



Threatening; southwesterly winds.

# FALL OF MANILA.

## Our Losses Small and Most of the City Unharmed.

### DEWEY SENDS SHIPS SOUTH.

#### He Expects to Raise the Flag Over Iloilo and Cebu.

If His Warships Get Well Away Before the News of the Protocol Reached Manila They Cannot Be Recalled and All the Larger Islands May Be Flying Our Flag—The Commercial Part of Manila Was Not Touched by Our Shots—The Bombardment Lasted Nearly Four Hours Before the White Flag Went Up—Spain Fears the Capture of the City Will Further Weaken Her Hold on the Islands.

MANILA, Aug. 13, via Hong Kong, Aug. 16.—A little after 8 o'clock this morning Admiral Dewey sent a messenger to Captain-General Augustin to demand the surrender of the city.

The Admiral gave the Spanish commander one hour in which to comply with the demand, and told him that if the city was not surrendered in that time he would bombard it.

Gen. Augustin refused to capitulate, and at 9:30 o'clock a signal was set on the Olympia directing the squadron to open fire.

Almost instantly the guns of the warships began to shell the town, and their fire was kept up for two hours. Then the American troops ashore stormed the Spanish trenches, sweeping all before them.

The Spaniards did not attempt a resistance. The Colorado troops first stormed the outer trenches and drove the enemy back to their second line of defence.

Then the Americans swept the Spaniards into the walled city, where the commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted a white flag and surrendered.

The losses on either side are unknown. The Spanish intrenched forces numbered 8,000 men, while the Americans attacking numbered 10,000. The latter were better armed, better trained and better conditioned.

The foreign ships in Manila Bay watched the bombardment with close interest. The American ships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, Hugh McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Spaniards say that the American fire mostly fell short. The only effective fire was from a small gunboat close to the shore, that was armed with quick-firing guns. They also assert that the Americans lost heavily in storming the defences owing to the faulty construction of their intrenchments, which the Spaniards commanded from the heights, from which they poured a galling fire on the Americans.

The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city. The circle was ten miles in circumference. It was impossible to hold so long a line against the American attack.

It is understood that Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt issued orders to spare all but the armed defences, consequently the town was little damaged.

There has been some street fighting between insurgents and Spaniards in the outskirts, but good order is maintained within the walled city.

When the white flag was hoisted, Captain-General Augustin jumped into a German launch that was waiting for him and was conveyed to the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed for Hong Kong before the bombardment was concluded.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Manila, Aug. 13, via Hong Kong, Aug. 16, says that the Olympia fired the first shot at 9:40 in the forenoon.

The white flag was displayed at 1:30. The American casualties were very slight. Nothing could be more humane than the capture of the town.

It was Admiral Dewey's and Gen. Merritt's plan to spare everything except the armed defences and trenches.

Probably fewer than 5,000 Spanish regulars, volunteers, and natives defended the city. About half of the Spanish force were in the hospital.

The attackers numbered between 10,000 and 20,000. There were 10,000 Americans ashore and afloat, and these were assisted by natives.

The American field guns were heavier and had a longer range than those of the Spaniards. Their marksmanship was much superior.

Across the bay the foreign fleets were ranged according to their sympathies. The British and Japanese warships were near the Americans, while the German and French vessels were on the opposite side, north of the Pasig River.

The attacking squadron formed a line between Malate and old Manila, the Concord

watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig River.

The order to cease firing was issued in the centre of the town. Street fighting continued for some time afterward between rebels and Spaniards. A part of Malate suffered severely.

A despatch to the Times from Hong Kong says that extraordinary secrecy is maintained by the officers of the Kaiserin Augusta regarding the situation at Manila.

They deliberately denied that there had been any change there when they left, or that there had been any fighting. The news oozed out only to-day that Manila had surrendered on Saturday.

The curious attitude of the Germans has provoked much feeling and suspicion of the real object of their secretiveness.

No consistent story of the fight has arrived, but it appears that on Saturday morning the Spaniards refused to surrender. At 10 o'clock Admiral Dewey took his squadron over from Cavite to in front of the city.

At the same time the American troops advanced to attack the Spanish trenches at Malate.

A fierce two hours' struggle ensued. The ships reduced the forts, while the troops carried the trenches and forced the Spaniards back into the walled city, where they surrendered.

