The President's Instructions for Government of Manila.

## NO JOINT AUTHORITY ALLOWED

The Insurgents Not Recognized in the Capture of the City---Conduct of German Admiral in Aiding Augusti's Escape... New French Cable

> Opened --- Felicitations Between Presidents of the Two Republics...General Wheeler in Conference With the

President...His Hopeful View of the Future of Cuba,

Washington. August 16.-Gradually | advices from Admiral Dewey and Genthe frame work of a government for the civil administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and such portions of the Philippines as this government controls, is being formed. The development of this plan of internal administration occupied much of the attention of the cabinet today, and later Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith and Acting Secretary of State Moore held a two hours' conference at the state department, going over the definite details of establishing a civil administration. General Corbin was present part of the time. At the outset, the military authorities will be in charge of all administrative affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and other acquired possessions; but the military forces can do little more than direct the orderly execution of affairs. The carrying on of postal communication, the collection of customs, etc., are civil functions which will be taken in hand by the appropriate bureaus here, the entire work being under the protection of the military authorities. The resuit of the conference today will be made known through the various de-

RESTORATION OF MAIL FACILI-TIES.

partments.

Already steps have been taken to restore mail communication between this country and Cuba, but the plans now under consideration are likely to take in the question of handling mail inside of Cuba, Porto Rico and other points. A mail steamer will leave New York tomorrow, carrying the first lot of mail to Cuba which has left New York since the war began.

The Spanish government has been solicitous as to the method of administering affairs in the Antilles, owing to the large Spanish interests remaining there.

TO OPEN CABLE LINE WITH MA-

NILA. During the day, the government began an effort, through diplomatic channels, to re-establish cable communication with Manila. It was believed by officials tonight that the efforts would prove successful, although some days may elapse before the diplomatic representations will bear fruit. The cable out of Manila is under the control of a British company. The line is understood to be cut near Manila, but Admiral Dewey has buoyed the severed ends, so that a connection can he restored if the company will permit the line to be operated. Pending the renewal of this cable route, the authorities here remain without direct advices of the reported bombardment and surrender of Manila last Satur-

The fact that the city has passed into American possession is accepted as practically certain by the authorities here, although there is nothing yet from Admiral Dewey or General Merritt confirming the news. It is expected that a dispatch boat may bring advices to Hong Kong at any time, as a move of this important character would not be ellowed to pass without getting speedy communication to Washington. As a German cruiser has made the trip from Manila since the reported surrender, it is probable that an American ship is not far behind with full information.

The war department did not make public a dispatch received from General Lawton relative to the Cubans in Santiago, but the order which General Corbin sent to General Lawton indicates something of its nature. General Lawton reports that the Cubans are encamped about the city and do not seem disposed to accept the conditions imposed by the armistice, and trouble has occurred. Secretary Alger. that it might as well be fully understood that the United States would control the surrendered territory and that it would manage the affairs of the territory. Those who remained within the jurisdiction would have to o.bey the laws and officers of the Unit ed States, as General Lawton was in'formed.

TO MUSTER OUT VOLUNTEERS.

The war department began the work of mustering out the volunteers which will not be needed in the service. The order was prepared for mustering out 50,000 men, but was not issued, as it Manila before disbanding any of the force now in the United States will be mustered out. Unless there is a decided change in the present plans of the war department, 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next

thirty days. Reports of better conditions in the various camps are being received and especially do flattering reports come from Montauk Point showing that the ford; sentenced to life imprisonment; soldiers are being well cared for there.

DISPATCHES FROM DEWEY. The state department received notice late tonight of the arrival at Hong Kong of the dispatch boat Zafiro with

this government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents

eral Merritt. Up to 1 o'clock this morning no messages from them had reached the administration. Ambassador Hay, of London, has accepted the office of secretary of

The president today appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They

For Cuba-Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. For Porto Rico-Major General John

R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S.

Schley, Brigadier General William W. General William W. Gordon, one of the commissioners for Porto Rico, and the only one of the six appointees to the two commissions who is not widely vannah, Ga. He is the senior colonel of the Georgia state militia and served in the ranks of the confederate army. He is 61 years old, belongs to one of the wealthiest families of the state,

brigadier general. CUBANS MUST RECOGNIZE OUR AUTHORITY.

and is conspicuous socially there. He

was largely indorsed in the state for

The war department late this afternoon posted the following reply to an inquiry from Major General Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department. "Commanding General, Department of

Santiago de Cuba: "Replying to your message for instructions, the president directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.'

