

INTEREST CENTERED ON PHILIPPINES.

Administration Without Definite Information

As to the Extent of Our Present Authority in Islands.

By the Protocol We Were to Occupy City and Harbor of Manila.

But by Press Dispatches Received General Merritt and Admiral Dewey Received the Capitulation of the Entire Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department made public today the dispatch of General Merritt, giving the official story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the significant instructions sent General Merritt yesterday, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces.

Another point on which the officials are without definite information is to the extent of our present authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol the United States was given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Philippine question was reached.

But according to press dispatches, which are so circumstantial as to be credited to most official quarters, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey received the capitulation of the entire Philippine archipelago. There appears to be some doubt, therefore, even among officials, as to whether our present authority and jurisdiction covers Manila only, as provided by the peace protocol, or covers all the Philippines, as provided by the reported terms of capitulation to Merritt and Dewey.

There is a disposition to await fuller official information before laying down a policy as to the extent of our jurisdiction in the islands.

Secretary Alger said today that he had heard nothing of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time the Secretary did not discredit the accuracy of the press advice stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect.

Pending more definite information, the attitude of officials is to assume that our authority covers Manila City, Manila bay and harbor, and also such other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces. The latter phrase is elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine Islands that may have been brought under our authority by the recent surrender.

The instructions sent to General Merritt have in view the expansion of our possessions beyond the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that this Government is in possession of Manila, and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted "within the territory occupied by the military and naval forces."

The Cabinet meeting to-morrow is expected to deal with the many detailed questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, which have arisen since the protocol was signed.

The State Department today received another international communication on the restoration of peace, this one coming from the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is now sojourning at New London, Conn. The Ambassador communicated the expression of profound gratification with which her majesty's Government learned of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain, and the sincere congratulations to the President and Government of the United States upon the termination of the war.

Acting Secretary Allen had a busy day making final arrangements for the naval review at New York on Saturday. He extended to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, the courtesy of going on the flagship New York during the review. The Ambassador had already arranged, however, to witness the review from a tug of the French trans-Atlantic line.

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO

Are Causing a Great Deal of Unrest at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Dispatches of importance were received and considered at the War Department today. Immediately after the arrival of Secretary Alger at the department he had a consultation with General Corbin, and denied himself to visitors. The conference was a protracted one. They were considering dispatches received from General Merritt and from Secretary Alger.

It was understood that General Merritt's dispatches were not of a disquieting nature, although the conditions to be faced in the Philippines are giving

the department considerable concern. The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness, and it is believed more troops will be ordered there very soon. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth Regular Infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments which have not yet sailed, with a view of sending them to Santiago. The Government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under United States control.

The emphatic order issued to General Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending sufficient disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary.

The transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga are now at Tampa, and can carry the entire regiment without difficulty. It is said at the department that the well-trained and disciplined regulars will have a good influence upon the troops at present at Santiago, and with them once there the troubles will cease.

The department will be kept advised at all times of the conditions at Santiago, and if more troops are deemed necessary they will be sent at once. As a further step in this direction, the President today directed that the Twenty-third Kansas Regiment, colored, be dispatched to Santiago, Cuba, for duty of occupation of Cuba.

The Kansas had tendered their services for this purpose, and had urged acceptance, which President McKinley and Secretary Alger finally agreed to. The Twenty-third Kansas Regiment is to-day after a conference with Representative Curtis of Kansas. It was decided also to send the Twentieth Kansas to Manila, should additional troops be asked for by General Merritt. The Twentieth is now at San Francisco.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MERRITT. There Must be No Joint Occupation of Manila With Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department made public today the order sent to General Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order is as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 17, 1898. "Major General Merritt, Manila: The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The Americans are in possession of Manila City, Manila bay and harbor, and must preserve the peace and protect persons within the territory of the United States by military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment may be necessary to treat alike. By order Secretary of War, H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

The officials of the department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgent forces in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press, together with the demands of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, has indicated a temper on the part of the insurgent leaders which is not satisfactory.

Although the President's order cannot be misunderstood, and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila, and the city, bay and harbor will be held as an American possession. The possibility of an attack on the city by the insurgent forces has been considered, and it is believed that with the bay in possession of Admiral Dewey and thousands of troops in the vicinity for a month past, were unable to cause the surrender of the city, it is not believed that they will be very formidable against the authority of General Merritt.

