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Your body is your house, and house-cleaning should be done regularly. Grape Saline will do it. Ask your druggist for it. ..... 25c. Bottles

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NINETEENTH YEAR. EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING JULY 15 1898—EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS

And Now the Stars and Stripes Floats Over the Whole of Eastern Cuba.

SPANISH TROOPS WILL RETURN TO SPAIN

It Was a Conditional Capitulation at Uncle Sam's Own Terms—A Commission Will be Appointed to Arrange For Carrying Out the Terms of Surrender—Major-General Miles Gives Credit to General Shafter, the Officers and Men—Yellow Fever Patients to be Specially Cared for.

Washington, July 14.—The War Department has received the following despatch from General Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock

Playa del Este, July 14.—Secretary of War, Washington: Before Santiago, July 14.—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 highly gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his 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. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

A. Miles, Major-General of the Army. (Signed), Nelson

MILES INTERVIEWS TORAL

The Conference That Led to Bloodless Surrender of the Whole of Eastern Cuba.

General Wheeler's headquarters, before Santiago de Cuba, July 13, 4 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—(1.30 p.m.)—It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender which General Toral had refused on Sunday, but he offered as an alternative proposition to accept the capitulation of the enemy, and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind, and there to accept their parole. It was this proposition which General Toral declined yesterday.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who got no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 3 o'clock, under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish Commander-in-Chief was made, acceded to, and at about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmore, General Morse, Capt. Wiley and Col. Mestre rode up, passed over our entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond.

Under Spreading Mango Tree.

The Americans were met by General Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour. The situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison, or leaving Santiago Province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialled and shot.

His Government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

Toral Saw It Was Hopeless.

Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that his reinforcements were coming up, that he was completely surrounded and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," said he, "and I obey my Government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

During the course of an interview, General Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted the shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when Gen. Miles gallantly inquired after General Linares' condition, that the latter would probably be compelled to suffer the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

Camara Sailing Towards Watson.

New York, July 14.—A despatch to The World from Gibraltar, Spain, says: A steamer just arrived from the Mediterranean reports having sighted Admiral Camara's squadron steering in the direction of Cartagena.

Gun practice was constantly carried on aboard the warships as long as they were in sight. The report that Commodore Watson's fleet is coming to Spain has caused great excitement and profound anxiety.

The inhabitants of Ceuta and Algeciras are leaving for inland towns.

German Government Out of It.

Berlin, July 14.—In response to an enquiry on the subject, the correspondent here of the Associated Press was officially informed to-day that nothing, either officially or unofficially, is known by the German Government of the cruiser Irene's interference with the insurgents at Subic Bay.

LAST BEFORE THE FALL.

Monday's Attack on Santiago Was the Conclusion—Tuesday the City Surrendered to Americans.

General Shafter's headquarters, near Santiago, July 14.—A desultory fire was kept up all Monday. Every few minutes shells were tossed into the Spanish trenches. The greatest damage was inflicted by Hallett Alsop Borrowe's dynamite gun, worked by a number of Rough Riders. One shell blew a Spanish gun into fragments and another tore an immense gap in one end of a Spanish trench, causing the Spanish soldiers who were not killed to rush pell-mell out at the other end.

Here they were met by an accurate volley from the men of the Sixteenth Infantry, who had a perfect range on that end of the trench. The first volley killed and wounded many and drove the others back again into the trench in great disorder.

The field mortars are being tried, but the results are not yet entirely satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of getting a perfect range.

On the whole, the offensive operations were weak, so far as giving a basis for a new proposition to surrender.

Siboney and Altares are being burned, and this improves the sanitary outlook somewhat. Had this been done at first the conditions would now be much better.

The burning of the two villages is enlivened by frequent explosions, caused by forgotten ammunition for Mauser rifles left in the houses.

POLICY OF EXPANSION.

Will Uncle Sam Adopt England's Open-Door Course?—Lord Farrar's Remarks.

