

FALL OF MANILA.

Admiral Dewey's Official Dispatch Announcing It.

THERE WAS A COMBINED ATTACK

OF LAND AND NAVAL FORCES.

THE CITY SURRENDERED AT 5 O'CLOCK SATURDAY AFTERNOON—SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS WERE TAKEN—VERY SLIGHT LOSS TO AMERICAN ARMS—THE NAVY ESCAPED WITHOUT A SCRATCH—NO TROUBLE ABOUT VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The government received the first direct official confirmation to-day of the surrender of Manila after a combined land and sea bombardment last Saturday. It came in dispatches from Admiral Dewey brought from Manila to Hong Kong on the dispatch boat Zafro. The admiral sent the dispatches, the first one briefly reciting the essential facts as follows:

MANILA, August 13.

Secretary Navy, Washington: Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties, none of the vessels was injured.

On August 7 General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general refused.

(Signed) DEWEY. Lieutenant Brumby is Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant.

The second dispatch from the admiral had not been deciphered up to noon. They were received early in the day and after the first one had been translated, Acting Secretary Allen carried it over to the white house and laid it before the President. While it bore out the news already brought by press dispatches yet it established the additional point that some 7,000 prisoners of war were now held by the American commanders and that no casualties in the navy or damage to ships had occurred.

Now that the surrender is officially reported, it can be stated that Manila is being held by virtue of the military occupation and surrender, and not by virtue of the protocol. The difference is said to amount to little in practical results, yet such as it is, all officials agree that the occupation is the result of the combined military and naval operations. According to Admiral Dewey's dispatch, the surrender occurred about 5 p. m. last Saturday. The peace protocol was signed at 4:23 p. m. on Friday. It is said that the difference in time between Manila and Washington is such that the surrender, reckoned on Washington time, would be about twelve hours ahead of the time at Manila, or about 5 a. m. Saturday morning. In point of actual time, therefore, the signing of the peace protocol preceded the actual surrender of Manila by a few hours. It is a well established rule of military law, accepted the world over, that a peace armistice, or cessation of hostilities, does not become binding upon commanding officers until they receive actual notice of it. This rule is expressed in the United States regulations governing armies in the field as follows: Article 139—An armistice is binding upon the belligerents from the day of the agreed commencement; but the officers of the army are responsible from the day only when they receive official notice of its existence.

Under this rule, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt would be bound by the armistice only from the time the notice of it reached them at Manila. This could not have occurred on Saturday, prior to the bombardment, as the cable was not working, and no dispatch boat could have gotten through with the notice before Monday or Tuesday. In short, it is agreed in all official quarters that the forcible taking of Manila was entirely regular and that the city and bay is now held on the basis of this military and enforced taking, rather than on the basis of the mutual arrangement between the two countries. This may become material when the question arises as to the future of the Philippines, for it is likely to preclude from the American standpoint that Manila was taken by force of arms, and is so occupied.

There has been no time to consider what will be done with the 7,000 Spanish prisoners taken, but the fact that an amicable understanding had been reached with Spain as to the occupation of Manila will probably operate to lighten the condition of these prisoners.

AMERICAN LOSSES

Said to be Five Killed and Forty-five Wounded in the Attack on Manila.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A special dispatch from Manila, August 13, via Hong Kong, to the New York Journal, says: Five American soldiers were killed and about forty-five wounded in the capture of Manila this afternoon.

The stars and stripes were raised over the city at 5:40 o'clock in the afternoon. In the bay Admiral Dewey's fleet thundered a national salute.

The combined naval and land forces were employed in the capture of the Spanish stronghold of the Philippines. At 9 o'clock in the morning the signal to begin firing was set on Admiral Dewey's flagship.

The authorities in the city and the consuls of foreign powers had previously been notified of the intended bombardment. For two hours great shells were thrown into the city.

After the bombardment the troops moved forward to attack the Spaniards in the trenches. There had been no reply to the Spaniards' bombardment, but the land forces met with a hot reception. But the onward rush of the Americans could not be stayed. With a loss of five killed and over two score wounded they drove back the Spaniards and captured the trenches.

In a short time the white flag was hoisted by the dons and 7,000 soldiers, 1,300 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition was surrendered.

The Spanish loss has not yet been ascertained. It is probably several times as large as that of the American forces. The Spanish forces numbered about 13,000 men, but they were well entrenched. Nearly 10,000 Americans were engaged in the assault and their loss under the circumstances is consid-

ered small. The Colorado troops were the first to storm the trenches and every man was a hero. When the white flag went up, Captain General Augustin jumped into a launch from the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. The cruiser then left with him on board for Hong Kong.

The Filipinos are glad that the struggle is over. The shops are again open, the blockade has been raised and things will soon be just as they were before Admiral Dewey came to destroy Spanish rule here.

A German Explanation.