ADJUTANT GENERAL. He Will Not Return to Spain for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Admiral Cervera will not return to Spain for the present, and reports from Annapolis stating that he would leave for Washington today are said at the Navy Department to be due to misapprehension. The Admiral has made no preparations to leave, and it is the belief that he will be the last of the Spanish prisoners to go home, as he has shown a fatherly regard for all the other officers and men and appears to be desirous of seeing them on their way homeward before he leaves.

The Navy Department has not taken up the question of the final disposition of the Spanish prisoners, although it has passed upon one or two special cases in which the circumstances made speedy action advisable. One of these was the case of Dr. Jurada, the venerable Spanish naval surgeon, connected with the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis. The doctors reported that Dr. Jurada was very feeble, and that while he might be able to reach Spain if released now, he would not be able to make the trip a month hence. The Navy Department accordingly directed his release, and the Spanish Chaplain will be allowed to accompany Dr. Jurada to Spain.

The case of Captain Moreu, commander of one of the cruisers of Cervera's fleet, has also received special attention from the department. It appears that Captain Moreu is not only an officer of the navy, but is a member of the Spanish Parliament. With the prospect that the Parliament will reassemble at an early day, Captain Moreu was desirous of returning to Spain and participating in the sessions. In particular he expressed the desire of telling the Spanish Parliament of the generous treatment accorded to him and all other Spanish prisoners by the United States.

The officials here felt that such a statement from Captain Moreu could not but have a salutary effect. His release was accordingly ordered.

ADVICE TO CUBANS. Should Lay Down Their Arms and Return to Peaceful Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States Government relative to the Cubans and what could be done with them.

Mr. Palma was advised that the United States would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops, because there was no power in the Government to do so even if there was any inclination. He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes and engage in peaceful pursuits.

That the members of the Cuban junta recognize that this is the only thing to do is seen in the fact that emissaries have already been dispatched to Cuba to advise the Cubans of the desires of the United States Government. These emissaries will try to persuade the Cuban leaders that resistance to United States authority would result only in further disaster and distress to Cuba.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA. The Second Army Corps Selected for Garrison Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Information is reported to have reached Camp Alger that the Second Army Corps has been selected for garrison duty in Cuba and will leave Middletown, Pa., about the middle of October. It is reported further that the detachment selected for the duty will consist of about 6,000 men, to be taken mainly from the two corps commanded by General Lee and General Graham. No officer would say that such orders have been received, but it is understood that this information is authentic.

VICTORY AT MANILA COMPLETE.

Americans Occupy Every Position Which Was Formerly Occupied by the Spanish Forces.

Six Thousand of the Enemy's Troops Taken Prisoners.

General Merritt Issues a Proclamation to the Natives Providing a Scheme of Government for Manila and Surrounding Territory.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.—A belated dispatch from Manila, dated August 18th, explains that Governor General Augusti had not "quite abdicated," and says: "The Governor General only declined to be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him help. He retained his position, but practically washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid dispatch stresses this as insubordination, and the 'Gazette' will now publish an order to supersede him."

It is rumored that confidential instructions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration and possible assistance in securing a favorable termination.

A telegram arrived Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed at once to Manila, and Admiral Dewey issued an ultimatum, allowing forty-eight hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made any attack. The Governor replied immediately, thanking the American commanders for their humane sentiment, but saying they were "useless," because he was surrounded by rebels, and had no place for refuge for the sick and wounded women and children.

The Governor thereupon convened the Consuls, begging them to use their influence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the removal of the refugees, and suggesting the use of the American troops if he was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 natives.

The British Consul made a powerful appeal to the Governor for surrender, glorifying the heroism of the Spaniards, but remonstrating with the hopelessness of further resistance. The other Consuls endorsed his appeal, with the exception of the German Consul, who said that as a military officer he should hesitate to assert that the Spaniards had done enough yet. Dewey to convey the Governor's request, but it is probable will be too late. It ought to have been made long ago.

The rebels made a final effort to capture the city on Tuesday, but failed, and to avoid trouble in entering the town. There has been slight fighting for four days, and it is reported that twenty Americans were killed and sixty wounded. The fighting is purely preliminary.

In consequence of the American ultimatum, the Governor ordered the artillery to cease shelling the enemy's trenches, and he suspended an officer at Malate for disobeying his orders. There is a little firing at night. A Spanish deputation today waited upon the Governor and begged him to surrender, saying that otherwise they would be utterly ruined. The civil members of the Council of War favor a surrender, but the military members do not care to endorse such a request. Officers tell me they realize the futility of resisting the Americans, who, with their superior guns, can keep at long range and kill everybody without loss to themselves, with probably a dozen shells.

