

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The government received the following direct information today 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 Hongkong on the dispatch boat Zafiro. The admiral sent two dispatches, the first one briefly reciting the essential facts as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 13.—To Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Manila surrendered today to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and entrenchments 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 Lieut. Brumby.

"About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties; none of the vessels were injured.

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

"(Signed) DEWEY.
Lieut. 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. These differences are said to amount to little in practical results, but 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 o'clock 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 12 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. But 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:

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Advices from Manila of August 14th, via Hongkong says: Our troops met with much resistance in the attack on Manila, eight being killed and thirty-four wounded.

Malate only was bombarded. All the ships escaped injury.

Rear Admiral Dewey has raised the blockade, the shops have reopened and there is a great feeling of relief among the people of the city.

It is stated that after the surrender of Manila Aguinaldo's followers turned upon the Americans and attacked

them, but they were easily defeated after a brief conflict.

The United States monitor Monadnock, Captain Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely.

The Spanish forces numbered about 3,000 men, but they were well entrenched. Nearly 10,000 Americans were engaged in the assault and their loss under the circumstances is considered 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 Augusti jumped into a launch from the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. The cruiser then left with him on board for Hongkong.

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.

Towanda, Pa., Aug. 17.—The most terrific electrical storm ever experienced here passed over the central part of this county this morning. The storm was accompanied by wind of almost cyclonic velocity and great damage was done to tobacco and fruit trees.

In some places almost entire orchards were razed and shade trees by the score were uprooted.

At Rumensfield, a short distance from here, lightning struck and burned a dwelling house, a young man named Chilson being instantly killed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—There was another great fire last night at Nijni Novgorod, about 250 miles northeast of Moscow. The city work house was destroyed, the inmates jumping from the windows, many being killed and many more injured.

Thirteen bodies burned to a crisp have already been found in the ruins and many of the inmates are still unaccounted for.

Canon City, Colo., Aug. 17.—At noon today the Canon City-Cripple Creek Power and Electric company's immense plant in this city, which is designed to furnish power and lights for the mines and mills of the whole Cripple Creek district, about forty miles' distance, was put in motion, Gov. Alva Adams pulling the lever in the presence of a large number of capitalists and mining men.

The plant for the generation of electricity is established here on account of the great coal beds surrounding the town. Most of the great mines of the Cripple Creek district are already equipped for the use of electricity in lights and power, and it is estimated that a saving of 25 per cent will thus be made in the cost of operating the mines.

The offices of the power company are at Colorado Springs. D. V. Donaldson is president and general manager, and J. G. White, constructor of the Niagara Falls power system, and John G. Holmes, a prominent Pittsburg banker, are among the directors.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—A special to the Examiner from Manila of Aug. 14, gives the following names of those killed during the fighting which preceded the occupation of the city:

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong, dated Aug. 18, and evidently official, says:

The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Von Diederichs, after the fall of the city, will return there today.

Gen. Augusti, and his family arrived on board the cruiser Admiral Von Diederichs, at the request of Gen. Augusti, gave them passage by arrangements with the American commander. Gen. Augusti has left Hongkong en route for Spain.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Camp Dewey, Aug. 6, via Hongkong says:

The Spaniards renewed the attack on the American outworks last night. The trenches were occupied by a battalion each of the 14th and the 23rd regulars and the Nebraska volunteers, the latter holding the extreme right, and a company of regulars the extreme left. They returned the Spanish fire and hot firing lasted half an hour. The American losses were chiefly from shells.

There was a heavy artillery duel this morning, the Utah artillery replying with a spirited fire to the Spanish guns, finally landing a shell near the powerhouse. This must have disabled the guns as the Spanish fire ceased.

Corporal Ernest Dozier of the signal corps has been promoted to a sergeant by Gen. Greene, for distinguished gallantry on the field, during the heavy artillery fire last night. A telegraph line in the trenches was broken, and Dozier repaired it with great sangfroid, enabling communication to be maintained with headquarters at a critical moment.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The war department has received a dispatch from General Merritt reporting the fall of Manila and giving the details for the demand for surrender and incidents preliminary to the final capture of the city. The dispatch, which had been eagerly awaited, was immediately communicated to President McKinley. It reads:

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, Aug. 13.—On the 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined in a 48 hours' notification to the Spanish commander to remove the non-combatants from the city. On the same date a reply was received, expressing thanks for the humane sentiments, and stating that the Spanish were without a place of refuge for non-combatants now within the walled town.

On the 9th inst. we sent a joint note inviting attention to the suffering in store for the sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses; also setting forth the hopeless conditions of the Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, and the fleet in front, with no prospect of reinforcements; and we demanded a surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. On the same date we received a reply admitting their situation, but stating that the council of defense declares that the request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult the government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hongkong. We sent a joint note in reply, declining.

On the 13th the army joined with the navy in an attack, with the following result:

After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish lines, McArthur's brigade on the right and Greene's on the left, under Anderson, advanced in vigorous attack and carried the Spanish works. Loss not actually known; about fifty in all. The behavior of the troops was excellent, and the co-operation of the navy most valuable. The troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which a white flag was shown and the town capitulated.

Troops occupied Malate, Binondo and the walled city San Miguel. All our centers are protected. Insurgents are quiet. No disorder or pillage.

MERRITT.
London, Aug. 17.—The Daily Mail's