Gen. Augustin and his family, by arrangement, were taken on board a German cruiser, which steamed at a seventeen-knot speed to Hong Kong.

An American cruiser with despatches is expected to arrive on Wednesday.

Agonello, an insurgent leader, has congratulated President McKinley in behalf of the Filipinos. He added:

"I assure the United States of the allegiance and unquestioning support of our people.

"I petition that we be granted one more representative on the commission to decide the future of the Philippines."

HONG KONG, Aug. 16.—Consul Wildman has received a report that it was Admiral Dewey's intention, after the capture of Manila, to send cruisers on Sunday to Iloilo and Cebu to accept their surrender.

He also intended to send vessels to Port Royal, in Palawan, to capture the Spanish gunboats that are hiding there.

Another ship was to be detailed to capture the Spanish steamers running between Luban and Iloilo. Four Spanish gunboats at Batavia, in Pinoy, were also to be captured.

Consul Wildman credits the report, and says that if the warships left prior to the steamer Australian at Manila, carrying the news of the signing of the protocol, it will be impossible to recall them for three weeks.

A deputation of Filipinos waited on Mr. Wildman, the American Consul, on Monday and requested him to telegraph their congratulations to President McKinley on the fall of Manila, and to convey to him their assurances of the allegiance of the Philippines and their hope that they would be represented on the Philippine Commission.

Mr. Wildman returned the message.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Hong Kong says that the Americans at noon on Aug. 7 sent an ultimatum to Gen. Augustin demanding the surrender of the city in forty-eight hours.

The Germans embarked in the interim. On the afternoon of Aug. 7 another demand for the capitulation of the city was made.

The Spaniards asked for a period of grace to obtain instructions from Madrid, but the request was refused. Toward 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Aug. 13 the warships began the bombardment of the outer lines and outer batteries.

The Spaniards had evacuated Malate. The American troops advanced, and early in the afternoon arrived outside the old town, which then capitulated. Manila itself remained untouched, despite the heavy bombardment.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The news of the surrender of Manila causes great regret here. The first news of the capitulation of Manila was made known here from foreign sources.

The Correspondencia de España alone published a telegram from artillery officers of the Manila garrison informing their families that they had escaped unhurt from the several fights that had occurred before the capitulation.

It is now admitted that the Government long ago authorized Gen. Jaudenes to surrender directly the moment arrived when it would be impossible to prolong the resistance.

The Government hopes that the United States will not make capital out of the surrender prior to the news of peace.

The Spaniards are much pleased that the Americans did not permit the insurgents to take part in the surrender.

It is semi-officially declared that Manila capitulated because the garrison and population were suffering great privation from want of food.

Gen. Merritt, with the American land and sea forces, has taken every precaution to prevent the intervention of the insurgents or their entry into the city.

The Spanish newspapers fear that the surrender of Manila happening before the belligerents were aware of the signing of the protocol will unfavorably affect the Spanish interests in the Philippines in the future.

# SPAN DISMISSED AUGUSTIN.

## The Spanish Officers We Captured at Manila Released on Parole.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A despatch received from Hong Kong, dated Aug. 15, says that Captain-General Augustin, Governor of the Philippines, was dismissed by his Government on Aug. 8 and succeeded by Gen. Jaudenes.

The Spanish officers, after the occupation of Manila by the Americans, received their freedom under parole. The judicial administration of the city remains in the hands of the Spanish authorities as formerly.

The insurgents, the despatch says, remain outside the city.

## WAS ASK GERMANY TO EXPLAIN.

Augustin's Arrival at Hong Kong on the Kaiserin Augusta a Puzzle Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President is profoundly interested in the news that came last night after midnight from Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, that Augustin, who arrived there on the Kaiserin Augusta, had reported the bombardment and surrender of Manila.

Although it is not admitted officially, it is a fact that the Administration officials are concerned at the continued indications of Germany's desire to interfere in matters at Manila on the side of Spain against the interests of the United States.

There is some reason to believe that the German warship went to Hong Kong for the express purpose of conveying the fleeing Spanish Captain-General there with his family, and there are many other reasons for the absence, not to say anxiety, of the Administration over Germany's attitude.

The action of the Captain of the Kaiserin Augusta in bringing Augustin to Hong Kong will doubtless be the subject of some inquiry by the Government.

