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Yours as Ever.

"What are you thinking about, Ethel?"

"I am wondering whether I should sign myself 'Yours ever' or 'Thine only' to a girl I detest."—Boston Beacon.

Too Slow.

"Your elopement didn't come off?"

"No, the wretch asked me to fly with him, and then told me that he thought a horse and buggy would be more comfortable than a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Manila.—The God of nations interceded in the harbor of Manila for the suffering, famine-stricken and dying Cubans.—Rev. E. C. Dutcher, Methodist, Jersey City, N. J.

Dwarfed Manhood.—Man is a social being. He was born so. His faculties are dwarfed if he remains isolated from his fellows.—Rev. Robert Macdonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woman's Sphere.—Woman has a peculiar sphere in life that is all her own. This sphere is not antagonistic but supplemental to man's sphere.—Rev. W. A. Stanton, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Unselfishness.—Grand as the Puritan principles were, they are not enough. It is time to know that no man can call Christ his and forget his neighbor.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

The Great Cities.—The government of cities is truly a present-day question. They will continue to increase. The drift of the multitude is toward them—a drift greatly to be deplored.—Rev. H. C. Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Progress.—The people of the United States stand before the nations of the world to-day in the van of the march toward real progress and the maintenance of equal rights for all men.—Rev. J. B. Shaw, Presbyterian, New York City.

Well Doing.—God wants you to serve him just where you are, and with just what you have, and he rewards not according to achievement, but according to faithfulness. It is the well-doing that meets from him the "well-done."—Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, Ohio.

Not in Solitude.—You are never alone. Like an amphitheater throng, gazing breathlessly upon a contest in the arena, an unseen audience ceaselessly watches you. Your soul's destiny threads the farthest eternity.—Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Freedom.—As a moral agent, the nation should be the incarnation of freedom. Its freedom consists in the assertion of its personality. To be free is simply to be itself and to fulfill the mission for which God has given it existence.—Rev. H. MacAyral, Congregationalist, Omaha, Neb.

Life Eternal.—The most complex organism is the longest lived. The bird has a more complex organism than an insect, hence it is longer lived. Redeemed man in Christ is the climax of creation, and he shall have life eternal.—Rev. W. G. Patridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Old Glory.—We do not want Spanish land, but we want heaven's justice, and millions of men dare to march behind Old Glory to recover it. The stars and stripes never stood so near the blood-stained banner of the cross as they do to-day.—Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Light of Day.—Let the nation, let the individual, indulge no secret and selfish purpose that will not bear the light of day. Let it be our supreme prayer to be like him who is love itself, in whom is no darkness at all, and who has put all manner of self-life under his feet. Let his image and likeness reign supreme in our heart of hearts.—Rev. John Goddard, Swedenborgian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Nation's Character.—A nation is only for the purpose of developing character. The nations of the earth are calling to each other and saying, "Show us your typical character." Slav, Latin and Saxon are answering the question. As was recently said, "some nations are dying and some are growing strong;" but below the superficial signs it is a question of character which each nation develops that determines life or death. This is all a lesson in patriotism.—Rev. L. M. Clarke, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Town Without Doctors.

A place for physicians to emigrate to is the City of Hamah, south of Aleppo. Though it contains 60,000 inhabitants, among whom diseases of the eye, in particular, are rampant, there is not a single physician in the city. Cannot sink.

CAPTAIN WILDES' COOLNESS.

Ordered Coffee While on the Fighting Bridge at Manila.

If you want to say that any man is always cool, calm and collected, say that he is as cool as Captain Wildes of the cruiser Boston. He is one of the officers with Dewey's fleet at Manila, and all the world is wondering at his calmness. While the Boston slowly steamed into the bay of Manila, while two opposing storms of projectiles swept the waters, while a man could not hear himself think in the thunder of the guns, Wildes stood on the Boston's bridge watching, when the smoke raised, the deadly accuracy of his gunners. Wildes was as cool as a cucumber, but the weather was warm. So he called for a big palm leaf fan, and, calm as a woman at the opera, fanned himself.

