

The Santiam News

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

Captain Clark, of the battleship Oregon, is seriously ill, and cannot at present be removed from the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

The president has directed that the Twenty-third Kansas regiment, colored, be dispatched to Santiago, to form an army of occupation in Cuba.

Congressman James G. Maguire has been nominated for governor by the Democrats of California. The fusion plan carried almost unanimously.

Frank Gelling, an expert miner and mineralogist, of Benton, Wis., committed suicide by blowing himself to atoms with dynamite in a powder-house.

Gen. Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the Philippine natives which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other islands placed in our possession.

Governor-General Blanco's orders in his general decree that property in Cuba must be fully protected. The authorities at the various towns are instructed to co-operate with the American military leaders for this purpose, and to prevent pillaging by insurgents.

A site has been chosen at the Presidio reservation, San Francisco, for the Red Cross convalescent hospital, which will soon be erected. H. O. Low, Chinese consul, has forwarded to the San Francisco Red Cross society \$50, contributed by the Chinese cigar-makers' union.

The government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve peace and keep order at Santiago and the territory under United States control. The emphatic order issued to Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending enough disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the secretary.

A naval programme for presentation to congress involving the immediate construction of 15 warships, has been adopted by the naval board of experts, to which the subject has been referred by Secretary Long. It provides for three battleships, three first, three second-class and six protected cruisers, each to be the finest and most formidable of its class.

The names of the men killed and wounded in the battle before Manila are John Dunsmore, First California; Edward O'Neil, First California; Augustus Thote, Twenty-third regular; Clements Bauer, Twenty-third regular; Archie Patterson, Thirteenth regiment; William Lewis, Nebraska regiment; Robert McCann, Fourteenth regular; Samuel Howell, Fourteenth regular.

It has been decided to conduct the final peace negotiations in Paris. The London Times declares the carrying of Augustin to Hong Kong on a German cruiser an irregular act, and nearly a breach of neutrality.

Mrs. Olga Johnson has returned to civilization with \$9,500 in Klondike gold. She is the only successful woman miner from the frozen north, so far as known.

The Madrid government has decided to reject the resignations of the governor-general of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The cortes will reassemble September 15.

The Dominion customs department at Ottawa reports that a quarter of a million dollars was collected in duties during the fiscal year. Just closed upon miners' outfits at the boundary line on the White and Chilkoot passes, leading into the Yukon territory. The collections were chiefly made from Americans.

It is rumored in Hong Kong that the United States troops at Manila have had trouble with the rebel forces. According to one account, the insurgents, upon whom various restrictions had been placed by Merritt, mutinied at not being permitted to have any share in the surrender of the city. It is reported that they attacked the Americans in the trenches.

The sympathy of the Spanish people is condemned in the conservative, who are enraged at Spain's placid acceptance of her defeat. A stirring appeal has been circulated by El Tiempo, warning the people that unless they rouse themselves Spain as a nation is doomed to complete extinction. Silveira, the conservative leader, is believed to be the author of the article.

A Ponce dispatch says the Porto Brians are delighted at the change of government. The march of the American troops through the island was a triumphal tour, and they were accorded a hearty welcome. Women bombarded the soldiers with flowers, men cheered them and alcaldes of the towns turned out to greet them. The populace evidently does not desire the independence of the island.

Minor News Items.
Bismarck's personal estate, it is said, amounted to about \$5,000,000.

The Pennsylvania alien tax law has been declared unconstitutional and void.

Twenty school yards in Boston were opened as play grounds for children during the summer months.

Cecil Rhodes is trying to get back at the polls in the South African republic the power he lost by the Jameson raid.

Near Holbrook, A. T., a Santa Fe Pacific train was wrecked and two persons were killed and 15 others were badly injured.

The state normal and industrial college in North Carolina have ordered that the study of Spanish be a part of the regular course.

The Japanese government has offered to supply the Philippine insurgents with arms and ammunition gratis in the event that the United States abandon the islands and the insurgents desire to continue their struggle for independence.

LATER NEWS.

The Manila cable is again working. Major-General Miles is coming home, accompanied by his staff he will leave Porto Rico in a few days.