BERLIN, August 17.—The Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung explains that the Kaiserin Augusta, which brought away General Augustin from Manila, left the harbor after the surrender of the city and asserts that the Spanish officers were allowed to go free, so that General Augustin was able to go whither he pleased.

"When Admiral Von Diederichs permitted him to go to Hong Kong on board the Kaiserin Augusta," says the Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung, "it was by agreement with the American commander-in-chief. If indeed, the German admiral considered such an agreement still necessary. Moreover, it is also to be observed that the Spanish troops at Manila may by mutual consent proceed to Spain or Hong Kong."

Oh, Let It Pass.

LONDON, August 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette comments this afternoon on the "extraordinary action of the Germans in assisting the flight of General Augustin from Manila."

In terms similar to those used by the Times this morning, it sharply criticises the proceeding, drawing attention to its similarity to the German action during the British bombardment of Zanibar, when the usurping Sultan sought refuge at the German consulate. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "This Manila incident is uncommonly high a flagrant breach of neutrality and is certain to be regarded as an international discourtesy, if nothing worse."

Orders to Paymasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—Orders were issued to-day directing that the paymasters which have been at Santiago with \$1,500,000 shall proceed at once to Porto Rico to pay the troops. General Riles did not want these paymasters and the money to be sent to Porto Rico from Santiago for fear they might bring yellow fever. The surgeon general's office does not believe there is any danger of infection. A paymaster has also detailed to go with the troops which are to be sent to Alaska. The paymaster may not remain with these troops, but will arrange for their payment while they are located there.

To Investigate Fever in Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—Surgeon General Sternberg has decided to send out a scientific commission to investigate the causes of typhoid fever in the army camps, and report upon a method to prevent such occurrences in the future. The commission will consist of Major Walter Reed, United States navy; Major Victor Vaughan, division surgeon of volunteers of the University of Michigan; Major Edward C. Shaubert, brigade surgeon, United States volunteers. The latter made an investigation of cholera for the government not long ago.

Tried to Kill Entire Family.

CHICAGO, August 17.—An attempt was made last night to take the lives of John Hill, jr., his wife and two children, by exploding a heavy charge of dynamite against Mr. Hill's residence in Belmont, a suburb of this city. None of the family suffered injury, although the frame and sash of the windows where the explosive was placed were blown with great force into the bedroom where Mr. Hill was sleeping. The perpetrators placed the missile with a pole of sufficient length to reach the second-story windows. On the end of the pole was attached a stick of dynamite.

Nothing New.

LONDON, August 17.—High officials at the foreign office declare that the story, based upon a dispatch from Aden, Arabia, to the St. Petersburg Viedom-

PIANOS. BARGAINS!

- One Baldwin Piano \$175
One Wegman Piano \$165
One Ludwig Piano \$200
One J. P. Hale Piano \$100
One Chickering Piano \$125

For the next ten days we will sell Bruno, Gordon, Bay State and Washburn Mandolins 40 per cent below list price.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

BOTH GUILTY

But the Judge Discharged Them—Outcome of Hooley's Disclosures.

LONDON, August 17.—In the queen's bench division of the high court of justice to-day Justice Wright acquitted Earl de la Warr and Mr. Broadley of the charge of contempt of court in alleged attempt to induce Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, to falsify his evidence in the bankruptcy court.

The learned judge said, however, that both were blameable and he mulcted them both for the costs. Justice Wright said that while he must absolve Earl de la Warr of the charge of bribery, he must hold that the earl had wrongly tried to induce Mr. Hooley to correct sworn statements made by him in the bankruptcy proceedings and had wrongfully promised to help Mrs. Hooley.

Mr. Hooley, the justice said, ought not to be regarded as a mere liar, scattering statements and accusations without foundation, as had been suggested by the respondents; but, as on the witness stand, he was rash, reckless and inaccurate, appearing sometimes to be suffering from illusions in a hopeless attempt to disentangle the true from the false, his evidence was unsafe to act upon, especially in a case of such importance.

Mr. Bradshaw's evidence as to Earl de la Warr's proposal to help Mrs. Hooley was remarkable, although Mr. Bradshaw had no cause to testify falsely. It must be remembered, the judge continued, that the earl had an overwhelming motive for obtaining Mrs. Hooley's retraction. He could not believe that it was out of mere charity that Earl de la Warr had promised Mrs. Hooley £1,000. On the contrary, he was forced to the conclusion that the promise was connected with the earl's strong and natural desire to clear himself from Hooley's accusations. Nevertheless, he acquitted Earl de la Warr of the imputation of inducing Mr. Hooley to testify falsely.

With regard to the alleged bribery, he could not wholly absolve Earl de la Warr. With regard to the money the earl received, possibly the latter believed it was received for services rendered, or as a gift from Hooley. The judge said he supposed that was generally the way names were paid for, but as these proceedings were only intended to vindicate justice, it would be a sufficient punishment for Earl de la Warr's indiscretion if the court ordered him to pay the costs.

