

NO NOTICE TAKEN OF INSURGENTS.

LAW FOR MANILA

General Merritt has issued a Proclamation Public Property and Rights to be Rigorously Protected - Instructions From Washington.

The war department last week made public the order sent to Gen. Merritt regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order follows: "Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 17, 1898.

The president directs that there must be no joint occupation of the city with the insurgents. The United States is in possession of Manila city, Manila bay and harbor and must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all their adherents must be excluded from the city and the authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the president. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike. By order secretary of war, H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen."

Gen. Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives, which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other island places in our possession, the chief points of which are: Rigid protection to all in personal religion. Municipal laws, tribunals and local institutions for punishment of crime to remain, until further notice, except where incompatible with military rule, subject to supervision of American general.

Protest marshal and sub-provosts to be appointed, with power to arrest etc. as well as military nations. Open trade for new goods must be protected. Public property will be rigorously protected. No interference with the people so long as they preserve peace.

Gen. Merritt occupies the governor's palace. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily News says: "The terms of the capitulation of Manila as agreed upon Saturday between Gen. Jaundes and Gen. Merritt include the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States."

"An American naval officer who arrived from Manila on the Zafro tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila. The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards had a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate river and walked up the beach as though going to lunch, meeting practically no opposition."

"I learn that when Gen. Merritt went ashore after the capitulation of Manila he experienced some difficulty in finding Gen. Jaundes, who ultimately was found in a church among crowds of women and children."

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard writes: "Spain and her continental patrons still hope that the United States may be induced not to take advantage of the conquest of Manila, but will be satisfied with coaling stations, trading privileges, etc. Should the retention of Manila be insisted upon, the United States may meet more trouble even than Japan did in securing the results of her victory over China, and at the hands of the same powers."

Capt. Gen. August obeyed instructions in transferring his authority upon Gen. Jaundes at Manila. The latter will be court-martialed for not making a more desperate resistance against the Americans."

It is now known that 12 Americans were killed in the last fighting around Manila. The casualties, so far as known, are as follows: The killed: Capt. Richter, First California. Sergt. D. Cremins, Astor battery. First Sergt. M. E. Holmes, Astor battery. Archie Patterson, bugler, Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota. Private August Trollen, Twenty-third regulars. John Dunmore, First California. Edward O'Neil, First California. William Lewis, Nebraska volunteers. Robert McCann, Fourteenth volunteers. Samuel Howell, Fourteenth regulars. Private Phoenix, First Colorado. Charles Winfield, Third regulars. This is the way Admiral Dewey tells of his second victory at Manila. Manila, August 13. Secretary Navy, Washington: Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the regulars, volunteers and firemen in trenches 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 5,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties, and 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. DEWEY. The insurgents were not allowed to take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Americans. In order to prevent bloodshed, they were forbidden to enter the city after the surrender unless they were unarmed. Before the surrender the Spaniards burned the transport Cebu in the Pasig river. 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 troops now have complete possession of the city, and are disarming insurgents who enter the city. Notice has been given the foreign admirals of the opening of the port for commerce. The cable will be repaired immediately. It is reported that the Philippine insurgents fired upon the Americans when they learned that they would not be permitted to sack Manila after the surrender. Almost a Million Prisoners. The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans will show that at the close of the fiscal year 1898 there were 993,714 pensioners on the roll of the bureau. This was a net increase of 12,960 over the previous year. There were dropped from the rolls during the year on account of deaths 33,361, and for remarriage and other causes 12,959 persons were discontinued. Six Children Drowned. In the swiftest current that has been seen in Sawmill run, at Pittsburg, for years six children were Friday morning swept to death in the Ohio river.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Lawton is now in command of the troops at Santiago. Gen. Toral, who surrendered Santiago, has returned to Spain. The fifth regular infantry has been ordered from Tampa to Santiago. Russia has sent congratulations to the United States upon the conclusion of peace.

Gen. Joe Wheeler Saturday took command of Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. One thousand barrels of flour were shipped to Havana from Texas last Tuesday. Gen. Shafter is very unpopular in Cuba, and the natives are glad he has left Santiago.

There was a grand review of the 41,000 soldiers encamped at Chickamauga Park last Wednesday. Admiral Cervera is grateful for American hospitality extended, and hopes soon to return to Spain. Spanish prisoners at Annapolis are investing in trunks, and otherwise preparing for their departure home.