New York, July 14.—The Tribune prints the following from its London correspondent, with reference to the meeting of the Anglo-American League on Wednesday:

The most significant remark which was made at the meeting was Lord Farrar's declaration that prudence was as necessary as enthusiasm in the direction of a movement for the promotion of better relations between two countries.

He emphasized the statement by an explicit reference to the policy of expansion upon which the American people were entering, and by a pointed reminder that the "open door" was England's principle in the development of her commercial empire, whereas other nations closed the door in establishing colonies; consequently, he urged that it was a matter of the utmost importance for England to ascertain whether the Americans, in their career of expansion, would keep the door open or closed.

Rumblings in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 14.—The Government is anxious regarding the internal situation in Spain. A republican rising in that country would certainly stimulate a similar rising in Portugal, where republican ideas are strong and widespread. The Government has recalled the military officers who are on furlough, preparatory to placing troops on the frontier. The summoning of the reserves is contemplated.

Spanish Gunboat Captured.

London, July 15.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated July 9, says: "The Spanish gunboat Leyte, which was towing General Monet's column from Macabore, on meeting with an American warship, cast off the boats, which surrendered to the Americans. In the meantime the troops in the boats, fatigued and famished, were compelled by the sailors to beach the boats, the soldiers making the best of their way to Hagonoy.

Regarding the Irene affair the despatch says: "This is only one of several significant incidents which are likely, sooner or later, to develop into serious trouble."

Special sale of fine Chocolate Creams today at The Bazaar, 146 Yonge street.

How About Coal Bin?

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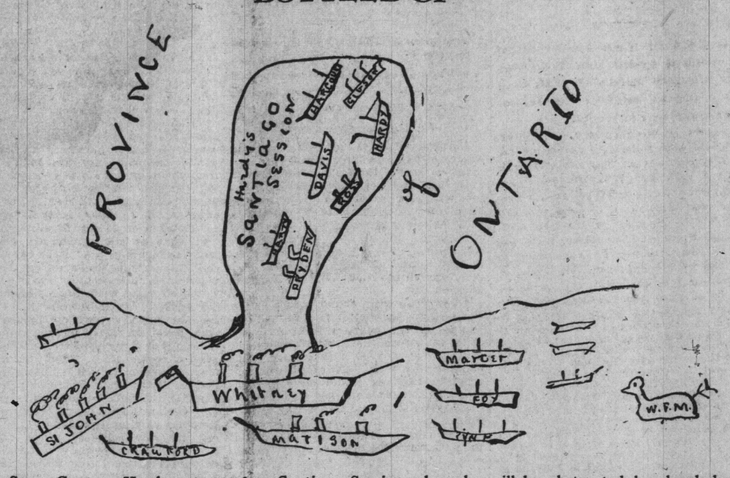
When in Toronto stop at the Bodega Elegantly furnished rooms. All modern conveniences. American and European plan. 36 Wellington-st. east. tf

Will Be Absent Ten Days.

The Mayor and party leave for the Lake Temiscamingue country this morning, to be gone ten days.

BOTTLED UP



Senor Cervera Hardy retreats into Santiago Session, where he will be obstructed, bombarded and then destroyed by Whitney's Fleet.

EATING SHARKS IN HAVANA.

Catch Them in the Harbor and They Are Worth $13.50 Each.

Liquor Alone Is a Cheap Commodity and Cubans Are Dropping Dead in the Streets From Starvation—The Defences of Havana—Steamers Run the Blockade.

Key West, July 14.—A Cuban by the name of Blanco, who has just arrived here from Havana, reports that the conditions in that place are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is seized for the troops. Of these there are about 70,000 in the city, consisting of volunteers, mobilized troops, militia and regulars. Their rations are largely rice and beans, without even bacon. Jerked beef, Blanco reports, sells for 30c a pound, bread of poor quality for 50c, lard $1, meat 75c, corn meal 25c and rice 50c.