The natives control the water supply of Manila, and refuse to allow the water to run except for a few hours each day. They have demonstrated that they are incapable of self-government.

The president has promoted Captain Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., now commanding the St. Paul, by advancing him three numbers on the list of captains in the navy, for "extraordinary heroism."

Dave Speagle shot and killed Bob Penix at Wilbur, Wash. Speagle is said to have been too intimate with Penix's family. Penix started out to kill Speagle, and the latter killed him in self-defense.

A tremendous explosion at the plant of the Chattanooga Powder Company, at Coltwah Station, killed two men, Lucius B. Egan and Harton Morteke, and injured seriously, if not fatally, six others. The plant was destroyed by fire.

A dispatch from Huda Pesh to the London News agency says that while a regiment of soldiers were crossing a pontoon bridge over the river Moras, near Homd, the bridge collapsed. Three hundred men were immersed and over 80 were drowned.

Our warships may soon coal at Pango-Pango. The contract for the building of a station there is to be let immediately. Work will be carried forward rapidly and completed next year.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

The monitor Monadnock has arrived in Manila. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American laws, and set up a government on his own account.

Naval officers declare the harbor secured by the United States is the only land-locked port of refuge in Samoa.

REAR-END COLLISION

Frightful Accident on a Massachusetts Railroad.

THE SIGNALS FAILED TO WORK

Seven People Killed and Twenty-Six Wounded—Scalded by Escaping Steam.

Sharon, Mass., Aug. 23.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, when an express train, which was running on the second section of a long train, crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result seven persons were killed and 26 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. The dead are:

Franklin M. Waters, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. W. J. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Mrs. W. J. Fitzpatrick's granddaughter, Mary Fitzpatrick, a 10-year-old girl; Mrs. Fitzpatrick's grandson, 15 years old; a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Watson, of Westley, R. I.; Mrs. H. C. Brisco, Revere, Mass.; C. B. Frye, Revere, Mass.

The two trains which were in the collision were usually combined into one long train, but as the traffic today was so heavy, it was divided, the first section running as a local accommodation, while the second, which started from Mansfield 15 minutes later than the first, ran as an express. The local train dined at Sharon at 7:02 was 13 minutes late. It left Mansfield on time, making two stops, and had lost the 15 minutes between Mansfield and Sharon. It was due in Canton Junction, the next station beyond Sharon, two minutes ahead of the express train, which should have passed it there. Sharon is situated on a curve, and both the outward and inward tracks are protected by electric block signals.

After the accident it was thought the block signal protecting the inward track was set at danger, showing, as it was intended, that there was a train in the station. There was no warning given by the conductor of the Mansfield local, to show the approaching train that the track was not clear at the station, and it was not until he was within 300 feet of the station that the engineer of the express noticed anything wrong. He immediately set all brakes and whistled a warning, but it was too late to stop the express. It crashed into the rear car, splitting it, with the exception of the roof. Its speed was not slackened until the engine had penetrated fully five feet into the rear of the second car. The escaping steam entered the car and badly scalded a number of the occupants. The roof of the last car was forced on top of the engine of the express, and remained there as the only portion of the car intact.

Engineer Gotehell and Fireman Holmes, of the express train, both jumped. Gotehell was cut and bruised about the head. He stated after the accident that he left Mansfield promptly on time and there was not clear at the station until he was within 400 feet of the Mansfield train. Then he saw the red lights of that train and shut off steam. Meanwhile he had whistled for brakes and used every effort to stop his train.

Every one of the killed and injured was on the Mansfield train, and the only explanation for the Manila just before noon today. The Scandia, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days. It is understood that General Merritt carries with him plans and authority to construct barracks and hospitals for the troops at Honolulu, which port is now attached to the department of the Pacific, of which he is the commanding officer.

Steamship Lost.
Falmouth, England, Aug. 23.—The British steamer Toledo, Captain Wisbart, which sailed from Galveston on July 20 for Rotterdam, has not been sighted since leaving the island of Grimlock, Sicily island, last night in a dense fog and foundered almost immediately in 25 fathoms of water. There was just time to launch a large boat, and all were saved, many clad in their night clothes only.