With reference to Mr. Broadley's case, Judge Wright considered him, he said, much more guilty in asking Mr. Hooley

to say that he made a retraction without communication with Earl de la Warr. Broadley was guilty of subornation of perjury; and, while he (the judge) was in doubt whether he ought not to deal very differently with Mr. Broadley, he had concluded to make the same order in Broadley's case as in the Earl de la Warr's.

GUANTANAMO BAY.

And its Desirability as a Permanent Naval Base—Some of its Points of Vantage.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN, GUANTANAMO BAY, August 11.—The dreary length of time that Uncle Sam's "quaker colored" war fleet has spent in this bay, awaiting the outcome of the peace negotiations, has given everybody, and especially officers who chafe under the inaction, time to reflect upon more peaceful things than shooting the enemy's vessels into steel fragments.

The officers of the North Atlantic squadron are becoming enthusiastic over the desirability of the United States holding this bay as a permanent naval base. It is generally agreed that on our own southern coast and in all the West Indies there is not an anchorage that can compare with this one. Here is a bay with a soft bottom, in which an anchor finds a good hold, thus preventing chains fouling. There is a splendid entrance fully a mile broad, between the hills that protect it, and with the dangerous West Indian reef minimized as to its destructive tendencies by being located only on one side, to the west. The hills at the entrance are high enough for all purposes, such as the placing of light houses and the erection of earthwork fortifications. With lights at the entrance there would be no danger in entering the harbor at night and indeed without such a guide, the big trans-Atlantic liners came in safely the other night. The entrance could easily be mined for protection and at short notice.

Once inside the harbor, its splendid facilities are immediately visible. It is a broad expanse of water of great depth and extending north into the island for six miles. Of course the extreme depth of forty-two feet does not prevail over the entire length of the harbor, but at this writing there are at least twenty large vessels anchored in the deep and well sheltered portion of the bay and as many more could find good anchorage.

The survey made by Captain Sumner, of the cruiser Columbia, which was stopped in 1895, by the Spanish government, shows that there is about two and a half square miles of anchorage of a depth of forty-five feet or thereabouts and far enough inside to be protected from any wind that may blow. Then there is about two square miles of anchorage for vessels drawing twenty-four feet or less. In other words, the great battleships Iowa, Texas, Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts and the cruisers New York and Brooklyn could be anchored in the first place, while the entire remainder of the American navy could rest further up the bay. Torpedo boats and small gunboats and converted yachts could move in any portion of the immense bay.

There are good land points on small bays, where dry docks could be constructed and where coaling facilities could be established. Fresh water is obtainable at two places, the south of the Guantanamo river, a mile from the entrance and the mouth of the Caymanes river, six miles up the bay.

The remarkably healthy character of the place, considering the general superstitions about the unhealthiness of the whole island, is demonstrated in the entire absence of sickness among the marines stationed there. With proper sanitary precautions there need be no fear of sickness and it is evident that sickness among the resident population in the cities near here is due to the lack of sanitary precautions and the filthiness of the habits of the natives.

Nothing New.

LONDON, August 17.—High officials at the foreign office declare that the story, based upon a dispatch from Aden, Arabia, to the St. Petersburg Viedom-



AS HE LOOKED WHEN HE LEFT THE TRAIN. Colonel John Jacob Astor arrived at his mother's villa in Newport last week for a brief visit. His charming young wife and three-year-old baby were waiting for him. Colonel Astor, after donating a "battery" for use at Manila, donated his own services for use in Cuba. He fought and worked in the Cuban camp, braved yellow fever, and finally set out north bearing important papers to the President at Washington. He was held a week in quarantine before he could deliver his papers.



LEVI Z. LETTER. The Father Who Refused to Forsake His Son Has Set him on his Feet Again in the Wheat World.

When young Joseph Letter went to the wall two months ago, the Stock Exchange rejoiced, and the members said gleefully, "The old man is gone up." To translate the vulgar phrase is equivalent to say that the Hon. Levi Z. Letter had found it imprudent and inexpedient to come to his son's aid in the explanation of the wheat deals which had come to him through rash exchange.

Levi Z. Letter, a 57-year-old man, is one of the most influential men in the world. The name Letter is a synonym of money. The Letter home is in Washington, but the family sales from Chicago, which claims them as its own. Although criticised and often maligning,

of vessels clear at custom houses for Guam, yet none ever goes there, none, in fact, ever meant to go there. Guam has always seemed such a legal fiction that few have ever taken thought that there is such a place, and fewer yet have investigated the reason why it is a maritime Tom Tiddler's ground.