ALLISON AND GORMAN DECLINE

PEACE COMMISSIONSHIPS. The president today tendered to Senator Allison, of Iowa, an appointment as a member of the peace commission. Senator Allison, however, could not see his way clear to accept the honor. Senator Allison in acknowledging the honor offered, explained that the interests of his state in the senate and his desire to continue his former vigorous participations in the shaping of legislation in that body and other duties, would preclude his taking up the arduous duties at Paris that would demand so much time and serious

It is understood that the president has tendered to Senator Gorman, of Maryland, a place on the peace commission and that he has declined the offer. The president now, it is stated. is looking for another democratic senator to take the place of Senator Gor-

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST. Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following dispatch from Key West regarding the yellow fever there: "Key West, August 16. 'Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washing-

"The three cases of yellow fever and three suspected cases officially reported at marine barracks here. Have fifty men at this hospital, mostly from the Fifth corps, ready for duty and thirty-one convalescents able to travel.

"BORDEN,

(Signed.)

"Surgeon." Similar information to that received by General Sternberg came to Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service. The latter at once instituted steps for the purpose of obtainin speaking of the matter today, said ing data showing the origin of the disease and to prevent its spread to other places. A representative of the marine hospital service has been sent to Key West to confer with the naval officer and with the state officials, and all necessary measures to restrict the fever to its present limits will be taken. Dr. Wyman is hopeful in view of the isolated portion of Key West that this can be seessfully accom-

YELLOW FEVER ON TROOPSHIPS.

According to reports received at the m, trine hospital service two of the vessell's which have arrived at Montauk was deemed best to wait news from Point, Long Island, with troops from Shafter's army were infected. One of troops. It is expected that all the these, the Grand Duchess, whose arcavalry and artillery of the volunteer, rival has just been reported to the bureau, had four cases of yellow fever aboard a'nd a number of suspects. The war' department has received the

> following: \ "Ponce, Porto Rico, August 15, 'Adjutant Ge veral, Washington:

"Replying to your cablegram, Private Laduke h. is been convicted by court-martial for killing Private Stafpenitentiary Leave, worth designated. He is now under guard here awaiting GILMORE. transportation.

"Brigad, er General." Washington, August 1. - The two the water and linking together the cion of the murder.

miral Dewey and Major General Merwas received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, new that the city is occupied by American forces. After a conference at the White house in which Secretary Alger ed, instructions were sent to the two laid. American commanders. The text of the request for instructions, and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions as substantially as follows:

and order and to treat all law abiding citizens alike." The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by

"The instructions are to enforce law

under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially stated that such specific orders were made.

It is said the joint dispatch from Dewey and Merritt did not, in terms, refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent leader by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have surrounded Manila for many weeks and who, it is thought, may have demanded the right to occupy the city with the American forces, as the Cuban insurgents did at Santiago. It had been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition in the way of joint action between the United States forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied; but the instruction sent tonight are based on occupation by the United States alone, and, as a high administration official summed up the situation: "There shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

Aside from this joint dispatch, the only other word received from Manila during the day was in the brief dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday. A detailed dispatch from General Merritt was eagerly awaited as it was feared that the sharp engagement of the land forces during the storming of Manila resulted in some casualties on our side; but no dispatch came from him up to the close of office hours tonight, except the one in which he joins with Admiral Dewey in asking for instructions. Secretary Alger concluded from this that the casualties could not have been heavy, as he felt sure General Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss. CONDUCT OF GERMAN ADMIRAL

AT MANILA. It was noted that neither the first dispatch of Admiral Dewey nor the joint dispatch of Dewey and Merritt made any reference to the part which the German cruiser, Kaiserin Augusta took in removing Captain General Augusti from Manila to Hong Kong. From this the officials believe that the American commanders do not attach serious significance to the course of the German naval authorities. The incident continues to cause some irritation here, but it is practically certain that no official cognizance will be taken of it. A high official of the navy department said that, at most, the course of the German naval commander was one of bad taste. There is no disposition in any official quarter at present to carry the incident to the point of considering it a breach of neutrality, as has been suggested in some British newspapers.