The Toledo was built in Sunderland in 1882 by John Kelly. Her net register was 1,815 tons; gross register, 5,443 tons. She was 301 feet long by 43.1 feet in breadth and 28.8 feet depth of hold.

From Copper River.
Seattle, Aug. 23.—One hundred and fifty disappointed prospectors arrived here tonight from Copper River, Alaska, on the steamer Excelsior. They brought with them copies of a set of resolutions passed at a recent miners' meeting, setting forth that gold in paying quantities had never been discovered in the vicinity of Copper river, and that the Valdes glacier was impassable for large outfits. The resolutions also assure the boom of the country by certain transportation companies.

Porto Rico Tariff Rates.
Washington, Aug. 23.—The war department has promulgated tariff rates for Porto Rico. The rate is the Spanish minimum tariff heretofore enforced in the island. The tobacco schedule is the same as for Cuba.

Shaffer has informed the war department that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the preservation of peace and good order.

Attempt to Blow Up a Station.
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 20.—An attempt was made last Wednesday at Steveston to blow up the police station and courtroom with gunpowder. A can containing 25 pounds of powder was found underneath the building, directly under Magistrate Pierson's chair. The fuse had burned within six inches of the powder.

William Loughbridge was drowned in the river near July Falls, Wash., by the upsetting of a boat in which himself and two other men were sailing. Loughbridge's companions escaped.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Fifteen Hundred Chinese Troops Slain and Bodies Thrown in River.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—News has just reached here from the Orient that early in July there was a battle between the rebels at Wu Chow and the imperial Chinese troops, in which the former were victorious. Over 1,500 of the troops were slain, and their bodies thrown into the river. The Da Sing, under Captain Tholeman, was engaged to take about 1,000 Chinese troops to the scene of the rebellion.

From the time the Da Sing left Canton until she reached Wu Chow, 200 miles up the river, Captain Tholeman had trouble with his crew, the Chinese sympathizing with the rebels. One, a compositor, began inciting them to mutiny, and the captain alleges that in self-defense he was compelled to shoot the man. The compositor died from his wound the next day.

Captain Tholeman was placed under arrest, and as soon as opportunity afforded was sent down the river to Canton. On his journey he was confined in an iron cage, and on arrival was placed in the British jail.

On account of the claim of American citizenship made by Tholeman, there is a bitter feeling against all Americans in that district.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.
General Merritt Has Proclaimed Government for Manila.

London, Aug. 23.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says: General Merritt has proclaimed a government of military occupation. The news of the assistance arrived on the 16th. It is feared that the Americans may restore the Philippines to Spain and thus renege a fresh period of tyranny, extortion and rebellion.

The Americans found \$500 in the Spanish treasury.

Foreign opinion is loud in praise of the action of the American commander in excluding Manila from the Spanish city. It is believed his firmness saved Manila from pillage. A week ago there appeared to be a possibility of collision with the rebels, but there is no danger now. Everything is quiet.

More Troops Arrive.
Manila, Aug. 23.—The American transports Peru and Puebla, having on board General Otis and General Hughes, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. There was no serious illness on board either of the vessels.

DEWEY AND MERRITT.
Heroes of Manila Are Congratulated by the President.

Washington, Aug. 23.—President McKinley tonight cabled to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt his and the nation's congratulations upon their capture of Manila. The text of the dispatch to Admiral Dewey is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 23.—Admiral Dewey, Manila. Receive for yourself and the officers, sailors and marines of your command my thanks and the congratulations and those of the nation for the gallant conduct all have again so conspicuously displayed. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Following is the text of the dispatch to General Merritt:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 23.—Major-General Merritt, U. S. A., Manila. In my own behalf and for the nation I tender to you and to the officers and men of your command sincere thanks and congratulations for the conspicuously gallant conduct displayed in your campaign at Manila.

With America lies the interest and the opportunity that, by its largeness, dwarfs every other prospect. I favor the acquisition of Porto Rico, partly because the moral purpose of this war demands that it should no longer be a political plague spot in the otherwise peaceful Caribbean sea, but chiefly because it is at the gateway to the Caribbean—a sea that when the commerce of Asia is fully developed and the Nicaragua canal opened will, from both a naval and commercial view, become the most important water on the face of the globe. I favored the acquisition of the Philippines, or so much of them as may be needed, solely because in the new career of commercial activity upon which I trust we are about to enter, we need clear across the Pacific a line of naval stations and home ports; stations in every sense our own, carrying under the soil the American title and over it the American flag.