France is pleased over the honor given her in selecting Paris as the place for settling peace negotiations. No army of occupation will be sent to Cuba until the report of the military peace commission has been received. The Arizona sailed Saturday from San Francisco with troops for Manila. Brigadier General Charles King is in command.

Now that Manila has fallen Spain expects much less consideration and award at the hands of the peace commission. Correspondents of London newspapers say the conduct of Dewey and Merritt at the capture of Manila was most humane.

The West Penn Hospital at Pittsburg has informed Gov. Hastings of its willingness to care for 100 sick Pennsylvania soldiers. The naval board has adopted a report recommending 15 new warships. This report will be presented to congress at its next session.

Four steamers are being built at the Cramps' ship yard, Philadelphia, to ply between New York and Cuban ports. They will be named the Admiral Dewey, Schley, Sampson and Walker. Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman deplors the tendency of this country for the possession of outside territory. He said that this ambition had been the ruin of Greece, Rome, Austria, Italy and Spain.

A Cuban, caught stealing goods at a shop in Santiago, was shot by a sentinel. Cubans are very indignant over the killing but military men approve of the act. Cuban thieves have proved very annoying to the officials. There will be no more war bonds floated. The money coming in from the war tax is sufficient to pay all war expenses, and when some of the volunteers are disbanded a surplus will remain to apply to the war debt.

An affecting scene characterized the meeting recently in the office of Secretary Alger of Major Generals Wheeler and Lee. They are old friends and comrades in arms, but they had not met since the war began. Each grasped the other by both hands, and then General Lee drew his friend to his heart, and they hugged and kissed one another regardless of the fact that many other persons were present. Secretary Alger was visibly affected.

TERMS OF PEACE.

No Islands to Be Given to Other Powers and America to Have Trade Concessions. President McKinley has decided upon his policy regarding the Philippines. A Cabinet Minister who saw the President said that the basis of the instructions to our Peace Commissioners will be substantially as follows: First-The retention by the United States of the island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is situated.

Second-Equal trade facilities with Spain in the remainder of the Philippine group. Third-None of the islands to be disposed of to any foreign nation. Fourth-The severance of all existing relations between Church and State in the entire Philippine group. While the Commissioners will be allowed a certain degree of latitude in other matters the foregoing points will not be departed from or altered.

Negro a Fatal Case. At Friendsville, Ga., 12 miles west of Americus, a few nights ago Mrs. James McGarrath and her son, James Boone, were murdered by a negro with an ax while they were in their beds. The fiend caught a negro woman, tied her to a tree in the woods and mutilated her in a shocking manner. She died, but not until she had told the murderer's name. A crowd at once started for the murderer, caught him late this evening, and promptly lynched him.

Killed by a Falling Cornic. Four men were killed and five badly injured Thursday afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on a new building in the course of erection at Philadelphia. The dead are: Albert Green, bricklayer, aged 30 years, leaves widow and three children; Thomas Lyons, bricklayer, aged 30; Christian Shoeliter, painter of cigar stores near by, aged 59; leaves widow and two children; Harry Evans, bricklayer, aged 25 years, of Camden, N. J.

Tueslan Indians May Break Out. In the southern part of the Yucatan peninsula the rebel Indians are taking extraordinary measures to prevent information regarding their condition and state of military preparations reaching the whites. Any Indian suspected of betraying tribal secrets is promptly executed. Several engineers who have tried to penetrate the wilderness where the Indians are most numerous, have never returned. The government will take measures to control them.

Annexation Goes Into Effect. August 12th the formal ratifications between the governments of the United States and Hawaii, by which annexation will be made operative, will take place. With the exchange of ratifications and the hoisting of the flag the sovereignty of the United States over these islands commences, and the republic of Hawaii becomes a part of history. The Hawaii political societies have filed a protest against annexation.

Changes in the Cambria Iron Company. The Cambria Iron Company, whose extensive plant is located at Johnstown, Pa., will be absorbed by a new corporation, the Cambria Steel Company, and its stock will be guaranteed 4 per cent. dividends. The new corporation will have a capital of \$24,000,000, and the holders of Cambria Iron stock will have the privilege of subscribing to three shares of the new company—the Cambria Company.

NEW YORK'S GREAT NAVAL PARADE.

GRANT'S TOMB SALUTED.

Armed Glads of Sampson and Schley Receive a Receiving Welcome From the People—Most Impressive Marine Spectacle in Our Time.

