

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE

Are to Be Opened by Spain.

WILL RENOUNCE ALL RIGHTS TO CUBA

And Make Other Concessions to the United States.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Telegraph says: The Government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate disposition of any other reasonable proposals the States may make.

CONDITIONS OF THE CAPITULATION.

How it was Brought About.

INTERVIEWS OF THE OPPOSING GENERALS.

Conditions of the Country Surrendered.

General Shafter's Headquarters, Before Santiago De Cuba, July 13 (4 p m) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14 (1 30 p m)—

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who go no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 9 o'clock under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander was made and acceded to, and at 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmore, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Col Maus rode up, passed over our entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by Gen. 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 discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His government, he said had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

Without saying so in the 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 our 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," he said, "and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

General Toral is a man of 50 years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. During the course of the interview Gen. Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when General Miles gallantly inquired after General Linares' condition, that the latter's condition would probably necessitate the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

Gen. Miles at the interview did not attempt to assume the direction of the ne-

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE

As Outlined by a Spanish General

CUBANS TO BE ALLOWED A PLEBISCITE

To Decide the Question of Their Independence.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

MADRID, July 16.—The Minister of War General Correa, is quoted as declaring in an interview that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain.

The two Governments to agree to abide by the results of the plebiscite.

In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba.

negotiations, but as general of the United States army, he vouched for the conditions Gen. Shafter offered.

Upon the return of the commanders to the American line an important consultation was held at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters.

Gen. Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Gen. Miles. It was a notable group gathered under the protecting awning of Gen. Wheeler's tent. Gen Miles in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star of his shoulders and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the centre of the party.

On the right of Gen. Miles sat Gen. Shafter, and on his left was Gen. Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform, with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban general wears a large weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver mounted machete. Gen Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep, bullet scar in the forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of General Miles.

Gen. Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature and in a brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aides-de-camp of the four generals.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps and at the conclusion of the conference luncheon was served. It consisted of beans, hard-tack and coffee. After this meal, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position of the right flank. They all agreed that Gen. Toral was securely wedged in and that escape was impossible. But, owing to the delays and the possibly incidental loss of life which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease and above all the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow Gen Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give a military and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes, and would allow the immediate embarkation of the army for the Porto Rico campaign.

The rain falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact, the base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges were carried away this afternoon after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell. The Agudores river is impassable.

The water, shoulder deep, is running like a small Niagara. A mule ambulance, filled with refugees, which attempted to cross the river, was carried 200 yards down the stream to Coney, where the passengers were rescued with difficulty.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, is one of those who believe the army is threatened with a great disaster unless Gen. Toral and his troops are allowed to depart. Two of Gen. Randolph's batteries reached the front today and were posted in the centre of Gen. Lawton's division on the extreme right, where they can command the town beyond the lines and over the churches, hospitals and other public buildings, flying the Red Cross flags at the eastern edge of the city. Already the movements of the army for

DISAPPOINTMENT IN MADRID

Over the Capitulation of Santiago.

THE SPANIARDS EXPECTED THAT YELLOW FEVER

Would Aid Them in Driving out the Americans.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

MADRID, July 16.—The news of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish troops caused much disappointment here when it became known.

It had been hoped by the people that the spread of yellow fever would have operated in favor of Spain and have compelled the Americans to raise the siege.

the future, as outlined, are based on the fallen city. The plans of the general are not to allow the troops to enter the city except a garrison of immunes which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever.

Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, the 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 impossible.

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

Gen. Caffee, in addition to Gen. Duffield, is suffering from fever.

Gen. Miles was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and was greeted with cheers on all sides. The general expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of the position and character of the works thrown up. He complimented many of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

In a correspondent of the Associated Press, Gen. Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the line of hills on which their centre rests. He added that there was no prouder page in the military annals of the United States than that written on July 1st.

The number of Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain is estimated at ten thousand. The extreme length of the track surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and ten miles, and the extreme width fifty miles, tapering to a less width and making in all about five thousand square miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country with very few towns of any size.

H. J. Allan, of Kansas City, who had just come from Santiago was with Secretary Alger this afternoon. He said the surrendered country was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no camping ground for a considerable body of troops and there was not a point in it suitable as a basis of operations for an army. Except the Spanish force at Santiago, numbering about ten thousand, Mr. Allan stated that there were no Spanish troops within the surrendered zone, as it had been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons were at Manzanilla and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Those garrisons did not exceed six thousand.

TOURISTS.—Prince Edward Island Illustrated is a beautifully illustrated book on P. E. Island. For sale at the bookstores or at this office—50c

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THE TERMS OF THE SURRENDER.

As Made Known by General Shafter

ALL THE SPANISH FORCE TO BE GIVEN UP.

The Surrender was as Absolute and Complete as Possible.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following bulletin has been posted at the war depot from General Shafter.

I sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to the surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba, upon the distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States.

This surrender was authorized by Gen. Blanco, and its submission to morrow will be merely formal.

The commissioners to arrange details were appointed. They are Generals Wheeler, Lawton and Miles on the part of the United States.

Points were immediately raised by the Spanish commissioners and the discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night.

My commissioners think the matter will be settled to day.

There are about 13,000 troops in the city, and about as many more in the surrounding districts, 25,000 will be transported. Gen. Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be any failure in completing the arrangements.

A water famine in the city is imminent. (Signed) SHAFTER.

Major-General, commanding.

A STRANGE FISH.

Capture of an Abicore at Annandale.

On Thursday, July 14th, while Mr. Hirman Robertson was going to haul his lobster traps, he noticed a large fish on the shoals out-side of Morrison's Beach. He started in pursuit, but being unprepared had to give up the chase. He left the fish in a gully and went to haul his traps, intending to capture it on his return. But Mr. Andrew Tapeise, on his way home from Cape Spry factory, noticed it, and going to Annandale, got Mr. Geo. Howlett, and Mr. Blackett to go with him to try and get it. They took the ferry boat and a common flat-fish spear for a weapon, and after a fight of over half an hour's duration in which the huge fish lashed the water into foam, and once ran with the spear sticking in it they succeeded in killing it, and towing it to Annandale wharf, when a large crowd of men and boys were collected to receive the party amidst shouts that would make Buffalo Bill, if he were around, think he had struck an Indian ambuscade. The large denizen of the deep was hauled on the wharf where its stomach was taken out to see how many mackerel it contained. But there was nothing in it but some sea weed. He was then propped up and is now the most admired and most talked-about object in our village. The query is, what brought the abicore here? Did the noise of the battle in Cuban waters frighten it north, where it thought it would find peace and quietude? It was 9ft 2in long, and 6ft 3in in circumference.

PLINTIKULS.

Annandale, July 15, 1898.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met today for the purpose of delivering judgements.

Carmody Bail case. The Court unanimously discharged the rule for execution against the bail, holding that the securities were liable for the amount of the bail and that the proper course was for the sheriff to collect the amount of the bond and pay the money over. Attorney General for Crown; D A McKinnon for bail.

Doyle vs Kickham—order absolute for a new trial. Mathieson for plaintiff; Morrison, Q C, for defendant.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

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3 Bargains

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Three wonderful values offering to day

Number 1. is a large assortment at **45c**

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Trunks all sizes selling at \$1.65, 1.75, 2.00 up. Give us a call.

W. D. M'KAY