When a ship clears for a certain place it must go to that place by the shortest route of sailing, gale and wreck excepted, and any failure calls for an explanation. Yet there often arises cases where it is of advantage not to declare the port of destination. It may be thus a skipper may avoid being bothered with a mail, or it may be that business rivalry seeks to conceal some point of good trade. In such cases the vessel clears for Guam, and sails away to its secret destination. Although there is a secret destination, the vessels which have cleared for it never lay a course in its direction, and the law is none the less satisfied. How it is possible that Gam can be such a port is based on the old traditions of Spanish exclusiveness in the Indies, both East and West. It has only been as a result of superior force that the Spaniards have opened the Indies to trade and this and this century was well advanced before the last of the old restrictions was removed. By some chance the Ladrones were not included, and in accordance with the laws of the Indies every vessel which had cleared for it never lay a course in its direction, and the law is none the less satisfied. How it is possible that Gam can be such a port is based on the old traditions of Spanish exclusiveness in the Indies, both East and West. It has only been as a result of superior force that the Spaniards have opened the Indies to trade and this and this century was well advanced before the last of the old restrictions was removed. By some chance the Ladrones were not included, and in accordance with the laws of the Indies every vessel which had cleared for it never lay a course in its direction, and the law is none the less satisfied.

A LIFE FULL OF RISKS.

But he spoiled the Romance by his Commonplace Flashes.

Detroit Free Press: "One of the unlicked fellows I knew in the civil war, that survived his army experience," tells a grim old veteran, "was a man named Horton, from Plainfield, Connecticut. At the breaking out of the unpleasantness he enlisted in the navy and was wrecked at the Bahamas. Shortly after that he undertook to run a prize into port, but was himself run in by the enemy and brought up in Libby."

"That was hard luck." "That's only a beginning of my story. When Horton was exchanged he was on the ship that was to tow the Monitor to Charleston. The vessel went down, you will remember, and while he was attempting to rescue some of the crew he drifted off into the gulf and was not picked up until the next day. He came through all right, but afterwards, while he was firing a salute at San Domingo, both of his arms were blown off by the explosion of a gun. Strange to relate he was again a hale, hearty man when his wounds healed." "Wonderful. But I suppose that was the last risk he ever took." "No, sir; the darned chump went and got married."

GUAM, THE FORBIDDEN ISLAND.

If the developments of war bring into the possession of the United States the Spanish islands of the Ladrones, just to the eastward of the Philippines, the end will arrive for a maritime fiction long held in honor in all parts of Asia and Australia. Every year thousands

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or 23 pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Loew's Drug Co.



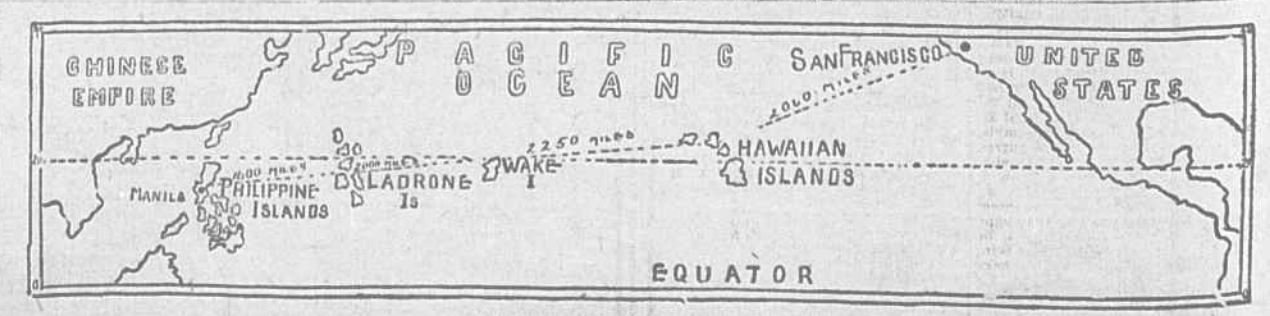
A LIFE-SAVING MAYOR.

Robert A. VanWyck, Greater New York's first mayor, has distinguished himself by saving three young women from drowning in the surf. The mayor plunged in all dressed and brought them unconscious, one by one, to shore. It is probable that a life-saving medal will be awarded him by the President. On a similar occasion a former Lord Mayor of London declined to plunge in for fear of wetting his robes. This picture of mayor Van Wyck was taken two hours after the rescue. The mayor had taken to his wheel to avoid interviewers.

or a bomb. A slow fuse was attached and the explosive was so arranged that it was directly against the frame of the window of the bedroom on the east side of the house, the room usually occupied by Mr. Hill and his wife. The crime is believed to have been inspired if not executed by race track men, against whom Mr. Hill, as an officer of the civic federation, has conducted a crusade. Mr. Hill is a well known board of trade operator.

ACCIDENTS come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

Dr. Miller's Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."



OUR POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.