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The Plaindealer

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The Plaindealer
POSTERS,
DODGERS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Executed Neatly and at Living Rates.

Society Meetings

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 385, hold their regular communication at the B. P. O. hall on every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
CLAS L. HADLEY, E. R. H. R. RIDDELL, Secretary.

Great Bargains At Denn's Variety Store...

See our Special Bargains in Glassware, Lemonade Sets, Afternoon Tea Sets, Fancy Glasses, and Fruit Jars.
TINWARE. Special prices on buckets, pans, kettles, breadboxes, etc.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. Chopping blocks, butter molds and ladles, Brown's lunch buckets, telescopes, saucers, and baskets.
STATIONERY. Reduced prices on all stationery, pens, ink, postage, etc.
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NO. 10. Hair pins, side combs, needles, pins, toilet soap, etc.
We do just as we advertise. All these things are to be had at the lowest cash prices at
Denn's Variety Store,
Roseburg, Oregon.

OUR FLAG IS UP.

OLD GLORY HOISTED OVER SANTIAGO.

An Impressive Ceremony.

SPANISH TROOPS LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.

CITY SACKED BY THE ENEMY.

Madrid Officially Indorsed the Terms of Surrender—Sampson's Fleet Idle Off Aguadores.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17, 1 p. m.—

And impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.
General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.
Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.
General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.
Our troops lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony.
General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city taking formal possession. The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before they arrived.
General McKibben has been appointed temporary military governor.
The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present.
A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it will be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; on the other a building of the same description, the Cafe de la Venus.
Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division with their staffs. On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler. Immediately above them on the flagstaff was the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."
All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding the windows and doors and lining the roof were the people of the town the women and non-combatants.
As the chimes of the old cathedral rang the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes.
As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleecy sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.
At the same instant, the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.
The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly, General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."
The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.
The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.
The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.
The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided. The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this work, fear being ex-

pressed that the use of American vessels would result in rendering them dangerous for use in moving American troops, on account of the exposure of the Spaniards to yellow fever.
Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city; some on foot and all hungry and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside.
The town of Santiago is a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money.
In the streets of the city this morning, at the entrenchments, at the breast-works and at every 100 feet or so of the barbed wire fence were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.
Among the arrivals today were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, the British and French consuls having arrived day before yesterday.
General Pando was never here, but 3500 men of Manzanillo arrived on July 3, making the total garrison here 7000.
The contact mines in the harbor were removed the day Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella point and one from Socapa are still in.
The armament of the shore batteries of Santiago consists of five brass 5-inch muzzle-loaders in Morro fortifications; two 6-inch Hotchkiss from the cruiser Reina Mercedes and three 15-centimeter mortars never used, in the Socapa upper battery; two useless 21-centimeter mortars, two 8-centimeter muzzle-loaders, four 8-centimeter fieldpieces in the Estrella battery; one 57-millimeter and two 54-millimeter Nordenfilds in the Socapa lower battery, and two 9-inch Hotchkiss, two 9-centimeter Krupp and two 15-centimeter mortars at Punta Gorda.
Four Spanish merchant steamers, the Soate, the Reiza de los Angeles, the Texas Brooks, and the Mexico, and gunboat Alvarado are now in the harbor.
Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5000 at Firmosa and 2000 at Cabañas el Bonita, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pigsty, with a horrible stench. They used the water of the river, where soiled clothing is washed, and all manner of filth is floating.
The Spanish army will be camped two miles outside of the city limits, under guard until their embarkation takes place.
The docks are crowded by incoming refugees in a starving condition, awaiting the arrival in the harbor of the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, as there are no eatables to be bought in the city. The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes philosophically, as the fortunes of war. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked 57 houses in the city, causing heavy damage.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

Indorsed by the Spanish Government—Condition of the Troops.