State Department officials say that upon the meagre statements contained in the press reports from Hong Kong and the absence of any details of the act in Consul Wildman's brief despatch they can have nothing to say.

Acting Secretary of State Moore had an interview with President McKinley this morning and discussed the subject of the conversation. In a pamphlet filed in the library of the Department of State in March, 1894, John Bassett Moore, professor of international law in Columbia University, now Assistant Secretary of State, discussed at length the rights of the United States in regard to the island of Manila, and the reasons for the establishment of the cities of refuge for the children of Israel in the promised land to the incident at Valparaiso, Chile, in 1891.

"The granting of asylum," says Mr. Moore, "has nowhere received the sanction of positive law." The statement that in certain countries it is "practically recognized" is significant.

It means that the practice has existed, not as a right derived from positive law or from custom, but as a privilege resting on suzerainty. Prof. Moore calls attention to the interesting fact that the practice of asylum has been most extensive in the case of the numerous attempts at revolution.

No instance like the flight of Augustin from Manila, so far as the facts are known, is given in his book. Probably the nearest is the incident in the war in Paraguay in 1868, when United States Minister Washburn, at Asuncion, suggested to Commodore Schley, commanding the man-of-war Shamokin that peace might sooner take place if "a certain distinguished person in Paraguay," meaning President Lopez, could find a safe means of escape from the country on that vessel. Crosby replied that he could exercise no discretion in the matter, since the Admiral had given his orders not to bring away Lopez or any other Paraguayan.

Mr. Washburn brought the case to the attention of the Government at Washington with a suggestion that he be invested with discretion in the case, but Secretary Seward replied that the President sanctioned the orders given by Admiral Gordon to Commander Curran.

On the occasion of the downfall of Balboa in Chile, in 1891, a United States man-of-war sailed with nineteen refugees from Valparaiso to Callao, Peru, and two others were carried away on the San Francisco ten days later. French and English ships in the bay did not receive any refugees, and Prof. Moore says in a footnote:

"There does not seem to have been any excuse for the reception of these refugees." Augustin does not appear, according to Consul Wildman's note, to have surrendered with Manila, and was not in the hands of the Americans as a prisoner being captured. The German Captain, it seems, was justifiable in extending the hospitality of the ship to him, just as he would have been to an American officer. The moot that can be made against the Captain, facetiously suggested by one of the State Department officials, is that Augustin he was carrying "contraband of war."

## THE SAFIRO AT HONG KONG.

She May Have Despatches from Dewey and Merritt About the Fall of Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A cablegram was received to-night from Consul Wildman at Hong Kong saying that the United States officer Zafro, from Manila, was just entering the harbor. She probably brings despatches from Dewey and Merritt regarding the attack on Manila and the surrender of the city.

## GOING TO HAVANA WITH SUPPLIES.

Four Schooners Leave Key West with Food and Passengers.

KEY WEST, Aug. 16.—Four schooners have left port with food supplies and passengers for Havana, among them many correspondents. Several other schooners are loading to leave at midnight. The steamer Wanderer has left with a heavy load of food supplies for Cuba on the north Cuban coast. Ships from the blockade are still coming in. The Mangrove arrived at 4 P. M. Cubans are preparing to leave for Havana.

The submarine mines in the harbor were blown up yesterday and to-day. Large crowds watched the explosions. The water was thrown far above the masts of vessels in the harbor. The cargo on the English steamer Twickenham, captured as a prize of war while attempting to enter Santiago with coal for Cervera's fleet, is on fire.

## LEAVING SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Cables the Departure of Our Troops for the North.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—These despatches were posted at the War Department to-night: "SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 16: "Adjutant-General, Washington: "Eighty Ohio is now on board the Mohawk; will sail in the morning. SHAFER." "SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 16: "Adjutant-General, Washington: "Leaves to-day with two companies Ninth Cavalry, three companies Tenth Infantry, two companies Thirty-fourth Michigan, one battery heavy artillery, and Lieut. Parker with Gatling gun battery. Arcadia also left with two light batteries. SHAFER."

# BLANCO TO HIS TROOPS.

## HE ORDERS FIGHTING TO STOP THROUGHOUT CUBA.

But He Tells the Soldiers That They May Defend Themselves Against Attacks by the Insurgents—Desires Regarding the Import of Food and Fruit Exports.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—A demonstration was being prepared for Gen. Blanco's departure, when the newspapers published an official notice saying that it would be inopportune, as Gen. Blanco is not going away immediately.

