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

Deseret News.

EVENING — DEATH TO TYRANTS — LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NO. 219 — TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. — VOL. XXXI.

PLY IS NOT DELIVERED

Document So Long as Not to be Ready for Presentation at the American Cabinet Meeting.

Handed in at 6 This Evening—Regarded as a General Acceptance of American Terms, But There are Features Which May Render it Unsatisfactory—Arguments Made by Spain.

THE BATTLE WAS TERRIFIC

Spanish Assault Made in the Night, in a Storm, the Attempt Being to Surprise American Forces.

Utah Battery Covers Itself With Glory—All Americans Fight Heroically—Splendid Victory Achieved—Utah Artillery Specially Commended—No Utah Man Named as Among the Killed.

New York, Aug. 9.—A copyrighted cabinet from Manila via Hongkong August 9, to the Evening World gives the following graphic account of the fighting near Manila on the night of July 31:

Gen. Greene's force, numbering 3,000 men, had been advancing and retreating. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. The trenches extended from the beach, three hundred yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

Sunday was the transport from Oregon and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed.

Companies A and E of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and Utah battery were ordered to reinforce the right flank.

In the midst of a raging lightning with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 2,000 men, attempted to surprise the company. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted. The brave Pennsylvania men were flanked but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two batteries of the Third artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when reinforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third artillery under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles.

Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself with glory.

The men pulled their guns through mud into deep. Two guns were sent around on the flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

Not an inch of ground was lost, but the severe in the trenches was one never to be forgotten.

During lulls of lightning the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements nor the destructive power of shot could wrest victory or prevent from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

During the night the Spanish wounds were seen carrying off dead and wounded of the enemy. The American dead were buried next day in the sugar-cane of Malacabang.

On the night of August 1st, the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson and made the attack at long range, with heavy artillery.

The Utah battery replied, and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springstead, First Colorado. Four others were wounded.

On the night of August 2nd the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total dead to thirteen, with 106 in hospital and 9 missing.

Gen. Greene died this address to the troops:

"Camp Dewey, near Manila.

"The brigade wished yesterday to express to Brigadier Gen. Greene our admiration for his gallantry and skill displayed in their behalf in the battle of the night of July 31st, and to express our sorrow at his sickness.

"We do not feel at ease while our brigadier is absent from our ranks, and we hope that he may be soon restored to health and to the command of the brigade.

"Gen. Greene's force, numbering 3,000 men, had been advancing and retreating. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. The trenches extended from the beach, three hundred yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

"Sunday was the transport from Oregon and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed.

"Companies A and E, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and Utah battery were ordered to reinforce the right flank.

"In the midst of a raging lightning with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 2,000 men, attempted to surprise the company. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted. The brave Pennsylvania men were flanked but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two batteries of the Third artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when reinforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third artillery under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles.

"Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

"The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself with glory.

"The men pulled their guns through mud into deep. Two guns were sent around on the flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

"Not an inch of ground was lost, but the severe in the trenches was one never to be forgotten.

"During lulls of lightning the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements nor the destructive power of shot could wrest victory or prevent from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

"During the night the Spanish wounds were seen carrying off dead and wounded of the enemy. The American dead were buried next day in the sugar-cane of Malacabang.

"On the night of August 1st, the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson and made the attack at long range, with heavy artillery.

"The Utah battery replied, and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springstead, First Colorado. Four others were wounded.

"On the night of August 2nd the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total

Admiral Dewey's ships are preparing for action.

Going to the left wind and heavy rain, the forces of the rebel insurgents have not yet landed. Two fighting men expected to be ready for action in the morning.

Immediately after the retreat to the trenches the insurgent forces made an attack on the American right flank.

The forces were formed into one on the right flank, the insurgent regiment and Aiken. The Aiken is composed of the Kansas, the 23d, under Gen. Hawkins is made up of the First and Ninth Kansas, Nebraska and the Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota volunteers and the Astor battery.

The Second brigade, under Gen. Greene, consists of regular infantry, Third artillery, colorado, Utah troops, Tenth Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Pennsylvania volunteers, Utah battery. The two remaining monitors are Oregon.

Oregon Heard Another Cannon.

Admiral Dewey's first commands to the trenches had come of the Spaniards. The situation then had become the reports of the war are exhaustive. All sorts are exhausted.

The defenses are a series of trenches a battery of nine 6-inch guns. The big guns are directly in front.

A Fighting lasted four hours.

AMERICAN AND SPANISH LOSS.

Hongkong, Aug. 9.—The Manila steamer Belgravia, which left Manila on Aug. 2, arrived here today and reports that there was a skirmish between the Spaniards and Americans outside Manila. The Americans had 13 killed and 106 wounded. The Spaniards lost 300 killed and thirty-seven hundred wounded.

The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy. The insurgent forces remained neutral.

The attack was made on the Americans early morning Sunday, and Manila during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered over 2,000 men, made several desperate charges over the Americans. They had each time the fire of the American forces drove the Spaniards back and finally broke the Spanish center and the Spaniards retreated, leaving behind them 300 killed and