The fleet of Admiral Sampson was reported off the Highlands early, and soon the bay began to live up with gaily-decked vessels of all kinds, from the ocean liner to small rowing craft. The Navy Yard tug Nina, which put out to sea Friday afternoon to intercept the fleet, returned, passing the Narrows at 8.10 o'clock Saturday morning. The fleet approached the Narrows in the following order, about a cable's length apart: New York, armored cruiser, flagship of Admiral Sampson, commanding, North Atlantic Squadron; Captain F. E. Chadwick; Iowa, battleship; Captain Robley D. Evans; Indiana, battleship; Captain H. C. Taylor; Brooklyn, armored cruiser, flagship of Admiral Schley; Captain F. A. Cook; Massachusetts, battleship; Captain F. J. Higginson; Oregon, battleship; Captain A. S. Barker.

The parade which commenced at the Narrows at 9.30 o'clock, was continued at Tompkinsville, and at 10.30 Texas, the last of the seven war vessels took her place in line, the full length of which extended from Governors Island to Tompkinsville. The fleet then sailed up the river to Grant's tomb. It was an ovation from beginning to end. At 11.10 o'clock the New York answered the salute of the shore battery. The other ships also saluted as they came abreast of the tomb.

Slowly the fleet steamed onto One Hundred and Thirtieth street and there the New York turned to the left at 11.50 o'clock and started on down the river. At 12 o'clock she passed the tomb once more, but her guns were silent, though the great Wendell battery boomed out many times.

CABLE NOW WORKING. Communications With Manila Resumed at Last. Major General Merritt has notified the war department that the cable from Hong Kong to Manila is again in operation. The dispatch from General Merritt came direct from Manila and was received at the war department at 11:12 p. m. It read as follows: "Adjutant General, Washington: "Cable now working to this point. (Signed.) Merritt." Adjutant General Corbin immediately bore the dispatch to President McKinley. There was a conference held, in which it was decided to make public it, it is believed dispatches were sent direct from the President to both Major General Merritt and Rear Admiral Dewey, probably expressing the gratification at the nature of the terms of capitulation to which the President had given voice during the evening.

SIX LIVES WERE LOST. Two Hotels Completely Destroyed by Fire at Hot Springs, Ark. Six persons lost their lives Saturday by the burning of the National and Windsor Hotels at Hot Springs, Ark. Five bodies of persons that had been burned were recovered from the ruins. John Huggins, of Indian Territory, was killed by jumping from an upper hotel window. Only two of the other bodies have been identified, their names being Abe Matthews, of Greenville, Miss., and W. H. Wells, residence unknown. A cottage belonging to Colonel O'Brien and the Kentucky Livery Stable were also burned.

Ovation to Admiral Cervera. After a sojourn of three days at Portsmouth, N. H., during which he was almost constantly employed in looking after the interests of his sailor prisoners, Admiral Cervera, with his son, left Tuesday for Annapolis, going via Boston and New York. A tremendous crowd assembled in the station to bid the distinguished visitor good-by and the admiral has had hard work in reaching the train. He was nearly fifteen minutes going through the crowd, during which time he shook hands with hundreds of people and was still shaking hands when the train pulled out from the station. Spanish prisoners are at liberty now to write home. Mail may also be sent to Havana.

Six Killed in a Wreck. A frightful rear end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at 7:30, when an express train, which was running as the second section of a long train, crashed into the first section, composed of local cars. Six persons were killed and 28 seriously injured. The injured were nearly all removed to Boston, on a special train which was met by ambulances and surgeons. The rear car of the local train was completely demolished and a portion of the second car, while the engine of the express train was crippled.

AMBASSADOR JOHN HAY Announced to succeed Secretary Day in the Cabinet.

The New York was flying Admiral Sampson's blue flag with two white stars. Her decks were crowded with her white-clad crew, who lined up, silently observing the animated scene. At 9.24 Fort Hamilton fired the opening gun of the salute, Fort Watsworth following. The Brooklyn in passing did not display the flag of Admiral Schley. She was flying her battle ensigns, which looked stained and frayed, as if they had seen plenty of service.

As the squadron approached Tompkinsville the New York saluted the Texas, which lay at anchor flying the flag of Commodore Philip. The salute was returned by the Texas. The fleet slowly assembled off Tompkinsville and then proceeded up toward the North river in the same order, with the Texas in the rear. The parade which commenced at the Narrows at 9.30 o'clock, was continued at Tompkinsville, and at 10.30 Texas, the last of the seven war vessels took her place in line, the full length of which extended from Governors Island to Tompkinsville. The fleet then sailed up the river to Grant's tomb. It was an ovation from beginning to end. At 11.10 o'clock the New York answered the salute of the shore battery. The other ships also saluted as they came abreast of the tomb.