The bases of peace have at last been published. Havana remains quiet.

The Captain-General's office has sent a circular to the military authorities, informing them of peace and ordering a suspension of hostilities, but warning them that, if the insurgents do not respect the peace, they are to make arrangements with the commanders of the American forces as to what they are to do. Nevertheless, they are to repel any unexpected attack.

That there may be no delay to the agreement abroad, the circular directs that they issue suitable orders to draw up the troops along the military railroads for the occupation of the whole territory, having regard to the convenience of the troops, and putting in the continued indications of the commanders of American troops wherever there are matters at Manila on the side of Spain against the interests of the United States.

The circular ends with the order to repel with energy any attack that the insurgents may make.

The Colonial Government, presided over by Gen. Blanco, decided this afternoon that the decree permitting exemption from duties on the importation of provisions, granted during the blockade, should no longer remain in force, and putting into force all customs legislation, lighters not to be examined save in ports of entry.

It is decided also to authorize the general export of fruits, the products of the country, declaring the limitations previously established to be annulled.

It is said that there is an agreement with regard to the Cuba debt, the bank notes of the Bank of Spain, commercial relations, laws, etc., and that a definite form of the provisional government.

Communication with the other cities of the island, which has been interrupted for some time by the operations of the insurgents, is now being rapidly restored.

A sure sign of peace is an order that has been issued for the removal of the light-houses along the coast. Since the outbreak of hostilities all the lights have been extinguished in order that American warships would have no marks to locate their positions at night.

The orderly elements throughout the island have received with regret Gen. Blanco's announcement that he intends to retire from the Captain-Generalship before the time arrives for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops. The people are desirous of his continuation in office until the last moment, as it is felt that under his government there will be no disorder.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Havana dated Aug. 14 says that the Spanish Transatlantic line steamer Montserrat has sailed from that port for Spain with 500 passengers on board.

## MILITARY COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Wade, Butler, Brooke, Gordon, Sampson and Schley to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following appointments to military commissions were announced after the Cabinet meeting to-day for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico: For Cuba—Major-Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major-Gen. Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico—Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Charles S. Schley, Brig-Gen. William W. Gordon.

Brig-Gen. Gordon is 61 years old and served with distinction in the Confederate Army. He was senior Colonel of Georgia militia when he volunteered for service, and was recommended unanimously by the Georgia delegation for appointment as Brigadier-General. He is a leading citizen of Savannah, a man of wealth and high social position.

Senator Allison of Iowa reached Washington last night, and early this morning, prior to the meeting of the Cabinet, had an interview with President McKinley. The Senator said afterward that he discussed the personnel of the Peace Commission with the President, and aside from saying that he did not expect to be a member himself, declined to go into details. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin was an unexpected arrival in Washington to-day. The fact that he was in conference with Senator Allison before the meeting of the Senate House caused some speculation as to the purpose of his presence here. The Senator had the offer of a place on the American-Canadian Committee, which will meet in Quebec on next Tuesday, but declined, owing to the pressure of business engagements. His extensive knowledge of international law was a recommendation in his favor for the position, and it is not doubted that the President would be glad to avail himself of Senator Spooner's services if they could be secured.

The Senator himself said that his trip to Washington was without significance, that he was on his way home from Nantucket, where he had been with his family for recreation.

Bourke Cockran also saw the President this morning. It is possible that Mr. Cockran may be a Democratic member of the commission, and it is understood that prominent Catholics, including Archbishop Ireland, are actively at work in his behalf.

Senator Spooner's presence in the city has given rise to persistent reports that he is to be a member of the Peace Commission. Mr. Spooner was one of the most pronounced opponents of Hawaii's annexation and an anti-expansionist all through his life. It is not likely, therefore, that he will be selected, although he is an able man and a warm personal and political friend of the President. Senator Allison has declined to serve on the commission because of important impending work on the Appropriations and Finance committees, he being the actual Chairman of the latter and the acting Chairman of the second. He does not want to leave the country between now and the meeting time of Congress.

A Republican Senator who talked with the President this morning says that Senator Davis of Minnesota has also declined to serve, because he has a sister who is confined in her hands and because he wants to be unemployed in his position as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee when the peace treaty is submitted to the Senate.