NEW FRENCH CABLE LINE. President McKinley and President Faure, of France, today exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief executives. The occasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a through circuit between the White house at Washington and the president's palace at Havre. Among those present at the White house were M. Cambon, the French ambassador: M. Thiebaut, the first secretary, and Ambassador Cambon's young son; Acting Secretary of State Moore and Representative Taylor, of Ohio. The message from M. Faure, was as

'To His Excellency, Mr. McKinley President of the United States: "It affords me special pleasure to inaugurate the new submarine communication which unite more directly than heretofore our two countries by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of sincere sympathy existing

republic of the United States. "I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship.

between the French republic and the

"FELIX FAURE." At 1:36 o'clock President McKinley sent the following response: "To His Excellency, M. Faure, Presi-

dent of the Republic of France: "I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between our two countries can serve only to keep alive and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly charactertzed their relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. President, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY." The ceremony today is the result of an arrangement made many weeks ago between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. It was the call for this purpose which first started conjecture as to France being the nation to initiate a peace movement between

the United States and Spain. LONGEST CABLE LINE IN THE

WORLD. The completion of the line was accomplished in mid-ocean, the two cableships approaching each other from | dentist of this city, was arrested tothe American and the French side of night and is being held upon suspi-

American commanders at Manila, Ad- two ends. The line is a renewal of the old French line running from Cape ritt, united in a joint dispatch which Cod, Mass., to Havre, France. It is the longest cable line in the world, the other Atlantic cable being shortened by touching at Nova Scotia.

The exchange today is the second of the kind which has occurred, President Buchanan and Queen Victoria having exchanged congratulations August 5, and Acting Secretary Allen participat- | 1858, when the Atlantic cable was first

> General Wheeler received orders today to assume command of Camp Wikoff until the arrival of General of var to purchase everything necessary for the comfort of the men and to spare nothing that would alleviate the sick and wounded.

> GEN. WHEELER IN CONFERENCE

WITH THE PRESIDENT. General Wheeler had a three-quarters of an hour conference with the president today. The president wanted to talk over the conditions in Cuba with General Wheeler and this was the object of a telegraphic summons that brought the general here.

The president put numerous questions to the hero of the Santiago campaign and received, not only an account of his general experience in that campaign, but also his views on various issues incident to the adjustment of affairs on the island. One point that was uppermost was the possibility of a rupture with the Cuban insurgents. General Wheeler's statements were very reassuring. "All the friction," he said, "between the Americans and Cubans will soon pass away and there will be harmony and the best of feeling between them." He said there was a class of men in Cuba who had never been friendly to the Cubans, but, on the contrary, had been favorable to Spain who likely would do all they could to keep up this misunderstanding, though he did not apprehend any dangerous results. General Wheeler suggested that the charges against the insurgents of taking articles in the field had extenuating circumstances, Wheeler believed the Cubans in time, when freed from oppression and given a stable and humane government. would become a law abiding and useful

The president is very solicitous about the health of the Montauk Point camp and gave explicit instructions verbally to General Wheeler as to the conduct of the camp. He wanted everything possible and reasonable done for the interests of the men at the camp.

WHEELER DEFENDS THE CU-BANS.

Just at the close of office hours in the war department General Wheeler stopped to speak to a group of newspaper men and was soon surrounded by a crowd of employes as well, who listened to what he had to say regarding his experience with the Cubans. The trouble seemed to be that they wanted to co-operate and not be under orders from the American generals. After all was explained to them, along very well. He said that they could not understand our language and often orders given to them when translated seemed no doubt harsh and abrupt. This led to several misunderstanidngs.

As to be Cubans refusing to work, understood its importance, but they were not able to accomplish much, owing to their physical condition. They had been living mostly on fruits and vegetables and did not possess the strength for the hardships which wellfed soldiers have to go through. General Wheeler also spoke of the reports of the pilfering with which they are charged and said that about 20,000 people came out of Santiago without anything to eat. The soldiers when they were pushing ahead in an engagement had to discard their rolls containing provisions. Some of them complained that their food had been stolen; but it might have been the destitute people who came out of Santiago as well as the Cuban soldiers.

SENATOR DAVIS ON THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Washington, August 17.-Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, has accepted the tender of an appointment as a member of the Spanish American peace commission.

Most Foully Murdered.

New York, August 16.-Miss E. C Reynolds was murdered some time last night in the Grand hotel, Twenty-first street and Broadway. The head had been beaten in, apparently, with a piece of lead pipe.