The Spanish armada consisted of 132 ships, 3,165 cannon, 8,764 sailors, 2,088 galleys slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1,355 volunteers.

Negro Private Killed.
Macon, Ga., Aug. 22.—Jim Neely, a negro private in the Twenty-fifth infantry, was shot and killed at Hampton, Ga., last night. He was refused permission to drink at a soda fountain and became abusive. When remonstrated with for swearing in the presence of ladies, he assaulted Mr. Will Henderson with his dagger bayonet. Henderson drew a pistol, but it was knocked from his hand and secured by the negro, who began shooting a number of citizens joined in the assault and Neely received wounds from which he died.

NEW FOREIGN POLICY

Coming Greatness Discussed by National Conference.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL FAVORED

Judge Groscup Elegantly Dwells on the Glories of Conquest and Territorial Expansion.

Saratoga, Aug. 23.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States opened here today, with an address by Henry Wade Rogers, of Chicago, chairman of the conference, of arrangement. Rogers said the conference was called to consider some momentous questions in the history of the republic. He spoke of the war, and returned prayerful thanks for the peace now at hand. While peace has arrived, he said, there were many serious problems to be considered.

He referred to the close friendship between Americans and British, which would promptly lead to international arbitration and finally to universal peace. The speaker spoke favorably of the Nicaragua canal, which he argued should be built and controlled by the United States government. The canal would shorten the distance by water to San Francisco by 12,000 miles. The question of the Nicaragua canal was taken up, and Warner Miller took the platform. He briefly spoke of his persistent advocacy of the canal.

Events of the past three months demanded the immediate construction, and he believed all Americans were now universally in favor of it, as was also all of Europe. He spoke of the numerous surveys made of every proposed route to pierce the isthmus, and said the route by the way of the Nicaragua canal was the most desirable. Mr. Miller referred to several canals that have materially aided in opening up the country.

The Nicaragua canal would alone save us 10,000 miles, and would be a great outlet for those states on the Pacific coast. The continent is gridironed with transcontinental railroads, but these do not alone afford the advantages that could be secured by a canal. It is a question of cheap transportation, and the Nicaragua canal would solve the problem. Within 10 years after the completion of the canal the population of the Pacific states will have increased to 10,000,000. One of the best results of the Spanish-American war is that it will compel the building of the Nicaragua canal.

The annexation problem was taken up at the afternoon session. Carl Schurz, of New York, spoke at length, giving the views of the anti-expansionists, whose cause he advocated. He was opposed by Judge Groscup, of Chicago, who defended the expansionists. Judge Groscup said in part:

"I am among those who believe that the people of the United States can, without breach of faith to the promises of our past or serious danger to the expectations of our future, hold permanently all or a portion of the territory now occupied by our troops during the progress of the war. I am ready to go a step further and assert that the obligations of our duty toward mankind, and especially toward the particular people who have been drawn within the sphere of our operations, and toward the future usefulness of ourselves, demand that we should permanently retain so much of these, the capture of war, as are needed to round out the moral purposes for which it was inaugurated, and the greater destiny on which, as a nation, we are about to enter.

"As a people, we, for the first time, look clearly over the empire of the earth. Without the sacrifice of rights, of honor, but at the ministers of both, the invitation comes to take our share in the opportunities and responsibilities of this wider field. The immediate question, the one that, by its solution, will either bring in or bar out of this larger national sphere, relates to the permanent occupation of our Spanish conquests. The true question is not whether Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are intrinsically worth the responsibilities incurred by their occupation, but whether the new dangers that their acquisition would introduce into the political system. For I see behind them, in the horizon toward which we are heading, looming up from the Pacific, mountains of interests and opportunity, against which the outlines of the Philippines are but a mere speck—something more than islands, nothing else than a continent.

