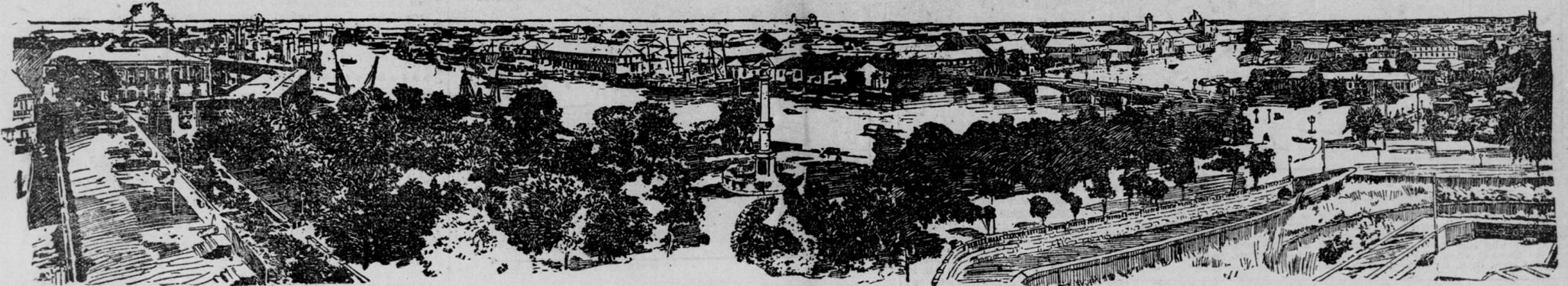


MANILA HAS SURRENDERED

SUBURB OF SAN NICOLAS. SUBURB OF TONDO. HEADQUARTERS OF CARBINEERS. BRIDGE OF SPAIN. CHURCH OF SANTA CRUZ. MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.



TREASURY AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

PARK AND MONUMENT OF MAGELLAN.

AVENUE DE LA CALAYADA.

PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF MANILA, THE METROPOLIS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NEWS OF THE FALL IS FROM EMBASSADOR HAY

In Cipher He Cables the Words: "Advices From Hongkong State That Manila Has Surrendered."

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: General Augusti, Governor General of the Philippines, has surrendered the city of Manila.

The Ambassador gave no particulars. His dispatch read: "Advices from Hongkong state that Manila has surrendered."

In the absence of positive information the authorities cannot say whether the surrender has been made to Admiral Dewey or to General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader.

It is regarded as probable that the surrender has been brought about by the activity of the insurgents rather than by the American fleet, as it had been Admiral Dewey's policy to remain inactive while awaiting the troops which have been started out to re-enforce him.

It is regarded as probable, however, that the Spanish General surrendered to Admiral Dewey rather than to the insurgent chieftain, as he could be more assured that order would be preserved and Spanish life and property protected under the American admiral than under General Aguinaldo.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when the cablegram from Ambassador Hay was received and its indefinite character it was not communicated to the members of the Cabinet to-night.

As soon as the dispatch had been translated from the State Department cipher in which it was received a copy of it was sent to the White House, where the information was received with delight by President McKinley.

Detailed dispatches from Admiral Dewey are awaited with much interest by the officials. It is not believed they will be far behind the cablegrams which have evidently reached the British Government.

POPE LEO OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

LONDON, June 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: Owing to the serious news from the Philippines the Pope wired the Queen Regent of Spain, placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain.

The Queen Regent, in reply telegraphed her thanks, saying that "at an opportune moment she should feel the Pope's offer to be very precious."

INTERVENTION BEING CONSIDERED.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning: "We learn from an exceptionally well-informed source that communications of a character which lend themselves to official repudiation, are passing between Vienna, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg on the question of intervention between Spain and America."

All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning deny that Germany has any intention of calling a conference as to the Philippines.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF TO CUBA

Twenty-Nine Transports Begin the Voyage to Santiago.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following:

Major General Shafter, with his army of 17,000 strong, is at last en route to Santiago de Cuba. This is now officially admitted by the officials.

The regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken, the regiment carrying only old seasoned troops.

The following is the list of transports arranged in their numerical order, with names, commanders and carrying capacity:

1—Miami, Commander McDonald, 1,200 men; 2—Santiago, Commander Leighton, 800 men; 3—Gustie, Commander Gilroy, 1,000 men; 4—Cherokee, Commander Garlin, 1,000 men; 5—Seneca, Captain Decker, 800 men; 6—Alamo, Captain Hix, 800 men; 7—Columbia, Captain Evans, 800 men; 8—Yucatan, Captain Robertson, 1,200 men; 9—Berkshire, Captain Dyer, 800 men; 10—Whitney, Captain Staples, 1,100 men; 11—Oliveira, Captain Levinson, 400 men; 12—Segurancía, Captain Hanson, 1,000 men; 13—Blank, 1,000 men; 14—Concho, Captain Rick, 1,000 men; 15—Florida, Captain Minn, 800 men; 16—City of Washington, Captain Rivers, 800 men; 17—Magdalen, Captain Nickerson, 800 men; 18—San Marco, Captain Isen, 1,200 men; 19—H. Miller, Captain Peterson, 800 men; 20—Saratoga, Captain Johnson, 800 men; 21—Leon, Captain Hilders, 1,100 men; 22—Rio Grande, Captain Staples, 1,100 men; 23—Troquois, Captain Kimble, 800 men; 24—Mattewan, Captain Lewis, 800 men; 25—Morgan, Captain Staples, 800 men; 26—Breakwater, Captain Rivers, 800 men; 27—Cumberland, Captain Staples, 800 men; 28—Clinton, Captain Staples, 800 men; 29—State of Texas, Captain Staples, 800 men; 30—Barges Besse, Martha; tug Capitan, 800 men.

On the sides and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these numbers the vessels were officially known, their original names being discarded.

On the sides and on the smokestacks of every one of the transports which formed the fleet were painted large white numbers, and by these numbers the vessels were officially known, their original names being discarded.

ADMIRAL CAMARA IS COMING TO HIS DOOM.

Expected to Leave Cadiz With Spanish Reserve Squadron the Latter Part of This Week.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Official information received by the naval authorities is that the departure of the Spanish reserve squadron from Cadiz under command of Admiral Camara may be expected the latter part of this week.

Plans have been practically formulated by the Naval War Board for meeting and destroying Admiral Camara's squadron, and for operating against the Canary Islands, and Spain just as soon as Admiral Cervera's squadron is destroyed.

It is finally determined to form such a squadron as indicated it is considered highly probable that Commodore Schley's names being discarded. This was for the purpose of facilitating signaling between the flagship and the other vessels of the fleet.

That is where the scene halts for the present.

TAMPA, Fla., June 12.—The expedition that sailed from here to Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of infantry of from 500 to 600 men each, including, besides four regiments of the Fifth Army Corps, four regiments of

FIRST REAL BATTLE ON CUBAN SOIL

Prolonged Fight in Which Four Americans Are Killed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 12.—One of the Herald's dispatch boats, which has reached Port Antonio, reports that a fight has taken place at Guantamo between the United States marines and Spanish troops.

The Spanish advanced on the camp the marines had established on the crest of the heights, through the thick tropical undergrowth.

Nothing is definitely known of the strength of the Spanish forces, but it is reported that there are 3,000 troops in the vicinity of Caimanero and Guantamo.

ON BOARD the Associated Press Dispatch boat Dauntless, off Guantamo, Sunday, June 12 (via Mole St. Nicholas June 12).—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantamo, has been engaged in heading off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock in the morning, when re-enforcements were landed from the Marblehead. Four of our men were killed and one wounded.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York and entered the service since the war began.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spanish occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy by 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColegan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities made by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes.

When they were brought in the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hill-top. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor.

The Kaiser's Latest Contract. LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says: "I have trustworthy information that Germany is determined to prevent a bombardment of Manila."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the medicine's benefits for women's health.