Shark food even is eagerly sought, and the day before Blanco left the city one shark caught in Havana harbor sold for $13.50.

Dropping Dead in the Streets.

Those of the reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, says this Cuban, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards, starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty, and large numbers of men are banding together awaiting the first American attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty, and the only articles on the Havana wharves are about 1000 barrels of cement, wet and useless. Only liquor is to be had cheaply.

Work on the defences continues with tireless vigor. Two lines of cables, bearing torpedoes, have been strung across the harbor, from the city side to Morro Castle, and the same has been done in the Bay of Mariel, where, it was reported in Havana, American troops are to be landed.

Ran the Blockade.

Sand battery No. 2, east of Havana, has lately mounted six-inch guns in the extreme eastern side of the battery commanding the coast line, and a few days ago sent two shots at the Mayflower, which had been cruising close to shore, supposedly out of range. New masked batteries are also being built along the shore.

Blanco further reports that three weeks ago the Spanish steamers Montevideo and Santo Domingo crept out of the harbor at midnight, with all lights out, and safely got through the blockade. The Spanish ships now in the harbor, he says, are the gunboats Conde Vonadito, Marquise de la Ensenada, Nueva Espana, Filipinas and Nanez Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service.

The guns have been removed from the cruiser Alfonso XII. for shore batteries, Blanco says, and the cruiser has been converted into a hospital ship. There are also in the harbor several smaller warships of the nature of converted yachts, including the Flecha, Aguila Magallanes and two others. The merchant steamers Josefa, Adela and Maria Horrera are also in the harbor.

Full Time on Furs at Dineens'.

One of the indications of a revival of good times is shown in Dineens' fur business this summer. It's the first season in some years when a full staff of fur workers have been kept through the summer season on full time. The United States seal regulations adopted last winter do not affect Dineens. The seal pelts which are fashioned into capes, coats and jackets at this store are all registered Pribyloff Island furs, marked for identification, and which are passed in transit across the line without question. A view of the activity at Dineens' fur-fitting, altering and repair rooms these days suggests a strange contrast with the brisk demand that is going on in straw hats in the downstairs salerooms at Dineens'. To-morrow night the new store, 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance, remains open until 10.

Pember's Turkish and Vapor Baths 127 Yonge.

Scotch.

The wine specially selected for the banquet given by the Scottish Corporation was Deutz & Geldermann's Gold Lack Sec Champagne.

FRENCH GUNBOAT HELD UP.

Tried to Enter Guantanamo Bay, But Was Stopped by the Marblehead—Allowed to Anchor.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 14.—A French gunboat of about 2000 tons displacement, attempted to come into the harbor about dusk to-night without permission, and was met with a surprise party. The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a six-pounder was sent across her bows. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets of the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the French gunboat's bows. This time it was in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which vessels of another nation are blocking unless permission is given. The captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation, or hose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commander McCall.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.

LITTLE DANGER IN YELLOW FEVER

But Five Cases Have Resulted Fatally and No Additional Ones Reported Yesterday.

Washington, July 14.—Reports which reached the War Department show there has been some mortality among the yellow fever cases with Shafter's army.

This, however, has been slight, as it is said that up to the present time, but five cases have resulted fatally. If any report of additional cases was received to-day the officials declined to make it public.

Meanwhile Surgeon-General Sternberg is making arrangements to supplement the working force of immune physicians and nurses at Santiago. He announced to-day that on Monday, a vessel would leave New York, carrying an additional number of this class of workers and a large consignment of hospital supplies.

ROSSLAND NEWS.

Le Roi to Ship 300 Tons Daily From August 1—Forty Working Properties in Camp.

Rossland, July 14.—(Special.)—Statistics compiled from figures furnished to The World correspondent by officials of mining companies, show 40 working properties in the camp. There are 1050 men employed in the mines and the payrolls exceed $100,000 a month.

