

MADRID AND THE WAR.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE ARE STILL REMOTE.

RETURN OF THE SANTIAGO ARMY VIEWED WITH GRAVE APPREHENSION IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Paris, July 16.—Dispatches from Madrid received here this evening are at total variance with the rumors of peace negotiations which have prevailed all day in Paris, and those in the best position to know the true situation in Madrid feel forced to admit that the prospects of peace are still remote, notwithstanding the friendly advice from France and in spite of the petitions from Chambers of Commerce in Barcelona, Cadiz and Malaga.

The Spanish Cabinet is not ready to concede anything more than to allow Cuba to decide its own future by means of a plebiscite. Any suggestion of the abandonment of Cuba or Porto Rico would not be listened to in the present temper of the Government and the people. Moreover, the repatriation of the Santiago army, with or without arms, is viewed by Madrid with grave apprehension, because of the bad effect on the population of its arrival in Spain when the country is in such a destitute condition.

According to the best information in Madrid General Canales is completely under the influence of the Cuban volunteers, who now control him as absolutely as if they were a Pretorian guard.

Meanwhile in Spain each day's delay is being used to the utmost advantage in strengthening the rearmament defenses. Two companies of engineers, with a complete submarine-mine system, have arrived at Cienfuegos. The garrison at the Canaries now numbers 10,000 men, and several heavy guns of 25 centimetres calibre have been placed in position, supported by submarine mines.

The activity of the Carlists in the northern provinces causes as much apprehension as the coming of Watson's fleet.

Notwithstanding the almost desperate situation, it is not thought to-day in Madrid that Premier Sagasta is yet able to propose terms for peace negotiations that would have any chance of being accepted at Washington.

TO CHECK CARLISM.

London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says:

"The issuance of the royal decree ordering the constitutional guarantees, and especially proclaiming a state of siege, is evidently intended to check Carlism. The Carlist organ 'El Correo Español' was prohibited to-day for the publication of an insulting article."

CARLISTS CAUSE ANXIETY.

Madrid, July 16.—The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety. The organization of the adherents of the Pretender is complete, and has representatives in every town. The rural clergy, especially in the Basque provinces and in Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia, are powerful auxiliaries of Don Carlos, whose order would be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts. The Government has two hundred thousand troops in readiness for eventualities.

BELIEVE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN.

Madrid, July 16.—Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish Government opened peace negotiations to-day, through the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, with the Government of the United States.

It is said, in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

AZCARRAGA SOUNDING THE CABINETS.

Berlin, July 16.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press is informed that General Azcarraga, the former Spanish Minister for War, is reported to be on a mission, the object of which is to sound the Cabinets of the Continental Powers on the subject of peace negotiations. He is not expected in Berlin.

ENGLAND AS A PEACEMAKER.

Paris, July 16.—The correspondent of the "Temps" at Madrid says:

"The British Ambassador daily presses the Government to accept the good offices of the English Cabinet, representing that it can alone obtain honorable conditions for Spain."

The correspondent sarcastically says: "The Ambassador points out that England will only ask a slight extension of Gibraltar or the little island of Tarifa as a fee."

WON'T BELIEVE THE IRENE INCIDENT.

Berlin, July 16.—In spite of Admiral Dewey's dispatch confirming the exclusive news of The Associated Press regarding the conduct of the German warship Irene at Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, a section of the German press still professes to disbelieve the Irene incident. The Cologne "Gazette" says:

"The story was got up by The Associated Press with the deliberate purpose of producing enmity between Germany and America."

RUMORED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 17.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Sunday Times" says:

"Despite official denials and preparations for a continuance of fighting, I have the best authority for saying that peace is assured. It is beyond doubt that the main points have been agreed upon with the Washington authorities. It is understood that Spain will evacuate Cuba, the Americans undertaking to transport the troops to Spain."

"Spain, through the Mexican Minister, has represented to America that she is firmly decided on peace at the same time explaining the difficulties arising from the opposition of the Cuban volunteers and Spain's total exhaustion through her enormous losses."

"The political situation is most critical, owing to the agitation in the principal towns."

FAMILY OF GENERAL MACIAS FLEEING.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 15.—The family of Captain-General Macias, of Porto Rico, passed through here to-day on an Italian steamer bound for Spain. The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which has been doing blockade duty at San Juan de Porto Rico, has arrived here. She has been relieved at San Juan by the protected cruiser New Orleans. The Yosemite is coaling and will probably remain several days.

Patronize new fast Continental Liners to Chicago and St. Louis. Leave at 12:30 p. m. via West End. Superior service, lowest rates. Adv.

PEACE RUMORS DENIED.