From later information it appears that Miss Reynolds went to the hotel at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the registry she wrote "E. Maxwell with a man apparently about 35 years of age. The couple left the hotel about 7 o'clock, but the time of their return is not known. Some time after they had returned a bottle of wine was ordered to be sent to their room. At 9:45 o'clock this morning a chamber maid found the woman lying dead on the floor. The man was gone. By the body of the woman lay a bloodstained piece of lead pipe, sixteen inches long and one and one-half inches thick. One end of the pipe had

tained no trace of the man. When Mrs. Reynolds was informed of her daughter's death she shrieked: "They have murdered my child for her money." She afterward said that her daughter had intended visiting a dentist yesterday and had gone to a bank and drawn some money. Mrs. Reynolds said her daughter had drawn

a piece of cloth wrapped around it as

a handle. As yet the police have ob-

not less than \$500. Theodore Vail, ex-chief of the sanitary department of Atlanta, Ga., who arrived in this city yesterday, occupi- that this medicine positively cures. It ed a room adjoining that of the murdered woman. Chief Vail says that be- the American people have an abiding fore retiring last night he pinned \$180 in bills under his pillow to the mattress. When he awoke this morning the money was gone.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, a young

A HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER

The Father of James J. Corbett Kills His Wife Then Takes His Own Life His Mind Unbalanced for Some Time The Pugilist Auxious to Give up Fighting.

San Francisco, August 16.-R. J. Corbett, father of James G. Corbett, the heavy-weight pugilist, this morning shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself with Shafter. He was told by the secretary fatal effect. It is believed that the murderer was demented. He had been in extremely poor health for some time. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

New York, August 16.-James G. Corbett was greatly shocked when he learned of the death of his parents. At first he refused to believe it, but when the news was confirmed, he broke down and wept like a child. His trainers, McVey and White, tried to console him, but to no purpose. Corbett said that his father must have become insane or he would not have committed such a terrible deed.

Corbett after a consultaion with some of his friends had something further to say about the tragedy in San-Francisco. He said that his parents were each about 53 years of age and that the family relations were always pleasant. He received letters on Saturday informing him that his father's mind had become unbalanced, and he, therefore, thinks that while suffering mentally his father committed the double crime. Corbett said he had telegraphed to San Francisco and that he would leave for the coast this evevening if the bodies are held until he can arrive. He says he will send his especially in view of the starving con- ent he could not say what will be done dition of many of them. General about his fight with McCoy. He declared that if it was necessary he would forfeit the \$2,500 he had paid up. He would not fight again, he declared, had says that what he makes herafter will | iment. go to help support his brothers and sisters. He therefore says that it might be necessary for him to fight McCoy in order to obtain money to support the family.

## CUBAN SECURITIES ADVANCE

On the News of Cessation of the War. Silver Rises-General Feeling of Relief Among all Classes. Havana, August 15. (Delayed in

transmission)-The reports put in circulation some days since with respect to the progress of the peace negotiahowever, he, for the most part, got tions between Spain and the United States have had the effect of stimulating orders sent from Europe and other countries by cable to buy Cuba's public stock. So far back as August 10th, the rise in all securities of this class he said they did some work when they began, and on Thursday and Friday of last week silver rose from 40 per cent, discount to 22 per cent. discount, while railway stocks rose from 25 to 30 points in some instances late Friday afternoon, although the rumors that the protocol had already been signed were belived by many to be tricks of the speculators to affect the market. When the facts were known on the following day the rise was maintained.

The news that General Blanco had received dispatches from M. Cambon the French ambassador at Washington, definitely declaring that peace preliminaries were settled and signed, spread with lightning rapidity throughout the city and there was general relief at the prospect of a treaty of peace that would put an end to the spilling of blood and the long era of desolation and ruin from which the island has suffered, as there is scarcely any family, Cuban or Spanish, which has notfelt the terrible depression of war.

Despite the fact that the rumors of the signing of the protocol were confirmed, news came almost simultaneously that on Friday last, about noon an American boat, flying a flag of American warships off Manzanillo with a formal demand for the surrender of the town on the same conditions as accompanied the capitulation of Howe" and a room was assigned to ing refused, a bombardment was bedestruction of sixty-five houses and the wounding of fifteen Spaniards, some seriously.