So cool and calm was this Yankee fighter while the Spanish ships were sinking under the hail of iron that he remembered he had not had his breakfast. It speaks well for Wildes that, under the circumstances, he bethought himself he was hungry. If a man has a good appetite he is in good health, and if he's healthy he can fight. Feeling the cravings of his appetite, Wildes ordered a cup of coffee to be served to him on the bridge. One can easily imagine he hears Wildes 'order, punctuated by orders, thus:

"I'd thank you for a cup of coffee—Lieutenant, you've got the correct range—and not too much sugar. Another smash like that and the Castella's a goner."

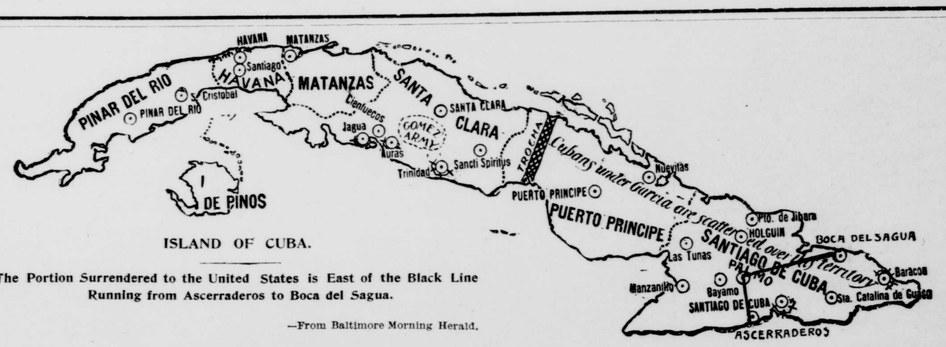
This is probably the first cup of coffee ever served and consumed on a fighting bridge during battle. "Cafe a la Wildes" will be a popular drink in Uncle Sam's navy.

But Wildes was not the only hungry man in that fleet during the first part of the magnificent fight. Dewey was hungry, and being kind and thoughtful he remembered that all his men and all



SIPPING COFFEE UNDER FIRE.

his officers must be hungry, too. So when breakfast time came Dewey drew off his fleet, and every Yankee on the fleet enjoyed his breakfast very much indeed. Having finished breakfast, they went back and finished the Spaniards.



ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerraderos to Boca del Sagua.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

General Toral Agreed to Capitulate Upon the Basis of Being Returned to Spain.

GIVES US ALL EASTERN CUBA.

Commissioners Appointed by Both Sides to Arrange Details of the Spanish Submission--Miles's Generous Tribute to Shafter--Spanish Army Will Not be Sent Back to Spain in American Vessels.

A Washington special says: Santiago surrendered at three o'clock Thursday afternoon. The terms of the capitulation are:

The surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba and all of Eastern Cuba from Ascreaderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, an area of territory of 5,000 square miles.

The surrender of General Linares' Fourth Corps, Spanish army in Eastern Cuba, commanded by General Torel since the wounding of General Linares, composed, it is estimated, of 12,000 to 15,000 men, on condition that the United States send the officers and men back to Spain.

"Santiago surrendered at three" was the significent official announcement that reached the President. It came in a dispatch from a signal service officer 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 despatches laid before the President during the day. The despatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 55 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2.30. A few minutes after this message had come to the President the following was received by Chief Signal Officer Greely:

Playa.

General Greely, Washington:
Santiago has surrendered.
[Signed.] JONES.

The Adjutant General received the following from Playa:

Adjutant General, Washington:
Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Assereaderos on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet at 2.30 to definitely arrange the terms.

[Signed.] W. R. SHAFTER.
Major-General.

Four Cities Included.

The territory surrendered by General Torel includes about one-third of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The western line, as described by General Shafter, begins at Assraderos, a point on the southern coast about twenty-five miles west of the city of Santiago de Cuba, and runs almost due north fifty miles to Los Palmas; thence northeast to the city of Saqua de Panama, on the northern coast. It comprises something like 5,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. The extreme length of the surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about fifty miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Jaragua, Baiquiri and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are the extensive sugar plantations of Soledad, Esperanza, Los Canos, Santa Cecilia and others.

Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

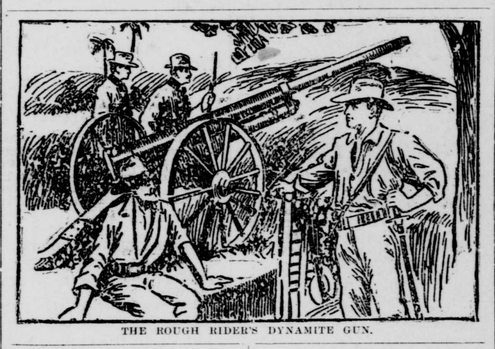
The President Learns It First.

The official announcement of the agreement of General Toral was received in the brief dispatch from General Shafter. The President was the first to be acquainted with the action of the Spanish general, the dispatch making the announcement being sent direct to him, in accordance with previous instructions. The President was alone in the private apartments of the White House conversing with Mrs. McKinley when the operator handed him the dispatch. He quickly read it aloud to Mrs. McKinley, and then immediately sent for Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin. Meantime, an instant after its receipt by the President, the dispatch was sent to the Associated Press and flashed to every quarter of the world. Secretary Alger and General Corbin remained with the President scarcely a quarter of an hour discussing the agreement and the terms to be arranged at the meeting of the commissioners. When they left Secretary Alger said the commissioners would speedily act.

Spain May Not Want Them.

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 has no hesitation in saying 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 re-



THE ROUGH RIDER'S DYNAMITE GUN.

presentatives Spain would not refrain from seizing them.

The plan of the War Department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices from General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Our Troops Not To Enter City.

The plans of the generals are not to allow our troops to enter Santiago city, except a garrison of immunes.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but, owing to the poverty of their equipment, this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has accelerated the spread of malaria and other fevers. In some of the regiments over a third of the men are unfit for duty.

Gen. Chaffee, in addition to General Duffield, is suffering from fever.

No more troops, it is ordered, shall be embarked for Santiago, with the exception of two regiments of immunes. These immune regiments are at New Orleans and Galvestou, where transports have been provided to take them to Cuba.

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

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

Old Glory to Fly From Morro.

The Navy Department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was participating in the Spanish surrender. With Santiago in our hands, the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrender zone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men. The terms under which these strongholds are surrendered is not yet known it detail, but it is regarded as likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good could be accomplished by such a move, as it might subject some of our sailors to the contagion existing within the city.

VICTORY DEARLY BOUGHT.

Casualties Suffered by the American Army in the Short Campaign.

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the Island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons, the sick can be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe, and where recovery could proceed without the fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back as soon as it can be done with safety to the men themselves, and without jeopardy to the other troops in Florida and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of disease can be coped with successfully, now that the military situation has been simplified.

GEN. MILES' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Surrender of Toral on the Terms That His Army Be Returned to Spain.

The War Department received the following despatch from General Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago:

Secretary of War, Washington:

Before Santiago.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangement will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General of the Army.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

It is Expected That About 25,000 Men Will Form the Expedition.

A Washington special says: "Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if needs be, Havana."

The secretary was in excellent spirits. He had been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The troops in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town. Two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main depend-



GENERAL TORAL, WHO SURRENDERED TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

ence. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose.

At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. General Brooke is now in Washington by direction of Secretary Alger. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rico affair.

That the navy is ready to do its share without notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of the surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan.

There is, however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spain's easternmost West Indian island. Rumors were afloat to the effect that at last the Spanish government had made overtures in that direction, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army.

The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

Investigation with respect to the climatic conditions at San Juan has convinced the officials that there would be practically no danger to our troops there from yellow fever, which annually prevails in nearly all parts of Cuba. The city of Juan, which is built on high ground, is said to be exceptionally clean for a Spanish town. The water is said to be good.

WOULD CHASE HER TO SPAIN.

What Schley Said When He Saw the Spaniard Coming Out.

A special dispatch to the New York Sun, from Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Private McNeil, U. S. M. C., who was on the Brooklyn, on one of the forward six-pounders in the fight with Cervera's ships, and was standing only a few feet away when a shot from the Cristobal Colon blew off the head of Chief Yeoman Ellis. McNeil says in a letter that when the fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor, the crew was standing with open ranks for inspection.