WASHINGTON HAS NOT BEEN SOUNDED ON THE QUESTION OF TERMS.

Washington, July 16.—In view of renewed reports that the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations, or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively, after inquiry at the French Embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made as yet, officially or unofficially, direct or indirect, by the French Ambassador.

The reports grow out of M. Cambon's call at the White House on July 11. The purpose of this call and the entire conversation which passed between the President and the Ambassador are fully known, and it can be stated positively that the conversation contained no reference to the present conflict between Spain and the United States, or the prospects of its being brought to a close. It related to a subject wholly outside of the war or its close, by peace or otherwise, and the question of the war did not come up even incidentally. The only incidental question referred to was the loss of the French steamship Bourgoigne, for which the President expressed the deepest regret, as well as his satisfaction that the inquiry had mitigated the early reports of the occurrence. The main question discussed, however, related solely to the United States and France, without the remotest bearing on Spain, and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of goodwill between this country and the French Republic.

THE REPORT ACCEPTED AT MADRID.

Notwithstanding the well-established character of this conference between the President and the French Ambassador, it has served as a text for reports that M. Cambon was sounding this Government on the terms of peace. This has been asserted so positively that even some officials have accepted it as accurate, and as an indication that the peace movement at last had assumed tangible form. The report has even been accepted at Madrid, after being cabled to the "Imparcial." The French Ambassador here was never authorized by his Government to make peace overtures or inquiries, and in the absence of such instructions he must not assume such a delicate duty. Furthermore, he has not taken any such step, with or without instructions. As a result of his call at the White House, the French Government was apprised by cable fully of what occurred, and this report conveyed not the slightest reference to Spanish affairs, the progress of the war, or the possibilities of peace. The Associated Press is able to make this statement with full information as to the nature of the conference between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. The appearance of every representative of the European Powers at the State Department is seized upon by the many watchers there as evidence that they are the bearers of peace overtures. Thus, when the German Secretary of Embassy, Baron Speck von Sternburg, came to the Department to-day, his visit immediately gave rise to the story that he had come charged with such a mission. This, however, met with very prompt denial from everybody concerned, and it was added as well that the visit had no reference to the Philippines.

NO OVERTURES MADE.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta that Spain had been making extra-official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might accept as a basis for peace failed of confirmation to this extent, that up to this moment the State Department has not been approached on the subject directly or indirectly. Perhaps the Spanish Premier may have some means of obtaining the information he desires that is not known to officials here, but, however that may be, the statement remains good that the United States Government has not even unofficially indicated the terms it would accept as a basis for peace negotiations. Of course, these matters have been discussed between Government officials without relation to any Spanish inquiries, and it is also true that the President would like very well to gauge accurately the wish of the majority of the American people in this matter. Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this importance, it is gathered from high members of the Administration that the President himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark upon a world-conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territory that would be unserviceable to us. In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course, it is not believed that the President as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all of her colonial possessions. While the proposition is tentative, it is felt that as a minimum demand he will be content with the acquisition of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines, with provision for some kind of protectorate over the islands, and a moderate indemnity. It is judged that the Spanish Government has pretty fairly imbibed some such idea as this, and that the utterances of Premier Sagasta and the cautious declarations in the pro-Spanish newspapers are simply intended to gradually bring the Spanish people into a state of mind where they will be willing to submit quietly to the imposition of some such terms of peace. It is realized that at present the conditions in Spain are not ripe, and that some time—how much cannot be estimated now—will be required to cultivate public sentiment in Spain to the proper point.

GERMAN PRESS MORE FRIENDLY.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLARES THAT AMERICAN SUSPICIONS ARE UNFOUNDED.

Berlin, July 16.—The recent speech of the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, is gradually having a good effect. The tone of the German press, with the exception of the rabid anti-American sheets, has distinctly changed. Many of the newspapers which have hitherto been unfriendly are now just the opposite.

Mr. White's Fourth of July oration has also strengthened his position here. It is understood that the withdrawal of some of the German warships from Manila was due to his pointing out that the feeling of the Americans at such a formidable array of German ships in the harbor was one of suspicion as to the intentions of Germany.

An official of the Foreign Office, explaining the attitude of the German Government, said:

"The presence there of our warships was solely due to our desire to protect German interests in the Philippine Islands, which are too large for one or two ships to protect in the event of things going wrong, as the presence of ships at various points at the same time might be necessary."

"When he first appeared, Admiral Dewey was unable to land a force sufficiently strong to meet the foreigers from the semi-savage hordes of insurgents, which were also a source of danger to the Germans. In view of the repeated assurances of neutrality upon the part of Germany and the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the American suspicions are unfounded."