> A New York Town Wants the Prize Fight.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 17.-The town board of the Cheektowaga, which unanimously invited the Hawthorne Athletic Club to hold the contest between Corbett and McCoy in that town, have received an opinion from John W. F sher, the attorney for the town, in w ich he says:

The Hawthorne Club, in my opinion, has the right to hold a sparrring exhibition within its building, the gloves to be used to be of not less than five ounces each in weight and the attendance to be limited to members of the club."

An Explanation, The reason for the great popularity

of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact is America's Greatest Medicine, and confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them

Hood's Pills cure liver ills. Mailed for 25c, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell,

Mass.



VIRGINIA RECIMENT TRIAL

A Number of Witnesses Examined for the Defense-The Cases to be Argured Today.

Washington, August 16,-The investigation into the charges affecting the conduct of the Third Virginia regiment at Camp Alger was continued today. Counsel for the regiment concluded his case shortly before noon, the witnesses introduced including Lieutenant Frank Adams, Company E, Third Virginia; Captain Charles H. Moore, First Connecticut; Lieutenant Samuel E. Mag-' son, Company I, First Connecticut: Colonel William L. Dodge, Thirteenth Pennsylvania; Sergeant Major J. T. brother Joseph home anyway. At pres- | Taylor, Third Virginia, and Major E. F. Scruggs, Third Virginia. All the witnesses corroborated the testimony of Captain Hutchins, the regimental officer of the day, which was given yesterday and whose story of the events as he saw them has already been made it not been for the fact that he was public as part of the statement signthe chief support of the family. He'ed by twenty-eight officers of the reg-

Lieutenant Adams passed through the camp twice at the time the riot is supposed to have occurred and saw no disturbance or insubordination of any kind. Captain Moore, who is temporarily in charge of the First battalion of his regiment, was ordered with his men into the Virginia line and the hospital enclosure, where they remained about fifteen minutes. While present he noticed no disorder in the Virginia camp, made no arrests and received no order to drive any Virginians back to their camp. Lieutenant Magson went with his company to the division hospital, but did not see General Butler. and remained on the grounds only about ten minutes. He heard some yelling, but did not consider it disorderly and "took it to be given us as

a send off. The chief of witnesses was Colonel Dodge, who was directed to report to the division hospital and post sentinels on the road all night. Everything was quiet when he arrived, he said. He neither saw nor heard anything unusual. While General Butler was giving orders Colonel Dodge noticed no disorderly conduct in the Virginia camp. Everything was quiet before the First Connecticut arrived.

Sergeant Major Taylor testified to about the same effect as Lieutenant Adams, and submitted a measurement of the distance between the Young Mens' Christian Association, the division hospital and the camp of the regiment. He also spoke of General Butler's profanity, at which the division commander was much amused. Major Scruggs was introduced to prove that Major Butler had left the regimental line, saying that he would go back to ease his father's mind, and assure him that there was no disturbance. Major Butler denied having made any such statement when being examined for the government.

The testimony of these witnesses concluded, the court adjourned soon after until tomorrow, when the case will be argued.

## AFFAIRS IN HAVANA

Assuming Old-Time Conditions-Tranquility Prevails-Everybody Discussing the Peace Terms. Havana, August 15, (Delayed in

transmission.) - Yesterday (Sunday). truce, carried an officer from the and today are holy days of the Blessed Virgin and the churches, theatres and parks have been crowded with people, the city having its old time Santiago de Cuba. On the demand be- normal aspect. Everywhere, in the cafes and on the streets, the condiher. Between 5 and 6 o'clock she was gun at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by tions of peace are still the subject of seen walking through the dining room three warships, which resulted in the anxious inquiry, as thus far nothing definite is known. The various reports rceived are made the subjects of a thousand comments,, each man suiting his own desire or whim. It is noticeable, however, that the former roughness of tone that characterized the Havana press in all allusions to America and Americans has disappeared, although these journals still protect their dignity and reassert their love toward the mother country.

The Spanish residents in Cuba have conducted themselves with exemplary discretion since the report was received of the signing of the protocol. Havana is tranquil and its people are turning their attention to their daily advocations, in the hope of retrieving. partly, the losses sustained during the period of the inurrection and war. Their present temper is a guarantee that public order will be observed. Thus far there has been no symptom

of fanatical disturbances. It is safe to say wherever the conditions of peace are discussed the opinion is freely expressed, at least by those who realze the importance of maintaining order, that under existing conditions annexation to any other government would be the best solution of the problem.