With America lies the interest and the opportunity that, by its largeness, dwarfs every other prospect. I favor the acquisition of Porto Rico, partly because the moral purpose of this war demands that it should no longer be a political plague spot in the otherwise peaceful Caribbean sea, but chiefly because it is at the gateway to the Caribbean—a sea that when the commerce of Asia is fully developed and the Nicaragua canal opened will, from both a naval and commercial view, become the most important water on the face of the globe. I favored the acquisition of the Philippines, or so much of them as may be needed, solely because in the new career of commercial activity upon which I trust we are about to enter, we need clear across the Pacific a line of naval stations and home ports; stations in every sense our own, carrying under the soil the American title and over it the American flag.

The Spanish armada consisted of 132 ships, 3,165 cannon, 8,764 sailors, 2,088 galleys slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1,355 volunteers.

Negro Private Killed.
Macon, Ga., Aug. 22.—Jim Neely, a negro private in the Twenty-fifth infantry, was shot and killed at Hampton, Ga., last night. He was refused permission to drink at a soda fountain and became abusive. When remonstrated with for swearing in the presence of ladies, he assaulted Mr. Will Henderson with his dagger bayonet. Henderson drew a pistol, but it was knocked from his hand and secured by the negro, who began shooting a number of citizens joined in the assault and Neely received wounds from which he died.

MUSTER-OUT TO BEGIN.

Certain Will Send From 75,000 to 100,000 Volunteers Home.

New York, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Adjutant-General Corbin said in an interview that he was going to muster out between 75,000 and 100,000 volunteers as soon as practicable. The selection of the regiments will not be made arbitrarily, but having in mind, first of all, the reports of the regular army officers now with the volunteers. The highest consideration will be given the wishes of governors, as well as of the regiments themselves. The interests of the national government demand the discharge of troops secured under the second call in certain instances, and in other cases regiments raised under the first call, which have had service and which have been materially reduced in efficiency through sickness, will be the first to go.

It will not be feasible to issue a general order or to prepare a complete list covering all the forces to be mustered out for some time to come. On the contrary, as soon as an agreement is reached regarding any particular regiment, it will be immediately sent to the state camp, and as soon as its property can be turned over to the government and its accounts settled, the individual records of its officers and men will be completed and they will be discharged from service under the United States.

The only mustering out orders issued up to the present time relate to the First Vermont Infantry.

It was originally proposed that the regiments organized under the second call which had not left their states should be immediately disbanded, and this plan will probably be followed out with very few exceptions.

Ordered Home for Muster Out.
Washington, Aug. 23.—Orders were given today for the muster out of the states of the following regiments: First Illinois cavalry and First Maine infantry, now at Chickamauga; Second New York infantry, now at Fernandina, Fla., and First Vermont infantry at Chickamauga. Similar orders will be issued from day to day to other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out.

FOR HONOLULU.
Over Three Hundred Men Wedged Aboard the Little Alliance.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the New York regiment embarked on board the steamship Alliance this morning and will sail for Honolulu today. The ladies of the Red Cross Society furnished the men with luncheon before they went on board the Alliance, which is a very staunch little vessel, but entirely unsuited for the transportation of so many men. Merritt stated today that the Scandia and Arizona will probably sail some time Tuesday forenoon.

In addition to their troops, the two transports will carry 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the Philippines fleet. It is now on the way from the East, and although the railroad company is hurrying it westward, it will not be possible to get it all aboard the two vessels. The troops will embark in the afternoon, and the transports will then anchor in the stream until their departure.

Yellow Jack Sabotaged.
Washington, Aug. 23.—The war department is not alarmed about yellow fever among the troops in the United States, but a close watch is being kept at all points where there is the least danger. Three cases at Key West were the only ones reported in the South, and no additional cases have been reported in the last three days. At Montauk Point there are several suspicious cases, but if it is yellow fever it is of a very mild type.

With American Consent.
Berlin, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated August 19, and evidently official, says: The Kaiser Augustus, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Dietrich, after the fall of that city, will return there today. Augustus and his family arrived on board the cruiser. Von Dietrich, at the request of Augustus, gave them passage by arrangement with the American commander. Augustus has left Hong Kong en route for Spain.