MILES TO LEAD IN PORTO RICO

HE WILL PROBABLY COMMAND THE EXPEDITION, AIDED BY GENERAL BROOKE.

Washington, July 16.—It is said that General Miles himself will command the Porto Rican expedition, aided by General Brooke. The latter probably will make all the arrangements necessary at Washington and at Chickamauga, as it is not the present intention of General Miles to return to Washington before leaving for Porto Rico, though, of course, there is always the possibility that he will be summoned here by the President for purposes of consultation. It is expected that the campaign in Porto Rico will be short and decisive. The troops will be landed at a point near San Juan, with an ample supply of field artillery to force their way directly into the rear of the town, while the fleet will dash into the harbor and make the attack in front. Discouraged as the Spaniards are by the surrender at Santiago, it is not expected they will offer protracted resistance.

It may be that when General Brooke's soldiers leave Chickamauga Park their places will be taken by some of the troops now lying at Tampa. The conditions at the latter place are not satisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and the troops, if not removed to Chickamauga, probably will be taken to Ferdinandina and Charleston.

GENERAL BROOKE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 16.—Major-General Brooke, commanding the troops at Chickamauga, was in conference several times to-day with Secretary Alger. The two went over to the White House, where questions relating presumably to the proposed Porto Rico expedition were discussed for some time. Secretary Alger and General Brooke declined absolutely to make any statement regarding the subject.

In other quarters, however, there are evidences that indicate activity in the direction of preparation for a prompt forward movement. For instance, steps are being taken to ascertain and determine to the entire satisfaction of the War Department officials the most available points on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from which to embark large numbers of men. Major-General Wilson, now at Charleston with a brigade of soldiers, has expressed the opinion that that place offers better harbor facilities for embarkation than any between there and New Orleans, the depth of the water at low tide being slightly over twenty feet, while at Savannah it is about seventeen, and at Ferdinandina, Fla., the captains of the vessels say they cannot get into the harbor.

General Wilson has dispatched an officer to Newport News to look into the question of shipping facilities, harbors, camp grounds and water supply at that place, which seems to indicate that the Department is considering the question of sending some troops there for embarkation.

FIRST ARMY CORPS IS ORDERED TO GO.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 16 (Special).—General Wade received a brief message to-night from Washington saying the First Army Corps had been ordered to Porto Rico. Nothing more was contained in the message. The existence of the order is not known outside of headquarters to-night. The corps is ready to move on short notice, and transportation is already contracted for.

The corps as it is now made up consists of the following regiments:

First Division—First Brigade, 2d and 3d Wisconsin and 16th Pennsylvania, commanded by Brigadier-General O. H. Ernest; Second Brigade, 3d Illinois, 4th Pennsylvania and 4th Ohio, commanded by Brigadier-General Harris; Third Brigade, 1st and 3d Kentucky and 5th Illinois.

Second Division—First Brigade 3d and 1st Michigan, 16th Indiana and 1st Georgia; Second Brigade, 6th Ohio, 15th Indiana and 1st West Virginia; Third Brigade, 2d Ohio, 1st Pennsylvania and 14th Minnesota, Brigadier-General Rosser commanding.

Third Division—First Brigade, 12th Minnesota, 1st South Carolina and 5th Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General John A. Wiley commanding; Second Brigade, 8th Massachusetts, 21st Kansas and 12th New-York; Third Brigade, 9th Pennsylvania, 2d Missouri and 1st New-Hampshire, Brigadier-General Andrews commanding.

AMMUNITION FOR WATSON.

LARGE SUPPLY TO BE RUSHED TO HIM ON THE YANKEE.

Washington July 16.—Commander Brownson, of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was in conference with Secretary Long to-day, arranging for the trip of this ship with the large cargo of ammunition for Commodore Watson's squadron in its attack on the coast of Spain. The Yankee is at Norfolk, and will sail to-morrow for Santiago. She will reach there about next Tuesday, and the big stock of ammunition will then be placed aboard the battle-ships and cruisers. This transfer of powder and shells is a delicate operation, requiring time, and it is probable that the week will be well along before this and the re-coaling of the Yankee will permit the squadron to actually get under way for Spain.

Owing to the important mission of Commodore Watson's squadron, and its possibility of long absence from an American port, every magazine on the ships will be full when the ships sail. Admiral Sampson recently made the requisition for the ammunition supplies, as these had run low as a result of the engagement with the Cervera squadron and the frequent shelling of Santiago. One load already has been taken down on a supply-ship, and the Yankee now fills up the full quota.