Before the Brooklyn had fired a shot the Spanish cruiser sent shells all about the American vessel.

Commodore Schley was on the bridge during all the fighting, and an orderly heard him say: "I want that ship. I have 500 tons of coal and plenty of woodwork on this vessel, and I will have her if I have to chase her to Spain.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Japan exports soap.
Russia exports cotton.
Japan buys rails of France.
Shanghai has fifteen cotton mills.
Siberia has fifty-four bituminous coal fields.
We pay $100,000,000 a year for coffee.
Buenos Ayres has an electric railway.
The Chinese were weavers nearly 5,000 years ago.

The National Association of Grocers' Assistants, the largest organization aiming at the reform of shop life, is rapidly developing among the employes of the trade in London, England.

The officials in charge of the iron and steel blast furnaces of Cleveland have signed the wage scale agreed upon at a conference of mill owners and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

During the recent insurrection of the Italian work people the government put the railway employes under military command, and they were thus entitled to 17 cents a day (besides their wages as railroad employes), for meals, &c. But they determined to turn this military stipend into their strike fund. As soon as the authorities heard of this "unpatriotic" action the military board pay ceased.

READY FOR DUTY AGAIN.

The Cruiser Cincinnati Leaves the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The protected cruiser Cincinnati left the Norfolk Navy Yard at five o'clock Sunday evening. All repairs to her hull and machinery and to her superstructure, which were damaged at Cienfuegos, were completed and supplies were hurried aboard her. She will proceed to Key West direct, and will, after her arrival, go to Santiago or Havana. The big cruiser has been thoroughly overhauled, and her magazines have been freshly filled. She is provisioned for a long voyage, and could readily take her place in Commodore Watson's squadron.

PEACE MAY SOON COME.

President Said To Have Learned Spain's Willingness To Make Concessions.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says:

Independence for Cuba.

The transfer of Porto Rico to the United States in exchange for the Philippines.

A cession in the latter islands for the Untes.

Spain ing to make these concessions to obta according to a dispatch received dent McKinley from a semi-official

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Effort is to be made by the American Tract Society to put a Spanish primer and New Testament in the hands of every Cuban family as soon as the war is over. Already the society has more than 400 publications in the Spanish language.

Auguste Bruchet, the philologist, who died a few days ago at Cannes, was once employed by the Empress Eugenie to teach her how to pronounce French with a Parisian ascent.

Philip Sheridan a member of the Montreal bar and a nephew of General Sheridan, is on his way to the Klondike as Crown prosecuter and agent for several companies.

Queen Victoria will soon celebrate her jubilee as "Lady of Balmoral." She purchased Balmoral in the summer of 1848, and took possession of it in the following September. Hence, when she goes there in the autumn she will have been a resident on Deeside for half a century, a fact which is to be commemorated by the erection of a fountain on the Ballater road.

On July 22 the citizens of Cleveland will unveil a statue to Harvey Rice, the first man to introduce a bill in the Ohio General Assembly in favor of a public school system.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from work for two months.

NO PRIZE MONEY FOR MEN.

Even If Spanish Ships Are Raised Our Fleet Will Only Get a Bonty.

A Washington special says: Even should any of the Spanish ships sunk by the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba be raised and added to the navy, Rear-Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under him who participated in their destruction, will not be entitled to a cent of prize money.

This is the opinion of legal officers of the Navy Department who have been exhaustively investigating the question. All that will be distributed among the officers and men of the fleet will be the bounty money allowed by law. There will be more than $200,000 to be paid on this account.

Dissatisfied with the result of the sale of prizes at Key West, the Navy Department has determined to station a prize commissioner at Savannah, Ga., where a better market can be obtained.

No More Yellow Jack.

A Washington special says: The latest reports received by the Marine Hospital Service from McHenry, Miss., show that there are no new cases of yellow fever in that locality, and the inspectors located there say that there is little danger of another outbreak this summer. Only one of the yellow fever patients is still under treatment, all of the others have been discharged.

STARS AND STRIPES WAVE O'ER SANTIAGO

The Triumphal Entry of the American Victors.