A new cable line was opened between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, France, the other day. The president of France exchanged felicitations with President McKinley over the new line. The transport Rio Grande arrived at Montauk Point this morning and anchored off shore to wait for the health officer of the camp. She has men of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry on board.

The board of aldermen of New York last Wednesday killed an ordinance introduced providing punishment for swearing in public places by laying it on the table by an almost unanimous vote. The report cabled from Gibraltar that General Primo de Rivera, former governor general of the Philippines, had also been appointed governor of the island of Cuba. It is announced, in good health.

Prof. Litchfield, balloonist, may lose his life as the result of a mishap at his ascension at Clarendon, N. Y., a few days ago. He fell into the lake, struck a boat, and was so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. Two young women of Philadelphia committed suicide at Philadelphia a few days ago by jumping into the Delaware river. Their names were Bessie Faust and Maud Hoffnagle, and they left a note saying that they were unfit to live.

The Blins cloth manufactory at Rouen, France, where 2,000 persons were employed, was destroyed by fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary. It is estimated that the loss is more than \$100,000. Six lives were lost in the burning of the National and Windsor hotels. The bodies identified are those of John Huggins, of Indian Territory; Abraham Matthews, of Greenville, Miss., and W. H. Wells, residence unknown. President G. W. Wattles, of the Transmississippi exposition, has received a dispatch that President McKinley has given positive assurance of being a guest of the exposition during the grand jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

The success of chain letters for raising war funds has resulted in the starting of one with which to build a first-class battleship to be presented to the Government and to be called the American Girl. Money is already beginning to come in to the projectors. An Italian miner at Pittsburg, George Mitchell, by name, was swindled out of \$1,300 a few days ago. Two men agreed to sell his farm for \$5,000 but he obtained a guarantee of \$1,300. The men obtained the guarantee, and the Italian discovered the satchel empty, which was supposed to contain the \$5,000.

Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, left to-night for North Sydney, en route to Quebec, to attend the international conference there. Premier Winter will arrive in Quebec at noon Wednesday, and he has arranged with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, that nothing positive shall be done until his arrival at Quebec. The government of the United States of Colombia has accepted in its entirety Mr. Cleveland's award in the Ceruto matter and has deposited \$20,000,000 as security for the payment of the claim with Admiral Candiani. The incident is therefore closed and the Italian warships have been ordered home.

The British steamer Toledo, Captain Wishart, which sailed from Galveston July 15 for Rotterdam, struck on Grim Rock, Selly Islands.

SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Cervera, Castillo, Merri and Merry del Val to Serve at Paris.

The peace commission will be composed of Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France; Senor Merri and Merry del Val and Admiral Cervera.

The country is still without official news of what is happening in the colonies. The only intelligence the public receives is contained in a few meager press telegrams which have been allowed to pass the censorship.

Great surprise and indignation have been produced by the news of the attack upon and the fall of Manila. Nothing is known as to the conditions that led to the surrender of that town. Agitation is growing among the independent classes without distinction of politics.

The evacuation of Puerto Rico will begin in September, but it is not expected that the embarkation of the Cuban troops will be commenced before December.

Tremendous Trust Contemplated. These figures represent the capital stock of five corporations which are soon, it is believed, to be embraced in one gigantic combination: Illinois Steel Company, \$20,000,000; Minnesota Iron Company, \$5,000,000; Cambria Iron Company, \$20,000,000; Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, \$20,000,000; Lorain Iron Company, \$15,000,000. Total, \$130,000,000.

TERSELY TOLD TELEGRAMS. Gen. Lee has declared that he wants to be Senator from Virginia.

Mrs. Nelson Miles and daughter have gone to Ponce, P. R., to join the general. Joseph Devote, of St. Louis, mistook his wife for a burglar and shot her. She may recover.

Scrip, redeemable at mine company stores, has been declared constitutional at Wichita, Kan.

General Therniaeff, the conqueror of Tashkend, died suddenly at St. Petersburg last Wednesday.

The death is announced of Don Federico Madrazo, the celebrated Spanish painter, in his 84th year.

Becoming suddenly insane, George Ennet, of Rockford, Ill., killed his sister the other day and then suicided.

In a saloon fight at Chicago the other night, James Klotzner shot and killed Joseph Cuthbertson, one of his assailants.

Harry Cumberland left Chicago some months ago and invested \$500 in a trip to the Klondike. Wednesday he returned with \$1.05 in his pocket.