Each battle-ship will have about 200 tons of powder, with 50 to 70 of the largest 12-inch, or 13-inch shells, according to the size of the big guns; 70 to 80 8-inch shells, 200 to 300 of the shells for 6-pounders, and other medium-sized guns, and 500 to 800 rounds for the small rapid-fire guns.

The cruisers carry approximately the same allowance, without the shells for the 12 and 13 inch guns. Aside from this equipment of shells the squadron is well provided with solid armor-piercing steel shot. There has been no call for a renewal of the supply of the armor-piercing shot, as Admiral Sampson's fleet seems to have used very few of them thus far, confining their work to the big explosive shells. The latter, although not made for armor piercing, are tested by the Navy Department to pass through four inches of solid steel, not exploding until through the steel. They have done such execution that Admiral Sampson has reserved almost his entire stock of armor-piercers.

The Navy Department will not set a time for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron, but with the delivery of the Yankee's supply of ammunition very few days will be lost before this formidable squadron will be headed for Spain.

SEE EXCURSION COLUMN.

New 15-cent Route to Rockaway Beach.—Adv.

TORAL GIVES UP EVERYTHING.

AMERICAN FLAG WILL BE RAISED OVER THE CITY OF SANTIAGO THIS MORNING.

SPANISH TROOPS TO MARCH OUT AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

Washington, July 16.—At 9 o'clock this evening the following message, announcing definitely the surrender of Santiago, was made public at the White House. It was received by Adjutant-General Corbin:

"Camp near Santiago, July 16.

"The surrender has been definitely settled, and the city will be turned over to-morrow morning, and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war."

"The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock, and the American flag hoisted."

"SHAFTER, Major-General."

CONDITIONS OF THE SURRENDER.

A dispatch received from General Shafter earlier in the day gave the following conditions:

"Headquarters near Santiago, July 16.

"Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington.

"The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in district to Kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near to the garrison they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms, and officers and men to retain their personal property. Spanish authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers Moirilizadves and guerillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms. Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon, to await disposition of the United States Government, it being understood United States Commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with arms so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the Government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to above 24,000, according to General Toral.

"W. R. SHAFTER, U. S. Volunteers."

TORAL AUTHORIZED TO CAPITULATE.

In the following letter General Toral informed General Shafter that he had been authorized to surrender:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 16.

"To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces.

"Excellent Sir: I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you, and requesting that you design the hour and place where my representatives shall appear, to compare with those of Your Excellency to effect the articles of capitulation, on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of army, so as to note on the capitulations, also the great courtesy of Your Great Graces and return for the great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers, and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American Army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

"JOSE TORAL, General Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

"GENERAL SHAFTER, Commanding American Forces."

THE NATION'S THANKS.

The following congratulatory messages were sent to General Shafter by President McKinley and Secretary Alger:

"To General Shafter, Commanding, Front, near Santiago, Playa.

"The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to the campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the Nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and the wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

"To Major-General Shafter, Front, near Santiago, Playa.

"I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

GENERAL SHAFTER'S ANSWER.

The following acknowledgment was received from General Shafter at 9:15 this evening:

"To the President.

"I thank you, and my army thank you, for your congratulatory telegram of to-day. I am proud to say every one in it performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon to-morrow."

"SHAFTER, Major-General."

SENDING THE PRISONERS HOME.

Washington, July 16.—It was announced at the War Department to-night that the Spanish prisoners at Santiago will sail for Spain not later than July 25.

It was announced to-night that the War Department had decided to ask for bids from steamship companies for the transportation of the prisoners to their native land, and proposals will be issued early next week. The contract, it is understood, will also include the subsistence of the men during the voyage.

FIRE ON THE YOSEMITE.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16.—While in service on the blockade the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite was discovered to have a fire in her coal bunkers, which burned for three days. Some repairs to the vessel will be necessary.

The Government will permit her to purchase five hundred tons of coal.

"Babies' Paradise." Rockwood's photographs of children beat the world. Broadway & 4th-st.—Adv.

GRATIFICATION AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 16.—The President was much gratified to-night at the receipt of two additional telegrams from General Shafter, one of which announced that the American flag would be raised over Santiago to-morrow at 9 o'clock. Secretaries Alger, Bliss and Wilson, and Postmaster-General Smith were at the White House during the evening. All shared in the sentiment which the settlement at Santiago afforded. While Santiago has engrossed a great deal of attention, plans have been rapidly matured for the expedition to Porto Rico, and the President and Secretary Alger have been giving a great deal of attention to the next blow to be struck, which it is believed will go far toward ending the war.