A STIRRING EPISODE.

Stars and Stripes Hoisted On The Governor's Palace While Key's Anthem Was Played—Spanish Lay Down Arms—Gen. Chambers McKibben Appointed Military Governor of the Place.

A Washington special says: Santiago is now in possession of the United States troops.

Sunday morning at nine o'clock General Toral went out from the city, and between the lines met General Shafter and formally surrendered. He tendered his sword, but it was returned by General Shafter.

At noon the American flag was formally hoisted over the Governor's palace in the city of Santiago. A regiment of American infantry and a squadron of cavalry represented the American troops and about ten thousand residents of Santiago was present. The ceremony is described as a dramatic one. "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Sousa's stirring march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," were played by a band, while from Capron's battery outside the city came a national salute of twenty-one guns.

General McKibbin has been appointed military governor of Santiago and he at once assumed charge of the city. He was a sutler during the Civil War and was appointed to the regular army for showing bravery in an engagement. Until he was made a brigadier-general one week ago he was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry.

SHAFTER MARCHES IN.

Cables to Washington That Santiago Was Formally Surrendered To Him.

The War Department posted the following bulletin Sunday:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to report that the American flag has been raised this instant o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of civil government in the city of Santiago.

An immense concourse of people p
A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national airs. Light battery fired twenty-one guns.

Perfect order is being maintained. Municipal government. Distress is very but little sickness in town. Some yellow fever.

Obstructions are being removed mouth of harbor.

Upon coming into the city perfect [illegible] at the [illegible] have [illegible] to have [illegible]

Battalions of Spanish troops have been filing arms since daylight in armory, over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 A. M.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General.

At 11.05 o'clock Adjutant-General Corbin made public this later dispatch from Gen. Shafter.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY, SANTIAGO, July 17.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington:

My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in and 600,000 cartridges.

At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about six-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns.

Disarming and turning in will go on. List of prisoners not yet taken.

SHAFTER,
Major-General Commanding.

The first message conveying the news Santiago's formal surrender was received the White House shortly before 11 o just as the President was preparing church. It did not come from Sha from the vigilant signal officer, who fore showed that he was alert fo events. The first message was brief, say only that the surrender had been accomplished; that the Spanish troops marched out of the trenches, one regiment at a time, stacking arms for delivery to the American forces, and that the Spanish flag had been hauled down. Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin were at the War Department at the time, and were soon apprised of the news. Secretary Alger expressed his deep gratification at the culmination of the Santiago campaign. "It is a magnificent achievement," said he, "and most of all it is a tribute to the bravery, pluck and endurance of our American soldiers. Now that their efforts have brought final and complete success, I believe their campaign will be recorded as one of the most glorious pages of our military history. Not more than 16,000 men were engaged when the most serious fighting occurred, but they pushed forward and created a condition which has brought the surrender of 25,000 men."

The arms surrendered by the Spanish soldiers at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United States government. This conclusion was reached by the President and Secretary Alger. It was thought in some quarters that consideration might be given to the appeal made by General Toral in behalf of his men. In fact it was said by a high department official that the President would await the recommendations of the United States commissioners to the surrender before disposing of the question, especially as General Shafter had telegraphed the department that it was understood the United States commissioners would recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended.

The formal advertisement of the quartermaster-general's office of the War Department for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish officers and men who surrendered to General Shafter has been issued.

It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers, with first-class cabin accommodations, and twenty-four thousand soldiers, with third-class steerage passage. The circular says that the Spanish forces will be delivered on board at Santiago for transportation to Cadiz, Spain or such other port as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be up to the standard required by the United States Army regulations as to officers and men in regard to galleys, ventilation, &c. The subsistence furnished is to be equal to the prescribed United States Army ration.

It was sent to newspapers published in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and Baltimore.

Secretary Alger, in anticipation of the demands upon the department in the matter of transportation, has created a bureau to take charge of that subject alone. This will be known as the bureau of transportation and will be directed by Colonel Hecker.

It is expected by the Navy Department that but very few ships of Sampson's squadron will enter Santiago. Enough vessels will enter the harbor in condition to meet the needs of Ame-

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