While riding horseback at Bedford, Ind., William McCart was instantly killed by a stranger a few days ago who took his horse and escaped.

A grand stand at a ball game at Ciesna Park collapsed last Tuesday and 300 spectators were thrown to the ground. Thirty persons were injured.

Miss Emeline C. Reynolds was found murdered in her room at a New York hotel a few days ago. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the crime.

At Margate this morning Mr. John Lawrence Toole, the well-known English actor, underwent a successful operation for the removal of a cataract.

In struggling with a prisoner, detective Smoot, of Springfield, O., discharged his weapon and accidentally killed William A. Johnston, a bystander, last Tuesday.

Canned meat is thought to have poisoned 42 children at a picnic near Dubuque, Ia., last Tuesday. All recovered although some were violently ill at the time.

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MUSTERING OUT OF TROOPS BEGUN.

WAR CONTRACTS CANCELED.

Government Discharging Great Numbers of Engineers and Bureau Employees—Transporters Being Disposed With.

That the government expects the peace commission to satisfactorily arrange the conditions of peace without the necessity of further hostilities is shown by the active manner in which the various departments are beginning to reduce expenses and decreasing the number of employes necessitated by the war.

Retrenchment in nearly all branches of the army is following close upon the cessation of hostilities. In the ordnance bureau the force at the various arsenals is to be reduced in all cases where this can be accomplished without detriment to the service. The Rock Island arsenal probably will be affected more than any other. There before the war about 240 men were employed. When the peace protocol was signed there were approximately 4,000 men engaged and orders have been issued which will reduce this number by two-thirds.

Before and during the war large numbers of contracts were made with ordnance firms for supplying material. In many cases these were made conditional so that they could be terminated within a few days after the cessation of hostilities, and the department has in every case availed itself of this privilege.

The quartermaster's department is disposing as rapidly as possible with such of the transports that were chartered and for which there is now no necessity. Considerable labor is involved in this work as a board of survey has to be appointed to determine the various incidents of questions that arise pending the return of the vessels to their owners.

In the engineers' department the services of electricians, mechanics and laborers engaged in the work of harbor and river mile defense and of boatmen employed to guard the adjacent waters to warn approaching craft of their danger also are being discharged as rapidly as is consistent with the good of the service.

Orders were given last week for the return to their state residences of the following named volunteer regiments: The First Illinois cavalry and the First Maine infantry now at Chickamauga, and the Second New York infantry, now at Fernandina, Fla. The First Illinois is ordered to Springfield, Ill., the First Maine to Augusta, Me., and the Second New York to Troy, N. Y. These regiments were mustered into the military service of the government at the outbreak of the war at the places mentioned and their return there is accepted as conclusive evidence that they are to be mustered out.

Similar orders will be issued from day to day to the other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out. No official information on this subject is obtainable at the war department in advance of the issue of the orders. It is said, however, that the Third Georgia infantry, the Third Alabama infantry and the First Maryland infantry are among the number already selected for mustering out.

The secretary of war Saturday ordered the Fifty-second Iowa regiment, now in camp at Chickamauga, to proceed at once to Des Moines, Ia., where they will be eventually mustered out. There is illness in the camp there with which the Iowa troops are least concerned and therefore the dispatch of the Iowans home was expected.

THE CAMP AT MIDDLETOWN. Sixteen Thousand Troops Will Assemble There Within a Few Days.

Sixteen thousand troops will be encamped at Middletown, within the next ten days. Colonel James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster general of the United States army, is personally directing the arrangements for the camp. General Superintendent Frank L. Shepard and Frank P. Abercrombie, superintendent of the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad, are also on the ground to facilitate work. A trainload of 300 mules from Thoroughfare Gap reached the camp Tuesday morning. An hour later a long train containing wagons and other quartermaster stores pulled into the camp. The first of the troops to arrive will be the First Delaware, Second West Virginia, Tenth Ohio and Third battalion of the Sixteenth regiment.

WAR NOT YET ENDED. Hostilities May Be Resumed if the Peace Commission Disagrees.

Although hostilities have ceased the state of war is not at an end and will not be until the ratification of the treaty of peace. This cannot be accomplished until after the cortes of Spain and the senate of the United States have agreed upon whatever terms may be agreed to by the commissioners of the two nations. There is always a remote contingency that the commissioners may not finally agree, in which case there would be nothing left to do but to resume hostilities. This contingency, however, remote, is enough of itself to prevent this government from permitting a general muster out of the army, regulars or volunteers. Neither this nor the necessity of keeping enough men in the service for garrison duty will prevent discharges in individual cases of merit. It is said the president desires the war department to grant discharges in all meritorious cases.

