

THE FALL OF MANILA.

A CABLEGRAM RECEIVED FROM GEN. MERRITT ANNOUNCES IT.

Gen. Augustin Was Dismissed. It is Said That He Was Displaced August 5 by Gen. Jaudemes, Our Troops Entered the City Last Saturday.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Further particulars in regard to the fall of Manila announced yesterday are as follows: General Merritt has telegraphed that Manila has surrendered and that the American flag flies over the city.

He gives no details. The cabinet yesterday was informed of Consul Wildman's dispatch to the late department announcing the arrival of General Augustin at Hong Kong and the rumored surrender of Manila.

Later the short dispatch came from General Merritt confirming the news and announcement that the American flag was flying over the city, but no details were given.

There was great satisfaction expressed among the members of the cabinet at the news, and at the fact that Manila had fallen before the peace protocol had been signed or known at Manila.

The capture of Manila as a cabinet officer expressed it, greatly simplifies the work of the peace commission and places the United States in a better position than before to demand the cession of enough territory to enable us to hold the city, if not the whole island.

Spain Hears of Surrender. Madrid, Aug. 17.—The government has been notified by the Spanish consul at Hong Kong of the surrender of Manila.

It is not yet aware of the manner in which the surrender was effected. It is now known, from semi-official sources, that the government knew yesterday that Manila had capitulated on Saturday, after General Jaudemes had taken over the command from General Augustin and the latter had been authorized to quit his post and to embark on a foreign warship for Hong Kong.

Manila apparently capitulated because of lack of food, the population and garrison having suffered the greatest privations. The cabinet has decided to order General Blanco and all other Spanish generals in the Antilles to remain at their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

General Wesley Merritt, it is reported here, took the greatest precautions in order to prevent the insurgents from interfering with the capitulation of Manila or approaching the city. The Manila press fears that the surrender may affect Spain's position in the negotiations for the future government of the Philippines.

Waiting for the News. Washington, Aug. 17.—The information contained in Consul Wildman's brief message aroused intense interest, but created no surprise among those officers who received it. For two or three days news of the fall of Manila had been expected. The last dispatches received from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt indicated that it was their purpose to force a surrender of the city as soon as possible.

It was believed that they joined in a note to General Augustin, demanding the surrender of Manila and threatening to make a combined sea and land attack upon the city unless the demand was acceded to. As soon as the protocol was signed last Friday afternoon dispatches were sent to both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt via Hong Kong. On Saturday the British steamer Australian left Hong Kong for Manila bearing the dispatches from this government.

Augustin Dismissed. Berlin, Aug. 17.—General Augustin, according to a dispatch from Hong Kong, dated yesterday, was dismissed from his post as captain general of the Philippines on August 5. General Jaudemes was ordered to take over the command at Manila. The dispatch adds: "The Americans notified the authorities at Manila that a bombardment by sea and land would commence at noon on August 9. The city surrendered on the 13th and the American flag was hoisted forthwith. "The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside the town."

Augustin's Escape. Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—It was rumored here last night that Manila had surrendered, but no news was obtainable from the Spanish consul. The officials of the Manila cable are anxiously awaiting permission to repair. A cable steamer is now at Singapore awaiting instructions. Governor General Augustin refused to speak. The German consul was called upon and he informed the correspondent that the outskirts of Manila were bombarded by the Americans and that the city surrendered. No damage was done to the city proper, only the outskirts being bombarded. The date of the bombardment was unknown to the German consul, who refused to say more. General Augustin told a lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surrender and Dewey began the bombardment and the Spaniards hoisted a white flag. General Augustin immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was concluded. The bombardment occurred on the 13th.

Perry Belmont Resigns. Washington, Aug. 17.—Major Perry Belmont has tendered his resignation as major and inspector general of the United States volunteers. It will take effect on the 20th inst., and was caused by a rush of other business.

COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Those for Porto Rico and Cuba Chosen by the President.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The president has appointed the two commissioners to adjust the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico under the terms of the peace protocol. They are as follows:

For Cuba: Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler. For Porto Rico: Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William W. Gordon.