The crosscut in the Virginia has reached the ledge at a depth of 300 feet. The vein will be defined in a few days.

It is announced that the Le Roi will ship 300 tons daily from Aug. 1.

The contract has been let for widening the Columbia and Western, between Rossland and Trail. The cost will be $100,000. The work is to be completed within three months. A. R. M.

On your way to the boats get a box of Candies for 15 cents, worth 25 cents, at The Bazaar, 146 Yonge street.

Look at Dineens' Window To-Day.

The show windows of a leading store are always full of topical interest, and the stretch of nearly 100 feet of the immense plate glass front of Dineens' new store, at 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance, affords a fair index of the teeming aggregation of new hat fashions for men, women and children in the splendid spacious salerooms within. At Dineens' show windows, where you see the hat styles and hat qualities ticketed with the special prices in plain figures, you can judge the generous values offered in Dineens' midsummer sale. To-morrow the new store remains open till 10 o'clock.

For 25 cents one pound 40 cent Candies at The Bazaar, 146 Yonge street.

Vintage.

Deutz & Geldermann's Gold Lack Sec Champagne shipped to this country is exactly the same quality and vintage as that at present used in England, Germany and Russia. It is a vintage wine, and every cork is stamped with the date—being a positive guarantee as to its true quality. A vintage wine is always good, it contains less carbonic gas, digests better, and consequently leaves no headache. Insist upon getting a vintage wine.

WHERE IS LIEUT. CARRANZA?

A Great Deal of Doubt as to His Exact Whereabouts.

Mystery Will Not Be Cleared Up Until the Arrival of the Ottoman on the Other Side of the Water—Carranza's Beard Shaved in Montreal.

Montreal, July 14.—There is a good deal of doubt as to Lieut. Carranza's exact whereabouts. While it was announced that he had sailed with Senor du Bosc on the Ottoman, there is a story current that he did not go with Senor du Bosc at all.

One story is that he sailed from Boston on the Canada on June 30, and another is that Senor du Bosc's traveling companion personated the lieutenant. Passage was taken on the Ottoman for both Spaniards, but the mystery will not be cleared up until the arrival of the Spaniards on the other side of the water.

Another report says, however, that Du Bosc and Carranza certainly sailed Wednesday morning on the Ottoman. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the steamer Panama, captured at the beginning of the war. These men went as cattle men, but they were the men who accompanied Carranza on the schooner with which he made the mysterious trip during his absence.

Carranza himself had his beard shaved off when he turned up at the Windsor, and went to the boat with a false beard.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT BUFFALO.

Niagara Starch Works' Building Wrecked—Six Killed and Many Injured—Cause Unknown.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 14.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works, at 5 o'clock to-day, the building was wrecked, six persons killed, 26 injured, and two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished.

The dead: William Kelley, engineer; Henry Scheffernstein, fireman; Casper Walter, miller; Charles Entermann, tenter; Mrs. Joseph W. Hoyt, Baby Hoyt.

Fatally injured: Baby Schloss, skull fractured.

Injured: John Dingfelder, head cut; Philip Wesp, head cut; Alexander Sloss, shoulder fractured; Mrs. Michael Myers, ribs broken; Albert Beukert, leg broken; Mrs. Hattie Beukert, hands crushed; Mrs. J. Woller, head cut; William Pfann, severely bruised; Mrs. Anderson, arm broken; William Schefton, head and hands cut; Mrs. George Mostberger, injured by shock; George Smith, head cut; William Bauer, head gashed; Ida McFarlane, leg crushed; Mrs. Philip Darlon, head and arm cut; Alex. Fohner, back injured; John Summers, back injured; Hattie Thomson, face cut; Mrs. Penny, hip torn; Maud Penny, arms crushed; Benjamin Penny, scalded by steam; George Penny, bruised by bricks; Baby Penny, badly bruised; Mamie Stressinger, foot crushed; Hildred Minger, bruised by bricks.