LOBSTER PACKERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

St. John's, N. F., July 16.—The British cruiser Cordelia, Commodore Bourke, will sail from here to-morrow for the French Shore to settle a series of disputes between the owners of British and French lobster canneries. A number of British settlers have had their huts torn down by the crews of warships for illicitly packing lobsters. These persons have invaded French localities and taken the Frenchmen's trace.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The Spanish colors will be hauled down at Santiago at 9 o'clock this morning and the American flag raised. The details of the surrender were definitely settled yesterday, and to-day Toral's men will be marched out of the city as prisoners of war. They will be required to surrender their arms, which will not be returned to them. The prisoners are to be sent home not later than July 25.

A dispatch from The Tribune's special correspondent in Paris says that Madrid advices are at entire variance with the peace rumors. Grave apprehensions are felt in Madrid over the repatriation of the Santiago army, because of the effect it will have on the population.

Commodore Watson's "raiding squadron" will not sail for Spain until the ships' magazines have been replenished. The auxiliary cruiser Yankee will sail with a supply of ammunition in a day or so.

SURRENDER AGREEMENT

BASIS FOR THE SANTIAGO CAPITULATION.

AFTER A HITCH IN THE PROCEEDINGS THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS SIGN THE ARTICLES.

General Wheeler's Headquarters, before Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 10 a. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.—The preliminary basis for the capitulation of the Spanish forces in Eastern Cuba was agreed to and signed under a picturesque caba tree half way between the lines shortly after midnight. The American commissioners were invited to enter the city by those representing General Toral, but the invitation was declined, and the conference was held under the spreading caba.

At the very outset a hitch occurred, owing to a misunderstanding of what was said at the personal interview between General Shafter and General Toral at noon. At that time the interpreter, translating the language of General Toral, had given General Shafter, Miles and Wheeler distinctly to understand that Captain-General Blanco had consented that the commissioners should have plenary powers to negotiate the terms of surrender, such terms as they agreed upon to be binding upon both parties.

Something was said about a reference to the Madrid Government, but General Shafter insisted that the capitulation had been actually agreed to, and that no further consent of the Madrid Government was required.

WANTED CONSENT OF MADRID.

When the commissioners met shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon those in behalf of General Toral (General Espargio, Lieutenant-Colonel Fortian and Albert Mason, the British Vice-Consul), combated at once the idea that the capitulation had in fact actually taken place. The consent of Madrid, they insisted, was still necessary, but at the same time they asserted strongly that it would be forthcoming, as Captain-General Blanco had authorized it, and the home Government would do the same.

General Toral, who was personally present, and who, in fact, directed the negotiations on his own behalf, said he had never been overruled by the Captain-General; still, he added, until Madrid had sanctioned it Santiago had not capitulated.

All this was extremely unsatisfactory to the American commissioners, who clung tenaciously to the understanding General Shafter had received earlier in the day. Finally, with the question of whether or not the Spanish forces had actually surrendered still open, the commissioners proceeded to the consideration of the preliminaries.

OBJECTION TO "SURRENDER."

Captain Miles had drawn up thirteen articles of a general nature, and these were submitted to General Toral personally. He made a strong appeal that the word "capitulation" be used instead of the harsher term "surrender," and that his army be allowed to march out, the officers with their side arms and the men with their small arms. He said the arms could afterward be sent to Spain, either on the same ships with the troops or on some other ships.

General Toral further remarked that he expected the commissioners as representatives of a brave and chivalrous people would not seek to humiliate his army or make it appear that he was vanquished. As brave men, his soldiers desired to go home with honor. They had simply yielded to superior force, and they would prefer dying to going home without their honor.

The American Commissioners could not resist this appeal, but they said it lay beyond the terms laid down by the Government, and they could only recommend the matter to Washington. At 4 o'clock General Toral returned to the city to consult with General Linera.

General Toral and the Spanish commissioners returned at 6:30, saying that they desired a still further change in the phraseology of the articles, and suggested a postponement of the negotiations until morning. This General Wheeler firmly declined, and a recess was taken until 9:30.

SOFTENING SOUND OF TERMS.

The commissioners returned at that hour, and the articles were again gone over in detail. Various changes of verbiage which tended only to soften the sound of the terms without affecting their sense were proposed by the Spaniards, and our Commissioners accepted practically all of them.

Shortly after midnight General Wheeler suggested that the good faith of the Spanish commissioners be tested. All the articles were re-read, and each in turn was asked if they were satisfactory. When they replied in the affirmative, General Wheeler asked them to affix their signatures. This they appeared reluctant to do, but they could not well refuse, and they all signed. The commissioners then separated, to meet again at 9:30 in the morning.