MANILA SURRENDERED.

Agreed to After a Bombardment by Admiral Dewey.

GOOD OF SPANISH CAPTAIN GENERAL.

[illegible]

[illegible] Aug. 16.—The dispatch boat Leo sailed this morning for the Philippine islands with the commissioners of peace aboard. Aguinaldo's representatives in Hong Kong have been informed that the Spanish commissioners will be received at Manila. Aguinaldo's representatives have left Hong Kong for Singapore, where they will wait for the Spanish commissioners.

Aguinaldo's representatives in Canada have also been informed of the Spanish request for a suspension of hostilities, and have cabled to Aguinaldo for instructions.

The Spanish commissioners will be received by Admiral Dewey, who will be the chairman of the peace commission representing the United States. The other commissioners will be Generals Merritt and Otis, Colonel Lee and Judge Day.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—Gen. Augusti, governor-general of the Philippines, at the Kalamba hospital, the scene of his imprisonment, and will stay there until he is released, and will stay there until he is sent to Spain at the first opportunity.

It is confident that while the Spanish commissioners will do everything in their power, the longer carry a sword of gold for the German emperor, the Spanish commissioners will be more than ready to accept the terms imposed. The Spanish people are well known, but it is certain that the Americans will be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

The Spanish commissioners will be received by the Americans on board some fast vessel that will be sent for the purpose, and it is probable that the meeting will be on board the Spanish dispatch boat Leo, which was in waiting and which will sail for a place off the Spanish coast, where the commissioners will be put ashore, owing to his desire to remain at the scene of the army corps. It is expected that the cortes, the Spanish, will even now be sent to Cuba, and in that event Gen. Lee will go to the island at the head, preferring that position to a commission service.

GEN. BLANCO RESIGNS.

He Surrenders to Cuba that Ye Has Been Relieved from Office.

Havana, Aug. 15.—Gen. Blanco today issued a farewell address to the people of Cuba.

Gen. Blanco's resignation was accepted by the Madrid government, he is to be succeeded by Gen. Castellanos, who will arrive in Havana on the 19th. Gen. Castellanos is a native of Cuba, and is a brother of the Spanish minister of war, Gen. Castellanos.

The report states that the families of William Pigan, Thomas Pigan, William Pigan, Jr., and James Cook were drowned. Mr. Pigan left Jack and Vance Murdock, John Arnold and Thomas Pigan and Samuel Henry and wife. The Pigan family remained thirteen days on the mountain before escaping. The report also states the number of the members of the Pigan family who died in the flood, but it is now estimated that perhaps thirty persons became victims of the disaster.

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PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Fresh!

from our San Francisco roasting-machines — *Schilling's Best* tea.

Is fresh-roasting of tea new?

No newer than *Schilling's Best*.

CUBAN ARMY TO DISBAND

Gen. Garcia Meets With American Commanders in Santiago.

TALK OF THE CUBANS GIVING TROUBLE.

But it is Probably in the Minds of Only a Few—Spanish Troops Leaving—Supplies are Needed.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 12.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—A secret meeting was held tonight at the palace between the commander of the American army and the Cuban leaders. The situation was discussed, but it can be said with good authority that Gen. Garcia was present. The meeting lasted an hour or a half.

The information obtained is to the effect that the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed and it was agreed to disband the Cuban army and the United States should pay its way off. This involves the expenditure of $1,000,000(?) it is most important to the prosperity of the island, where the wealth is almost entirely agricultural, nobody daring to cultivate his lands while the insurgent bands are in the fields, raiding and burning.

Trouble with the Cubans is brewing. There is a decided change of opinion hostilely towards Americans. The first cases in Cuba since the arrival of the troops in the United States and a majority of the masses is ready and anxious to accept the offer of peace tendered by the American commissioners, but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid Cubans, who have taken up the cause of anarchy and are agitating against surrender and against anything resembling a peace.

This inflammatory class demands and urges the immediate of Cuba for the Cubans and opposes all offers or chances tending to prosperity under an American protectorate and against any other government. This is exactly the class that pushes itself most into prominence and whose views and opinions are most overheard and considered.

Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities, and to insist upon complete or an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own terms and not without consulting the independent army of Cuba, whose liberating army and only republican government, but will spread the insurrection to the point of continuing to wage war and shooting every Spaniard in the field.

A wild rumor is afoot to the effect that the Cuban army will capture Santiago and then attempt to do the work of the Cuban army, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the same source. The influence exerted by such a body of men against law and order is formidable. It is almost impossible to remedy such a condition with an iron hand. While still in embryo, this influence is already felt among certain classes who refuse to work or serve the government until a clear statement of the freedom and independence of the country is made clear.

A knowledge of this condition is imperative to the making of future policies and to certain whatever harsh steps may be rendered necessary in dealing with the insurgents.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon sailed this morning for Spain, having on board 1,146 Spanish soldiers. The steamer Isla de Panay will probably sail tomorrow, and she will be followed by the Isla Bertasoriana. The Mexican arrived this morning and will begin loading at once.

The embarkation of the prisoners is being carried with great activity. This is rendered imperative by their horrible condition. The mortality is great in the Spanish camps, where disease is rampant, that no longer are the dead buried. A funeral pile of ten or twelve bodies is made, saturated with kerosene and set fire to, cremating the bodies in the open air.

The transport Breakwater sailed this morning with the Twelfth infantry. The City of Macon will sail this afternoon with the Seventeenth regiment and the Texas troops. Tomorrow will battery C of the Fourth artillery, the remnants of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, the Rolling and detachments and Col. Parker's two companies of the Thirty-fourth Michigan.

The Clinton has arrived from Ponce with medical supplies and several doctors.

The Olivette sailed at 4 p. m. for Fortress Monroe with 200 sick on board.

The official report submitted to Gen. Shafter by collector of the Port Hamilton, shows the customs revenue from July 20th to August 12th to be $11,215, an excellent showing for the Port Ortnight of American administration.

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society today called President McKinley requesting that a vessel be given her at once for the purpose of taking relief supplies to the starving people in Havana, where, according to reports, want and distress prevail. It is expected that a vessel will be placed at the service of the Red Cross society immediately, as there is an abundant stock of supplies here and sufficient means of transportation, and the excellent and far-reaching work Miss Barton has done here seems to deserve recognition in the form of furnishing her an opportunity for further much-needed relief work in Havana.

The Cooking's Last Battle.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 15.—To the public Sun: Cuba's last battle was fought at Cabanas, on Friday, August 12, with Spaniards as the distinction of having had the last naval engagement of the Spanish-American war. Had the peace negotiations been postponed a little longer the Spanish world would have seen Yankee and the conflict be glorious according to Spanish ideas, when Admiral Dewey and his fleet entered Manila bay. Admiral Sampson and his fleet entered Santiago harbor