The British Consul promptly arranged for four launches, under a white flag, to remove British subjects, and also for one launch for the Chinese. Swarms of Spanish and native half-breed women and children are being taken provided with means of escape.

It is believed that the American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches, owing to the fact that thousands of persons have taken refuge in them.

The ex-Governor is trying to secure passage on a German warship.

NATIVE REBELLION. It Has Extended to the Hemp Provinces of South Luzon.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Singapore correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Paglatuan, Pilar and Ponsol. The immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spanish also burned Pilar, and massacred 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albay, with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in Camarinas Province.

A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the Captain General of the Visayas Islands to the district between Cebu and Iligan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents, the latter refused to allow the German steamer Clarato to enter any ports under their control.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION. Include the Cession of the Philippine Archipelago.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Hongkong correspondent of the "Daily News" says: The terms of the capitulation of Manila as agreed upon Saturday between General Jaudenes and General Merritt

GEN. WOOD'S TASK NOT AN EASY ONE.

Difficult to Preserve Order at Santiago.

Riots, Murder and Drunkenness Among Soldiers.

Police Force Increased With Additions From Regiments.

Deaths in the City About Seventy Per Day—Heavy Rains Increase Sickness of the Soldiers and Inhabitants Alike.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 18, 10:30 a. m.—This morning General Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been several riots, at least one murder, and a good deal of drunkenness, so that a larger force is needed to preserve order. This morning the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, colored, entered upon patrol duty.

The First Infantry leaves to-day by the Miller. There are seven Spanish transports in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of Spanish troops, of whom more than 2,000 will leave to-day. The general appearance of the men is pitiful. There has been much sickness among them, and within the last two days over 200 bodies have been buried.

The deaths in the city are about seventy per day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

SHAFER'S SANITARY REPORT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department received the following telegram to-night:

Santiago de Cuba (via Hayti), Aug. 18.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 17th: Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 202. Deaths August 17th, 5.

Hospital supplies and nurses are much needed. Large quantities have already been distributed by Dr. E. G. Brackett of the Aid Association, who arrived two weeks ago. All the hospital ships leaving here are under orders to return, as the number of sick is too large for the present service. The fever is increasing among the remaining troops.

The Third Regiment of Immunes, under command of Colonel Ray, arrived here this afternoon on the Minnewaska. Four thousand Spanish troops have already been shipped, and the transports Villadonga and Estrada Panal will leave to-morrow with 3,000 more. General Toral says more transports will be needed than have been provided. Six thousand Spanish at Guantanamo Bay cannot leave before the last of the month. Sickness is increasing among them.

The statement is made on good authority that General Shafter will leave on Saturday.

General Wood to-day ordered the sale of whisky, beer and wines stopped everywhere, and provided severe penalties for infractions of the rule. Restaurant keepers are greatly depressed by this order, which confines their sale of drinks to coffee and lemonade.

SPANISH OUTRAGES. Report of the Massacre at Ciales, Porto Rico, Confirmed.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] PONCE, Aug. 17 (delayed in transmission)—Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed. Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the Cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and mached to the number of eighty.

Battery N of the Seventh Regiment, under Captain McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with General Henry, and having lost a gun among six horses over a precipice, returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The fever brought from Camp Alger and Chickamauga is of a mild type. Strict sanitation is being forced, with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from ten to three per cent. To-day's report show that only 440 are sick in hospital quarters out of a total command of 15,000. A couple of these cases are climatic complaints. The army is being reevacuated, as there is smallpox epidemic in some portions of the island.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly the El Sol, left to-day for Santiago to take troops to Montauk Point. General Miles has postponed his visit to the front, on account of rains. The wet season has set in, and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CRUISER NEW YORK

Will be the First to Enter Havana Harbor Since War Began.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A special to the "Herald" from Washington says: Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, will be the first American warship to enter the harbor of Havana since the war was declared. She will carry with her the members of the military commission appointed by the President to proceed to Havana to arrange with a similar commission to be appointed by Spain the details of the evacuation by the Spanish troops.

Naval Fleet Moving North. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The naval fleet in southern waters is rapidly being moved north, and the naval orders issued today show that no less than eighteen warships, mainly of the small auxiliary type, were ordered yesterday from Key West to Fort Monroe.