The Boiler Cannot Be Found.

The causes which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known. The engineer and fireman, who were both killed, were the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge on the subject. Of the five tubular boilers not a fragment could be found to-night.

At 5 o'clock everyone in the neighborhood was startled by a hissing sound coming from the factory. This was followed instantly by a deep roar, and a jarring of the earth, and then the ripping of timbers, the wrenching of iron and the showering of falling bricks. As the cloud of dust rolled back from the ruins, it was seen that a large section of the building and the boilerhouse were in ruins.

Of the six persons who were in the building only two escaped. Mrs. Hoyt and her baby were crushed by bricks while passing the building. Most of the injured were persons outside of the works.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

MARRIAGES.

LANGTON—DIETRICH—At Winona, Minn., at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. T. Raymond, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Hillman, Thomas Langton to Charlotte A. Dietrich, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

REAMAN—On July 14, 1898, at her late residence, Concord, aged 71 years, Mrs. Mary Reaman.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

NEXT ON TO PORTO RICO

The First Chapter Ends Gloriously for the American Flag.

CASUALTIES OF THE SANTIAGO BATTLES

Retrospect of the Part of the Campaign Just Closed as Seen in Washington—Major-General Miles Will Take 25,000 Men to Subdue Spain's Easternmost Possession—Uncle Sam's New Fortifications—Will This Fall End the War?

Washington, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed to-day, 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 has 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 1000 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 2000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.

The Charmed American Fleet.

The American 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.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then if need be, Havana." The secretary was in excellent spirits. He has 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 will go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors 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 regulars will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and, as stated in the despatches yesterday, two of the regiments are already under orders to proceed.

25,000 Troops for Porto Rico.

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 dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient. 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 on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views known to the department.

The experience gained in despatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determinaton to make short work of the Porto Rican affair. There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the Government has devised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago to Spain than by carrying them on these transports. That the navy is ready to do its share at short notice goes without saying.

Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance.

The Fall and Its Effects.

It is believed that the moral effect of to-day's 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 this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish Government at last 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 unequivocally to-day that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

The territory surrendered to us by General Toral makes about 5000 square miles.

The Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain are estimated at 10,000.

Why Not Gloat Over the Prize?

Major Hopkins, the military aide to Secretary Alger, this afternoon had spread before him a huge map of Cuba, showing the surrendered belt turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Azcerraderos, about 15 miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs due north about 25 miles to Palmo Soriana. Had the line continued due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently General Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turns abruptly to the northeast at Palmo and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua on the coast. The extreme width is about 50 miles.

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 the hands of the Americans, 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.

Now the Guns Are "Ours."

The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith, and others, are included in the surrendered 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 those strongholds are surrendered are not yet known in 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 the sailors to the contagion existing within the city.

Great attention will now be given to the 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 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.

To Transport the Spaniards.

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 of General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

At 12.30 o'clock to-night Adjutant-General Corbit stated that the War Department had received no further advices from General Shafter.

Without Firing a Shot.

General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to General Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain. This will be promptly done.

The surrender of General Toral, not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot. The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Cuimanera and Sagua, composing the fourth corps of the Spanish army.

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Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 50—66; Kamloops, 58—78; Calgary, 58—82; Qu'Appelle, 60—76; Winnipeg, 62—88; Port Arthur, 52—84; Parry Sound, 54—80; Toronto, 52—88; Ottawa, 54—88; Montreal, 58—80; Quebec, 54—72; Halifax, 52—72.

PROBS: Generally fair and decidedly warm, with local thunderstorms.

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Steamship Arrivals.

Arrived.	At	From
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Kastalia	Montreal	Glasgow
Memnon	Montreal	London
Derwenthoime	Montreal	Mary Port
Devonain	London	Montreal
Hazel Moor	London	Montreal
Hekla	Dublin	Copenhagen
Servia	Liverpool	New York
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	New York
Palatia	Hamburg	New York