Demands of Manila's Merchants. Foreign firms are urging the adoption of the following considerations: First—The expulsion of Franciscans and Augustinians, who are the real cause of the rebellion. Second—No independent Republic. Third—That the Spaniards, if they retain dominion, must pledge themselves not to hamper trade. Fourth—That application for concessions shall be quickly considered and not shelved for years. Fifth—That freedom of religion be stipulated.

Will Benevo Spaniards Move Rapidly. J. M. Ceballos, of the Spanish line, who has the contract for transporting the Spanish troops from Santiago to Spain, said that there would be no delay in the transportation. "Within a few days," he said, "the harbor of Santiago will be full of transports, and within a few weeks all the soldiers will be aboard ship." Mr. Ceballos said the Spanish Trans-Atlantic line, of which he is the agent, will shortly resume its service between New York and Havana.

Spaniards Harassed by the American Flag. It is reported that Spanish soldiers, crazed by liquor, came from Manatí to Ciales, Porto Rico, Saturday. An improvised American flag has been raised on the plaza. The sight of it so enraged the Spaniards that they attacked with machetes all the men, women and children they could find.

BATTLE OF MANILA.

The City Captured With Ease by the American Troops.

The final as well as the first victory of the Spanish war has been won by Admiral Dewey.

Manila was captured on Saturday, August 13, by the combined land and naval forces of the United States. They bravely rushed upon the enemy in line of battle. The formal surrender of the city took place in the afternoon. The Spanish flag was replaced by a 49-foot American flag, the fleet giving it a national salute.

Seven thousand Spanish prisoners were taken, along with 12,000 rifles and an unlimited amount of ammunition. 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 of the town.

According to the latest information Admiral Dewey gave General Augustin an hour in which to surrender at the time of last demand, made on Saturday. General Augustin refused to comply. The bombardment which began at 2.30 a. m., was continued for two hours, and then the American land forces stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them.

Those within the walls attempted no resistance. The First Colorado Volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where the Spanish commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and consequently the town is understood to be but little damaged. Some street fighting between the insurgents and Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed within the walled section.

The Chinese merchants are delighted at the prospect of a resumption of business. The blockade was immediately raised the shops in Manila are reopening, and the people are pleased. The cable will shortly be replaced.

REDUCING THE ARMY. One Hundred Thousand Volunteers Will Be Mustered Out in Thirty Days.

The war department has begun the work of mustering out the volunteers, about 35,000 in number, who will not be needed in the service. The order was prepared, but was not issued, as it was deemed best to await news from Manila before disbanding any of the troops.

It is expected that all the cavalry and artillery of the volunteer force now in the United States will be mustered out. Unless there is a decided change in

the present plans of the war department about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next 30 days. They will probably be ordered at or near their State capitals. The proposed reduction of the army will still leave a military force of about 116,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the Administration to maintain an army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending complications with Spain are finally disposed of.

Gov. Hastings wishes all sick Pennsylvania soldiers brought to the home state to receive medical treatment.

FIRST SHELLS THEN TOBACCO. How the News of Peace Changed the Attitude of Marines Toward the Spaniards.

On Sunday morning the converted lighthouse tender Mangrove made its appearance before Caribben, Cuba. Advancing on the port it opened fire on the town. The gunboat Hernan Cortes and the shore batteries replied, the regulars, volunteers and firemen rushing up with great enthusiasm.

At 2.30 a. m. the firing ceased, though the Mangrove did not retire. It fired 57 shells over the town. No injury was done to persons and no damage was caused in the town.

Later in the afternoon the gunboat Cauto, under a flag of truce, started for the Mangrove to inform it of the signing of the protocol.

The captain of the Mangrove replied: "Thank God, I am a friend of peace. I will go and communicate the good news to my superior officer." The American sailors presented to the Spaniards tobacco and refreshments.

Russian Contract for Armor Plate. The Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg has been awarded the contract for furnishing 2,500 tons of armor plate for the Russian battleship that is to be constructed at the Cramp ship yard, Philadelphia. The contract is for \$40 per ton, or \$100 per ton more than the Carnegie Company secured for the last Russian contract, and \$20 per ton more than Congress agreed to pay for the armor plate for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin. In round numbers this new contract will net the Carnegie Company \$1,625,000.

Such Suffering at Santiago. The Massachusetts Aid association hospital ship Bay State has arrived at Santiago from Guantanamo bay. Hospital supplies and nurses are