Senator Spooner had a brief talk with the President and Secretary Alger, and left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Congressional limited.

## 10,000,000 CARTRIDGES.

We Are Said to Have Given an English Firm an Order to Supply Them.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The gunmaking firm of Kynoch of Birmingham has received an order from the United States Government for 10,000,000 military cartridges.

# CUBANS BLAME OUR ENTRY.

## Innocent at the Killing of the Man Who Steals Our Supplies at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—The killing of the Cuban who was shot early yesterday morning, who was innocent, who died in the act of stealing commissary supplies, has created a furor among the Cuban inhabitants of Santiago, who denounce the act as a cold-blooded and wholly unnecessary murder. As announced in yesterday's despatches to THE SUN, the assassin, whose name is Barrios, was placed under arrest but was almost immediately liberated and returned to his post by order of Col. Hood, who is in charge of the supplies.

In consequence of the clamor raised by the Cubans, however, Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, had a consultation with Col. Hood, as the result of which Barrios was re-arrested and Col. Hood ordered that he be confined pending an investigation. Military men unhesitatingly endorse the action of the sentinel, and express the opinion that the example made of the Cuban will be a good one to the numerous marauding Cubans, and tend to check if not put a stop altogether to the stealing of commissary supplies.

The transport steamer Clinton and Mohawk arrived here this morning from Porto Rico with army stoves and laborers on board.

The transport City of Mexico sailed this morning for Montauk Point with parts of the Seventh and Twelfth Infantry on board.

Gen. Wood, through the vigilance of the Secret Service men, learned to-day that the Cubans had planned to make an attempt later in the month to occupy the city jointly with the Americans, in pursuance of their desire to share the civil administration of the town with the American officers and place their flags on the public buildings. The plan of the Cubans, Gen. Wood said, is not to resort to any violence, but to attempt to march into the town peacefully. The details of the scheme, however, are not yet known to the Americans, but the Spanish and Cuban residents of the town who know of the plan are very much opposed to it. They have petitioned the American officers to remain and preserve order, and nothing is more certain than that the Cubans will not be allowed to enter the city.

The Morro road, by which the Cubans had planned to come to Santiago, is guarded by the 15th Regiment of Immunes, commanded by Col. Sargent, whose orders are to let no bodies of armed men pass. Every one has been disarmed in the town, and under the terms of the proclamation issued by Gen. Shafter after the news of the signing of the peace protocol arrived. Hundreds of machetes have been taken possession of and stored in the public arsenal.

General's army is now on a twenty-eight day furlough, and most of his men are at their homes in the country, and under the terms of the proclamation issued by Gen. Shafter after the news of the signing of the peace protocol arrived. Hundreds of machetes have been taken possession of and stored in the public arsenal.

The health of the town under the improved sanitary conditions is growing better. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported. The sickness among the Spanish prisoners, however, is increasing. 3,160 cases having been reported to Gen. Wood to-day. The principal complaints are malignant malaria and acute dysentery. The mortality is of an exceedingly deadly type. The men loaded on board the transports to be sent back to Spain are all tottering shadows.

The United States hospital ship Oliveette, with a number of sick and wounded of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and some rough riders and regulars on board, sailed this afternoon for Montauk Point. She will stop at Fort Monroe. Capt. Hallett Alton Borrower of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (rough riders), and Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, are also on board the Oliveette. The ship is in charge of Major Appell of the regular army.

The transport ship Leona will sail for Montauk Point to-morrow with the Ennis Light Battery and parts of different infantry regiments.

## FITZHUGH LEE FOR SENATOR.

The Announcement of His Candidacy a Surprise to People in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16.—The positive announcement by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate next year, struck with the force of a bombshell, and instantly set the old fight between Lee and Martin on foot again. On such a move was expected before Lee was made a General of volunteers, but it began to be believed that his future course would take him out of Virginia politics, and hence the statement that he would oppose Mr. Martin was a general surprise.

The manner in which Mr. Martin by a show of manipulation and the furnishing of money for war to ambitious young politicians in their legislative campaigns won them over after they were instructed for Lee is still fresh in the minds of the people, and a vote for Lee was made the issue in a number of counties next year. The campaign next year promises to be a memorable one. When in Richmond last spring the General said that should he run for the Senate it was his purpose to stump the State and as far as possible make at least one address in each county and city. He will challenge Mr. Martin to meet him in debate, unless he has later changed his mind.

