone to that country during the last ten years, and the thousands of new words added to the language, have not in the least affected the Japanese in swearing. In this respect the Japanese stand alone, for all other inhabitants of earth can use pretty strong language, when, for example, on getting out of bed they step on a tack with its "business end up."

Preserving the Colors of Plants.

To preserve the natural colors of plants is oftentimes of great importance. Aside from the mere appearance, the color is valuable as a distinguishing feature. A method of preserving the color is given which is simple and practical. Immerse the plant in 90- to 95 per cent alcohol, or place it in a cylinder and apply an air pump to produce a vacuum; then immerse the plants in a 5 per cent solution of glycerine that has been made slightly blue by sulphate or acetate of copper. The combination produces copper phyllocyanate, which is not affected by light, and is almost insoluble in any preservative medium. If the copper salt is in excess, it may be removed by a mixture of formaline and glycerine, which increases the value of the preservative medium.

Patents in China.

China has no patent office or laws, and therefore the Chinese can use with impunity any invention patented in any other country. According to custom, however, Americans holding American patents cannot be infringed upon in China without getting themselves into trouble. The consuls take all such matters under advisement and protect the patentees as though they were in their own country. Patent all questions as to copyrights, patent rights and inventions of all descriptions are subject to the decision and arbitration of the consuls, according to the laws of America on such subjects, but there is no such protection against the shrewdness and greed of a Chinaman.