THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

EVENING

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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THE CAPTURE OF MANILA

Admiral Dewey Officially Reports the Taking of the City at 5 o'clock Saturday Afternoon.

7,000 Prisoners of War Taken—Surrender Was Demanded on August 13, and Refused—Fighting Was Sharp—American Losses —Filipinos Taking Oath of Allegiance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Executive mansion was the rendezvous of the Cabinet today to hear the official report of the capture of Manila by the American land and naval forces on Saturday.

Secretary Alger read the dispatches from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, which had been received in full by the authorities at Washington, and which, in substance, have already been published in the Associated Press dispatches.

The dispatches from Admiral Dewey were received by the President and Secretary Alger, and were read to the Cabinet. The dispatches from General Merritt were received by the President and Secretary Alger, and were read to the Cabinet.

DEWEY.

The following is Admiral Dewey's report:

MANILA, Philippine Islands, August 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WASHINGTON:

The surrender of the city of Manila and the Spanish forces in the Philippines to the land and naval forces of the United States took place at 5 o'clock today, by agreement with the military commander of the Spanish forces. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag hoisted at 5:12 p. m. Our loss is very small. Three officers and 7 men wounded, one mortally. Spanish loss, 1 officer and 15 men killed, 2 officers and 70 men wounded. Detailed report by mail. Dewey.

WHEN AUGUST 13 LEFT.

Madrid, Aug. 15, 9 a.m.—It is now asserted that Gen. Augusti left Manila after the surrender.

The government has received his report giving details as to the surrender, but it is not yet ready to publish it.

It is asserted that Gen. Augusti on August 7 refused all propositions to surrender.

Article 123—An armistice is binding upon the belligerents from the day of the signed commencement, but the officers of the army are responsible from the day only when they receive official notice of its existence."

Until this rule Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt would be bound by the armistice only from the time the notice of it reached them at Manila. This could not have been received on Saturday, prior to the bombardment, as the cable was not working and no dispatch had been received through it with the notice before Monday or Tuesday. In short, it is agreed in all official quarters that the Spanish taking of Manila was entirely regular, and that the city and bay are now held on the basis of a military enforced taking rather than the basis of the mutual agreement between the two countries.

The way become material when the question arises as to the future status of the Philippines, for it is likely to proceed 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 has been reached with Spain as to the occupation of Manila will probably serve to lessen the expense of their protection.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Manila August 13th via Hongkong, to the New York Journal says:

Five American soldiers were killed and about forty-five wounded in the attack on Manila on the afternoon. The Spanish loss was about double that, only at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in the bay of Admiral Dewey's fleet thundered a national salute.

The combined land and naval forces were engaged in the capture of the Spanish capital of the Philippines.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the signal to begin firing was set on Admiral Dewey's flagship. The authorities in the city and 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.

The Spaniards had been in reply to Dewey's bombardment, but had been forced not with a hot reception. But the overall rush of the Americans could not be stayed. With a loss of five killed and over ten score wounded, they forced back the Spaniards and captured the trenches.

In a short time the white flag was hoisted on the Spanish, and 7,000 soldiers, 1,000 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition was surrendered. The Spaniards had yet been accounted. It is probable several thousand are at that of the American losses.

GEN. MERRITT REPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary Alger has received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt announcing the surrender of Manila and asking for instructions.

JOKES WAS MISTAKEN.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Advices from E. Langig Jones, the Associated Press correspondent at Manila, dated July 22 and received here today by the returned transport Australia, contains information to the effect that the capital of the Philippines is to be delivered by Spain to the United States whenever its representatives shall call upon the Spanish officials to surrender the city, and that the formalities of a naval demonstration will be dispensed with.

The news of the disaster to Admiral Cervera's squadron and the furious attack of Admiral Dewey's fleet completely demoralized the officers of Manila and the entire Spanish military and civil organization, which was already under wax, was entirely unready to accept the inevitable and surrender the city of Manila to Admiral Dewey should we fit to demand it.

This statement was backed up by the fact that not a single shot has been fired upon the United States troops on Manila, though they were landed within two miles of Fort Malate in broad daylight from an open beach, and despite the fact that they had been exposed in the open while about six miles from the trenches occupied by the insurgents.

Furthermore the cruiser Boston and Concord opened fire on Malate Fort, and the Spanish trenches and outlying works on the beach. There was no response, no incident, not a heavy fire on the troops coming along the line was made.

After the Boston and Concord had fired the Americans landed and established communication.

Gen. Merritt has assumed command, covering the civil town. Eight American men were wounded, fifty wounded. The Spanish loss was much greater. The shops were not struck. The people are pleased. The people are pleased, everything. The people are pleased.

TROUBLE IS ONLY RUMORED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says:

It is confirmed here that the United States troops at Manila have had trouble with the Spanish forces under Gen. Augustin. According to one account the transports upon which the American troops had been placed by Gen. Merritt, machined at sea, had permitted to have any share in the surrender of Manila.

It is reported that they attacked the Americans in the Mariana. The Spanish forces at the warship Reina Cristina Augusta are under instructions to give no information about the transports. The Spanish authorities have been placed by Gen. Merritt, machined at sea, had permitted to have any share in the surrender of Manila.

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Gen. Merritt is freely stated that there was a great loss of life on both sides.

There are a good number of refugees arriving in Hongkong from Manila with protestations.

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