Slaughter in China.
London, Aug. 22.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: "The slaughter in Southern China continues. Corpses float past Wu Chai daily. Two hundred rebels who had entered Tai Wong Kong were defeated by General Ma who killed 100 of the rebels and took 40 of them prisoners. The gentry in the districts of Pakan and Wu Gun daily send to the magistrature between 10 and 20 rebels for execution."

Military Prisoners Escape.
San Francisco, Aug. 22.—Three prisoners escaped from the military prison at Alcatraz island last night. They secured a rowboat and started for the mainland at dark. Scuttles fired at them, but no trace of the fugitives has yet been discovered.

Two Private Killed.
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Alphonse Dayton, a private in the Twenty-third Kansas volunteer infantry, and another negro were run over and killed by a Union Pacific passenger train west of here today.

Injured at Bullfight.
London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Times says: "It is reported that at a series of bullfights at the village of Vicalvaro, four miles from Madrid, on Monday, 28 persons were injured."

Strengthening the Navy.
Berlin, Aug. 22.—The Russian government has ordered a 5,000-ton frigate vessel from the Krupp works at Kiel and a similar vessel from the Vulcan works at Tetlin.

Morales Is Dead.
Washington, Aug. 22.—United States Minister Hunter, of Guatemala, cables the state department that General Morales, leader of the revolution, was captured Wednesday and died on the way to prison at San Sebastian. With the assistance of the British gunboat Leanders, acting under the request of the British, German and United States consuls, the government forces on the 10th of the month occupied Ocosingo, Morales' stronghold. Morales fled, but was captured in a cave. He ended the revolution in Guatemala.

ALL THE PHILIPPINES

Dewey Secured More Than the Protocol Granted.

GEN. MERRITT'S ELASTIC ORDERS

Instructions Which Have in View the Further Expansion of Our Possessions.

London, Aug. 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The terms of the capitulation of Manila, as agreed upon Saturday between General Jaudene and General Merritt, includes the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States."

"An American naval officer arrived from Manila on the Zeffee 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 to the beach as though going to lunch, meeting practically no opposition."

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

OFFICIAL ADVICES.
General Merritt Informs the Department Regarding the Battle.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department has received the following: "Manila, via Hong Kong, Aug. 23.—On August 7 Dewey joined me in a 48-hour notification to the Spanish commander to remove the non-combatants from the city. On the same date a reply was received, expressing thanks for the humane sentiments expressed and stating the Spanish were without a place of refuge for the non-combatants now within the walls of the town."

"On August 9 we sent a joint note inviting attention to the suffering in store for the sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth the hopeless condition of the Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, the fleet in front, with no prospect of reinforcements, and demanding the surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. On the same date we received a reply admitting the situation, but stating the council of defense declared the request for surrender would not be granted, but is offered to the government if the time necessary for communication via Hong Kong were granted. We sent a joint note in reply declining."

"On August 13 I joined the navy in an attack on the city. After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish lines, McArthur's brigade on the right and Green's on the left, under Anderson, advanced in a vigorous attack and carried the Spanish works."

"Our loss is not accurately known, but is about 50 in all. The behavior of the troops was excellent. The cooperation of the navy was most valuable. The troops advanced rapidly on the walled city, upon which a white flag was shown, and the town capitulated. The troops occupied Malate, Binondo and the walled city of San Miguel. All our centers are protected. The insurgents are quiet. No disorder or pillage."

MERRITT.
The war department has made public the order sent to Merritt, and most regarding the occupation of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

"Merritt, Manila.—The president directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The Americans are in possession of Manila city, Manila and harbor, and must enforce peace and protect persons within the territory occupied by the military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by your president. Use whatever means are in your judgment necessary to bring about a complete and lasting peace, but no alienating people must be treated alike. By order of the secretary of war."

"CORBIN."
"Adjutant-General."

A CORNICHE COLLAPSED.
Four Men Killed and Five Injured in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured this afternoon by the collapse of a cornice on a new building in the course of erection, at 475 North Fifth street. The dead are: Albert Green, bricklayer; Thomas Lyons, bricklayer; Christian Scholter, proprietor of a cigar store near by; Harry Evans, bricklayer,