The twenty holdover State Senators will vote for Mr. Martin's successor. They are so for means all of one mind, though the majority of them are said to be friendly to Mr. Martin. Twenty Senators and 100 delegates are to be elected next year. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator one year from next December, but the Senator will not take his seat until March 4, 1901, the day President McKinley's term expires.

There is an interesting story going the rounds of political circles. It is to the effect that Senator Martin made a personal appeal to the President to appoint Gen. Rosser as a Brigadier. It is said Gen. Rosser will support Mr. Martin and will be in a better position to aid him by having been in the army.

Congressman Jones has up to this time declined to become a candidate, but with a lively fight in prospect and the result uncertain, it would not be surprising if Mr. Jones and a half dozen others should become candidates. R. Walton Moore of Fairfax has the Senatorial vote in his pocket and it will not require very much persuasion to induce him to retire from the regular army, and that he would be exchanged for New York with fourteen other young men next week. The announcement surprised the General, who had not made any application for the appointment nor had any of his friends.

## FITZHUGH LEE, JR., LIEUTENANT.

The President Honors the Young Man Without Knowledge of Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Just before Gen. Lee left the White House to-day he was told by the President that Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., had been selected for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and that he would be exchanged for New York with fourteen other young men next week. The announcement surprised the General, who had not made any application for the appointment nor had any of his friends.

Young Lee, at the outbreak of the war, was appointed Second Lieutenant of volunteers, and assigned to his father's staff with young Sectors, grandson of Gen. Grant. He is about 21 years of age, and anxious for military life. He has a brother now at West Point, appointed one year ago.

Among other Second Lieutenants decided on are a number who failed to secure appointments after the examinations in the large batch selected by the President early in July.

# BLANCO MUST REMAIN.

## Spain Tells Him to Keep to His Post Till Cuba Is Evacuated.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The Cabinet has directed Captain-General Blanco and other officials to retain their posts until the evacuation of Cuba is completed.

While leaving the palace this afternoon Prime Minister Sagasta said that the resignations of Captain-General Blanco and other Generals would not be accepted, and that they had been ordered to remain and carry out the evacuation of the island.

Some of the Ministers say that the Cortes will meet during the first fortnight in September. They add that the treaty of peace will be signed in a month; that the Antilles will be evacuated at the beginning of September, and that the Philippines will be preserved entire to Spain.

The steamer Montserrat has left Matanzas with 800 sick Spanish soldiers on board, including Gen. Caballo.

The Isla de Luzon sailed from Santiago yesterday, bringing 2,178 troops to Spain.

The Cuban Autonomist Government resigned the command of the town of Andalusia.

They have been requested to retain their offices until the Hispano-American commission agrees upon future arrangements.

The Queen Regent has expressed her thanks to the French Government for the services which France has rendered in the peace overtures made by Spain to the United States, and has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles II. upon MM. Delcasse, Cambon and Patenotre.

El Tiempo attributes to Señor Bileva, the Conservative leader, the intention of combating the Government's policy, and concludes with this prediction: "If he does not abandon his intention serious trouble and grave disorders will arise in the interior."

El Liberal, in an article discussing the eventuality of a conflict between Russia and Great Britain, says that such a occurrence would cause fresh perils for Spain, which would be obliged to prepare a special defence of the Balearic Isles and the coast towns of Andalusia.

"For the last three years," the paper says, "we have sought to enjoy our honor and our sovereignty over the colonies. To-day we are threatened with another danger and will have to defend our house and our life."

## SPANISH PEACE COMMISSION.

It Won't Be Nominated Till the Names of Our Commissioners Are Received.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Midnight.—The Council has postponed the nomination of the members of the Peace Commission pending the receipt of the names of the American Commissioners.

Don Almondo de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies that he objected to the appointment of ex-Colonial Minister Moret as a member of the commission.

The Council postponed discussing the question of the meeting of the Cortes until to-morrow.

Don Gamazo, Minister of Public Works, said to-day that heretofore would be neither conciliator nor concurred.

The court doctors recommend that the court go to San Sebastian at the end of August if possible.

## OUR WARSHIPS AT PORTO RICO.