Floods in Italy. TRANI, Aug. 18.—Heavy rains have flooded a large part of Tran. Many houses have fallen in, their occupants being obliged to take refuge in the public buildings. The authorities have ordered the troops to construct canals to drain the town.

DANIEL OF VIRGINIA. Expresses Satisfaction at Exploits of Our Army and Navy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A special to the "Times" from Washington says: Mr. Daniel of Virginia last night discussed the war situation with animation, expressing the greatest satisfaction at the exploits of the army and navy, and was particularly gratified because General Wheeler and General Butler, two well known Confederates, had been afforded an opportunity to show to the world to how complete an extent the animosities of the civil war have been obliterated.

"But when we come to look at the other side," said the Senator, "it is pitiable to believe that in no instance have the Spanish proved worthy in battle. In a war of three months there have been four battles that will be remembered as long as war is interesting to mankind."

"Nothing could be more worse to the soldier than the report of the attempted resignation of General Blanco in the face of the surrender of his forces. A military officer, by all the rules of war, is bound not to do that."

"August seems to be another of the same kind," he stayed with his army until it was in distress, and was about to suffer the adverse fate of war. Then, instead of leaving the disaster to his men and leaving it to his foe to treat him with the consideration that his rank and stripes would have dictated, he runs away. This may be Spanish, but it is not honorable. The thousands of times to have died in the trenches in Manila than have escaped alive under such circumstances."

Senator Daniel looks now for an era of great prosperity and expansion of the Republic. He will justify the hopes of their friends and help the United States to set up the independent government they are to have.

"We shall go on prospering for a hundred years, if we only live to see what we shall be then. But by that time I shall have lost interest in the matter. I do not care later he added: "By that time, however, the world will be controlled by the English-speaking people of the earth."

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS. The State Convention Completes the Selection of a Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—Following is the Republican ticket as compiled at today's session of the State convention: Governor, Edward Scofield of Oconto; Lieutenant Governor, Jesse Stone of Watertown; Secretary of State, W. H. Forehill of Jackson; Treasurer, G. Davidson of Soldiers' Grove; Attorney General, E. R. Hicks of Oshkosh; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. D. Harvey of Milwaukee; Railroad Commissioner, Graham L. Rice of Superior; Insurance Commissioner, Emory Giljohan of Milwaukee.

The convention came to a close this evening, after two days' of hard work. The only spirited contest at today's session was over the nomination of J. O. Davidson, who had just had a vote more than twice that of any other candidate. Davidson is the only successful candidate who has been an avowed supporter of R. H. La Follette, the defeated candidate for Governor.

COMMODORE PHILIP. The Commander of the Texas Receives His New Commission.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Late last evening Commodore J. W. Philip received his commission, and the event was celebrated with a ceremony on board the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the officers and crew of the Texas were mustered on the quarterdeck and the marines drawn up. Then at a given signal the Commodore's blue flag was hoisted to the main truck and as it was broken out the secondary batteries of the battleship were manned with a salute of eleven guns. As soon as the smoke had cleared away a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of Admiral Bunsen, commander of the yard, after which the battery on the dock received with a salute of six guns.

Commodore Philip is still in command of the Texas, but he will be relieved in a day or two by Captain Sigsbee, who arrived yesterday with the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

FOUR MEN KILLED. A Frightful Accident Occurs at Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured this afternoon by the collapse of a cornice over the new building in the corner of 45 and 47 North Fifth street. The deaths were those of the bricklayers Lyons, Scholter, Christian Scholter, proprietor of cigar store near St. Harry Evans, bricklayer of Camden, N. J. Green and Lyons were at work on a second directly beneath the cornice, and the others were on the sidewalk. The cornice weighed nearly five tons and in falling killed the four men and injured the others. Green and Lyons were instantly killed, and the others died before they and the others could be taken from under the debris. Scholter and Evans died in the hospital.

WAR CENSORSHIP. Has Been Removed From Cable Communication.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—General Greeley sent notification to the telegraph companies as follows: "Censorship is raised on all commercial, code and dispatch to Cuba, Porto Rico and all West Indian islands. In addition, arrangements have been made with the telegraph companies to abolish similar restrictions on code messages in the interests of Spain, similar censorship over press messages and over private telegrams containing statements injurious to the interests of Spain, similar action will be taken regarding like messages in the United States, but the censorship will be of a most liberal character."

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