This list is in line with the latest of the premature guesses at its composition. With the exception of the name of General William Washington Gordon, the other commissioners have been so much in the public eye of late that little needs to be said about them. General Gordon is, however, probably the president's personal choice, and his career has many points of interest. He is a native of Savannah, Ga., and a graduate of Yale, where he was a classmate of Judge Henry E. Howland of New York and of Stewart L. Woodford. On receiving his degree he returned home and entered business as a cotton merchant. He entered the Confederate army May 1, 1861, and served till the close of the war, first as a lieutenant in Stewart's cavalry in Virginia, then as captain and inspector of Mercer's infantry brigade on the coast of Georgia, then as a captain and adjutant in Wheeler's cavalry in the Carolina campaign. In October, 1865, he resumed his old business in Savannah. In the interval since then he has served six years in the Georgia legislature and been senior officer of the state militia in that capacity commanding his troops four separate times in the suppression of mob disorders. As he had yellow fever in November, 1854, he was considered an immune, and, in a measure, certainly proved it by remaining in Savannah through the fearful epidemic of 1876, nursing the sufferers. He is a prominent member of the Savannah Benevolent Association, is vice president of the Merchants' National Bank, and ex-president of the Cotton Exchange of Savannah and was a delegate to the Indianapolis sound money convention.

At the outbreak of the present war, when the best military appointments were going to civilians here and there, the Georgia legislature and been senior officer of the state militia in that capacity commanding his troops four separate times in the suppression of mob disorders. As he had yellow fever in November, 1854, he was considered an immune, and, in a measure, certainly proved it by remaining in Savannah through the fearful epidemic of 1876, nursing the sufferers. He is a prominent member of the Savannah Benevolent Association, is vice president of the Merchants' National Bank, and ex-president of the Cotton Exchange of Savannah and was a delegate to the Indianapolis sound money convention.

TROOPS WERE DISORDERLY

And Gen. Shafter Was Obligated to Order Them Into Camp. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.—General Shafter to-day ordered the Second volunteer regiment of infantry to leave the city and go into camp outside. The regiment had been placed here as a garrison to preserve order and protect property.

There has been firing of arms inside the town by members of this regiment without orders, so far as known; some of the men have indulged in liquor until they verged upon acts of license and disorder; the inhabitants in some quarters have alleged loss of property by force or intimidation, and there has grown up a feeling of uneasiness if not alarm.

General Shafter has therefore, ordered this regiment to the hills, where discipline can be made more severely rigid.

MUSTERING OUT TROOPS

List of the Regiments Before the Cabinet. Washington, Aug. 17.—The war department officers have prepared a list of volunteer regiments which will be mustered out of the United States service immediately.

The list, as completed, was sent to the White House for consideration by the cabinet. The organizations included in the list comprise about 40,000 men.

The muster out will probably include the 201st, 202d and 203rd New York regiments, now stationed at Hempstead, L. I. The list includes all the infantry regiments that were organized under the second call.

Food for Our Troops in Manila

Washington, Aug. 17.—A contract for a half million dollars' worth of fresh beef and fresh vegetables has been awarded to a firm in Australia by our consul at Melbourne at the instance of the war department.

The supplies are intended for the troops at Manila, where the beef will be delivered frozen, and the vegetables sufficiently chilled to preserve them. The contract calls for 2,500 tons of meat, and the acceptance of both articles will be by inspection on delivery. It is estimated that the supplies will last the 20,000 troops under Merritt for three months, at the end of which period the local sources of supply may be available.

Col. John Hay Accepts

Washington, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Hay, at London, has accepted the office of secretary of state when Secretary Day shall resign, to become a peace commissioner, under the terms of the protocol.

Big Orders for Cartridges

London, Aug. 17.—The Kynoch Company of Birmingham is reported to have received an order for 10,000,000 military cartridges, to be properly delivered to the government of the United States.

Dominion Won Again

Beaconsfield, Quebec, Aug. 17.—Dominion won the race yesterday, the third in the series for the Seawanhaka cup, defeating the American boat Challenger easily.

THE RED CROSS.

The associate society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia, is making strenuous efforts to secure sufficient supplies to fill a steamer, to be sent to the suffering as a contribution from Pennsylvania. This steamer will sail about August 15, and will touch the several ports nearest to the encampments in the Southern States, and distribute supplies where needed. Thence it will continue its voyage to the camps in Cuba and Porto Rico. So long as the Army and Navy of the United States are in need of supplies of any kind, the Society will endeavor to meet all demands. Thus far, in this war, with the exception of the assistance given to starving refugees from Santiago by Miss Clara Barton, the effort has been directed toward the amelioration of the unsatisfactory condition existing in the army.

In foreign lands the Red Cross Society has been represented by its own agents and hospital ships, its work has surely been creditable. In our home camps supplies have been distributed through the efficient system of the National Relief Association as well as directly. These two organizations are in hearty sympathy and intend to co-operate wherever this will effect the best results.