On board the Associated Press Dispatch boat Wanda, off Juragua, Saturday, July 16, 7 p. m., via Port Antonio, Jamaica and Kingston, July 17, 7:30 a. m.—The Spanish flag will come down from Santiago walls tomorrow, and 22,000 Spanish soldiers will yield their arms to their American conquerors and the sovereignty of Spain in Eastern Cuba will end.
Official indorsements of the terms of capitulation were received from Madrid at 1 o'clock this morning, and unless unforeseen obstacles arise, the actual withdrawal of General Toral's forces will be an accomplished fact within 24 hours.
Nine o'clock tomorrow is the hour set for ending the Santiago campaign. At that hour, under the terms of the agreement, the Spanish soldiers will march out from the city they have so resolutely defended, all under arms, and will be received by a detachment of General Shafter's victorious troops. The officers will retain their side arms, but the soldiers will stack their guns before the American lines and be placed under guard, either to return to Spain under convoy, or give their oaths to remain in Cuba as non-combatants.
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What will be done with General Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians say that the army, owing to the hardships, will not be fit for active duty for some time to come, and General Miles is said to be considering the proposition to leave only immune regiments to hold the conquered province and return the body of the corps to the United States, and send other immunes from there to reinforce the Santiago detachment, if necessary.
New cases of yellow fever continue to appear, and fully 600 are now under treatment, but the disease is of a very

mild form, and the physicians say it is now well in hand. Only five deaths have occurred up to tonight; the mortality being remarkably low, and most encouraging to Dr. Gheras and other fever experts, who had grave fears, when the disease first appeared, that the death rate would be very heavy.
General Miles, in an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said he believed that the danger of the pest was over, and the men do not seem to fear it in the least, owing to the mildness of the cases.
The formal sanction by the Madrid government as to the terms of capitulation today unraveled the skein of demands and counter-demands between the opposing commanders, which threatened yesterday to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms.
After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement already sanctioned by General Blanco, General Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid government was necessary before he would leave the city.
General Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary. The terms on which General Toral agreed to surrender the province of Santiago General Blanco sanctioned it, and the agreement of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that General Toral had either surrendered Thursday or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that General Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his government's approval, and the six commissioners, by whom the articles, were signed at 2:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so ruled.
The whole matter was cleared up this morning, however, when General Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid. The agreement is of nine articles. It declares:
First—That all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.
Second—That the capitulation includes all Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.
Third—The transportation of troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.
Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms, and the enlisted men their personal property.
Fifth—That after the final capitulation, the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.
Sixth—That after the final capitulation, the commanding officer shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district.
Seventh—That the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and the records with him.
Eighth—That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba, if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States.
Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to the government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to "those who bravely defended them."
The articles were signed yesterday afternoon, after a four hours' session of the commanders, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government.
General Toral, the white-haired com-

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Ziglers' Grocery

A FULL STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES
Country Produce Bought and Sold
TAYLOR & WILSON BLOCK
Low Prices! Free Delivery

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DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Men's and Children's Hats.
NO OLD GOODS IN THE STORE.
Jackson Street, Opp. Review Building. FISHER & BELLOWS.

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Organdies, Shirt Waists, Separate Skirts, Ladies' Wrappers, Oxford Ties.
The remainder of our stock of
And all kinds of Summer Goods will be CLOSED OUT far Below Value, in order to make room for our coming exceedingly large stock of
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CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS
10c 25c 50c

his is the Place to Buy Groceries.
A full and complete assortment of all goods usually kept in a first-class grocery.
Everything offered for sale is fresh; and sold at very reasonable prices.
We have a very choice stock of canned goods, including both fruits and vegetables, to which we invite your special attention.
Our line of Olives, Gherkins, Pickles, Sauces, etc., is also complete.
We carry the largest stock of tobaccos in Southern Oregon.
C. W. PARKS & CO., Grocers.

Crockery and Glassware!

Largest and Finest Assortment ever brought to Roseburg.
Also a complete line of choice

GROCERIES

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
All kinds of Country Produce
MRS. N. BOYD

BOSWELL SPRINGS

Douglas County, Oregon.
The waters of these springs contain: Iodine, Bromine, Potassium, the Carbonate of Iron and Lime and Chlorides of Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium.
One Spring contains 475 and the other over 2000 grains of solid matter to the gallon.
Located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, "Santa Fe route" from San Francisco to Portland, in Douglas County, Oregon.
Aggravated cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Neuritis, Malarial Poisoning, Kidney Trouble, Constipation, Diseases of the Skin, Liver and Bowels, and Venereal diseases have been cured by the use of these waters.
New bath rooms, connected with the main building. Postoffice and Express on the premises. Daily mail, north and south.
Terms—40¢ per week, 12¢ per day, including baths.
The Hotel is under the immediate supervision of
CAPT. HEN. D. BOSWELL,
Manager.

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ECONOMY MARKET, L. KOHLHAGEN, Proprietor,

Fresh and Salted Meats.

Crockery and Glassware!

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10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.
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