That there is at present very urgent need for more than we can send seems to be undisputed. That this need, in case peace were declared to-day, would continue for months, and for a short time increase, is acknowledged by the press and the government. As soon as this war, which has brought suspense to so many homes and unspeakable sorrow to others is declared ended, and may that day be near at hand, all the territory now in dispute must be garrisoned, each Cuban and Porto Rican town must have its regiment. The islands in the Pacific, for months, will be occupied by 50,000 of our brave men. In all these islands fever is epidemic, and beyond any doubt, large numbers will be stricken.

Does any one dispute the statement that the ordinary army, commissary and hospital do not afford adequate comfort and attention to men, who have offered themselves in their country's service, and who have left comfortable homes and genial climates for the discomfort, trials, temptations and dangers of army life, and have gone into the most depressing climate imaginable?

When the war is a memory, and every calamity soon becomes a thing of the past, when the excitement of war news and harrowing accounts of suffering, no longer presented to us by the daily press, fail to act as a stimulus on the general public to offer its contributions of money and goods, then will suffering continue and the death lists swell.

Momentous questions must be determined in Cuba and elsewhere, and until they are settled, our armies must be maintained there. It is too much to ask citizens of this Commonwealth to continue to double their contributions so that the Societies engaged in the work will be able to give the boys—for most of them are mere boys—those few comforts with which they are continually surrounded at home.

The Society of the Red Cross appeals to the heart of every sympathetic man and woman in this state for co-operation. The Society assures you that each mite contributed actually does feed an army lad ravenously hungry, who for months has lived on coarse army fare; or, does help to supply changes of bed clothing and those other things, so essential to ordinary comfort in hospitals. If letters from the army are indicative of the gratitude of the boys, on their return, those who have co-operated in the work will be thankful that they had an opportunity to do so much for them.

Funds as well as the following articles are urgently needed: Large and small contributions of money. Salt pork, corned beef in barrel, codfish hard cured, mackerel in kits, smoked beef and hams, bacon, canned salmon, smoked sausages, Indian or corn meal, flour, oatmeal, cracked oats, wheat in any form, barley, canned vegetables of all kinds, canned fruit of all kinds, dried fruit, such as apples, prunes, apricots, etc., and dried corn, barrels of onions, potatoes, beans, rice, salt and ship biscuit, beef extracts, bovine, etc., soups, malted milk, condensed milk (Eagle Brand, or high grade), evaporated cream, wines, grape juice, lime juice, clam bouillon, raspberry vinegar, coffee, tea, cocoa, and general groceries, jellies, preserves and jams.

Disinfectants of every description, quinine pills and general drugs, ointments, salves, Phenol Soudique, Gauze of all kinds, absorbent cotton, surgical antiseptics, general hospital stores, and soaps.

Bed clothing for hospitals, pajamas for soldiers, canvas and carpet slippers for use in hospitals, mosquito netting, palm leaf fans, towels, absorbent and Turkish, soft handkerchiefs, bandannas very desirable.

Clothing, new, suitable for Summer wear, made as plainly as possible, for children of 5 years and upwards, and women and men.

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The Society will receive donations of supplies at 1501 Chestnut Street, and contributions of money may be sent to William Hill, Treasurer, 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The success of this effort depends upon the generosity of the people of City and State. Unless there is a hearty co-operation the effort will not meet with its maximum success. The response thus far, has been sufficient to justify our belief in the ultimate success of the plan.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

Gamp Elections. Governor Hastings thinks that elections can be held in the camps of the Pennsylvania soldiers and the returns properly made for about \$10,000. This money will be raised by private subscription, the subscribers depending on reimbursement on the next legislature. The executive is unwilling to call an extra session, costing from \$150,000 to \$200,000, to make a \$10,000 appropriation. Commissioners will be appointed to bring the returns from the camps.

To Punch Passengers' Faces. Exceedingly odd transfer tickets have just taken effect on all the lines of the United Traction Company, at Reading. At the top of the transfer to the right there are seven faces inclosed in a circle about one-half inch in diameter. The first race is that of a young man, clean shaven. Next is one wearing a mustache, then comes the portrait of one having side whiskers. Another has a full-grown beard, and the next has a small beard. The last two faces are of women, one being young and the other somewhat advanced in years. Now when the conductor issues a transfer the idea is that he shall size up the recipient and "punch" any one of the above faces that he or she resembles. This will be done to make sure of enforcing the rule that "transfers are not transferable."

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 27 to September 3, good to return until September 5, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-11-2t.

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THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter per lb. \$.20, Eggs per dozen .14, Lard per lb. .08, etc.

Table listing market prices for COAL: No. 6, delivered. 2.60, "4 and 5" 3.85, etc.

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