

A GREAT VICTORY.

Commodore Dewey's Squadron Annihilates the Spanish Fleet.

A Glorious Battle is Fought Near Manila—One Spanish Cruiser Blown Up, Two Burned and Several Others Sunk by Their Commanders in Order to Escape Destruction at the Hands of Americans.

Madrid, May 2.—Advices from Manila say the American squadron appeared in the bay of Manila at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and the forts protecting the harbor.

The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor general of the Philippines to the minister of war, Gen. Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Saturday night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.



COMMODORE DEWEY.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered severe loss. The Maria Christina was on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed."

The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage. A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss and the Spanish warships Mindano and Uluo were slightly damaged.

The second engagement was apparently begun by the Americans after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay.

During the second engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement. Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines and has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Montejó and the crews of Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships.

An official telegram received at a late hour from the governor general of the Philippines says: "Admiral Montejó transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burnt, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines and there is an immense gathering in the Calle de Sevilla. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but nothing serious has occurred.

London, May 2.—Reliable news received here says that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

London, May 3.—Details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, the substance of which has been furnished to the press by the officials of the colonial office.

The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak Sunday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet. The engagement here lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

This dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel, in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling. One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commodore Dewey requested the British consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to Augusti, the Spanish governor general, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would bombard the city.

The second dispatch announced that the Spanish governor general refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices, and that he prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Dewey.

Commodore Dewey, according to a dispatch from Madrid, gave Gen. Augusti 24 hours to comply with the ultimatum which demanded surrender of all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government

officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila. It is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Gov. Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open.

A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Daily Mail, dated Monday, says: "Commodore Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut on or near Manila."

An official news agency dispatch from Madrid says: Senor Sagasta went to the palace yesterday to communicate to the queen regent dispatches announcing that the town of Cavite had been razed and the unfortified part of Manila burned. The Americans fired petroleum bombs. The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men.

New York, May 3.—A Hong Kong dispatch says: The bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. The operators in the cable station in the midst of the forts fled to save their lives.

Washington, May 3.—Up to the close of office hours Monday the only information that our government had received of the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey and the winning of the battle of Manila came to the government through the medium of press dispatches. If the report is true that Commodore Dewey has begun a bombardment and blockade of the city of Manila it is unlikely that he can spare a vessel from his fleet to carry the news to Hong Kong, the nearest cable station, so it is not known when official advices will come.

There was some expectation that through the surrender of the city the commodore might acquire control of the cable, but even then there might be practical difficulties in communicating through it. The officers of Dewey's fleet include at least one lieutenant who is a practical electrician and telegrapher, but it is not known positively that he is able to work a cable successfully. Second, a fear is entertained that before retiring from the city the Spanish troops will smash the delicate apparatus for the reception and dispatch of messages, and it is uncertain whether there is enough technical skill in the American fleet to repair such damage without aid from the main land.

The mere cutting of the cable as reported by the Spaniards is not regarded as particularly serious, since being hemmed in port by the American blockading fleet the Spaniards would not be able to make the cut far off shore, so the cable could be easily grappled and repaired. The greatest anxiety is felt as to the casualties sustained by the American fleet. From the stubborn defense made by the Spaniards it is feared that before they burnt, blew up or sunk their ships they managed to inflict severe damage upon Dewey's squadron.

All the ships engaged were vulnerable in one respect—namely, in their lack of protection to life. There was not an armored ship in Commodore Dewey's fleet, the nearest approach being the flagship Olympia. She had some coal protection around the sides and an arched steel deck calculated to protect the vitals of the ship. The other vessels of the fleet save those recently added to the navy, like the McCulloch, have lighter steel decks of this character, but in all cases—with the exception of some slight protection in the shape of gun shields—the men of the ships were exposed to the fire of the enemy.

If Dewey has lost a considerable portion of his men it is feared he will be much embarrassed in the work of maintaining possession of Manila for lack of sufficient force. United States naval vessels are always undermanned, according to European standards, and it will not be possible to spare any considerable number of men to keep the city, especially if the engagement has disabled many of them. There was some talk Monday of sending troops out from San Francisco to aid in this work, but this has not yet taken shape.

As to the future of the island, it is likely that the government will retain possession of at least one good port such as Manila for a coaling station and base of supplies during the remainder of the war. There was understood to be a considerable Spanish force in the Philippines and a large number of natives are said to be "loyal," meaning in that sense attached to the Spanish fortunes. With this material on one hand and the insurgents on the other, the latter stimulated by the overthrow of the Spaniards at Manila, it is probable that civil war may rage on the islands for some time.

ESCAPED JUST IN TIME.

A Socialist Editor Who Referred to "Old Glory" as a Painted Rag is Handed for by a Mob.

Fort Scott, Kan., May 2.—George E. Bowman, an associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist paper published at Girard, and who was the socialist candidate for lieutenant governor of Rhode Island two years ago, has been compelled to flee from Girard to save his life from a mob of citizens incensed at an article he wrote for the paper.

While sitting in the newspaper office he was notified by a friend of the approach of a mob, which had a rope, intending to hang him. He escaped through the rear door and came to this city, a distance of 25 miles, without money or baggage.

The article which incensed the people referred to the national flag as a piece of painted rag, tied to a stick. He was criticizing the worship of the flag above the regard for fellow creatures. Mr. Bowman came from Providence, R. I., about a year ago. He has left her and is en route to Washington.

Cubans Are Going to Enlist.

New York, May 2.—About 130 Cubans left here Saturday night to join the United States troops at Tampa. The contingent will be augmented at Philadelphia and other points along the line of travel. It was in command of Gen. Castillo.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLEET, NOW IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.



PETREL. BOSTON. OLYMPIA. CONCORD. RALEIGH. BALTIMORE

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Outbreaks in the Provinces Portend a Revolution.

Martial Law is Proclaimed in Various Sections of the Country and Troops Fire on the Malcontents—Stormy Sessions of the National Legislature—Carlism Emissaries are Active.

Madrid, May 5.—Public attention centered yesterday in the congress. There was a repetition of the great crowd of Tuesday, the police and civic guards, besides the secret police, mingling with the people. The galleries of the house were packed. Senor Reverter, minister of finance in the Canovas ministry, defended the memory and policy of Canovas. Senor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, replying, dwelt upon "the weakness and vacillation of the government of Canovas, which fostered Yankee boldness."

The principal speech was delivered by Senor Robledo, former minister of justice and leader of the Weylerite party, who maintained that America fostered the Cuban rebellion and "meant war from the commencement." Senor Moret's policy of autonomy he characterized as a farce. The present conflict, he said, proves the real intention of the Yankees. Spain must now face her international enemy, and should not waste a single peseta to give the Cubans autonomy.

The outbreaks in the provinces are assuming alarming proportions. This is especially the case in the province of Gijon, on the bay of Biscay, where the troops fired on the rioters in "self-defense."

A dispatch from Talavera Reyna, about 37 miles from Toledo, announces that rioters committed serious disorders there. They attacked and seized the railroad station, burned the cars and then set fire to several private houses and a cafe. After that the rioters tried to break into the prison and release the convicts, but were prevented by the civil guards.

The authorities have proclaimed martial law in the province of Valencia. The miners around Oviedo, capital of the province of that name, have struck work and disorders are feared. Reinforcements of troops have been hurried to Oviedo.

Everywhere in the provinces the dissatisfaction is growing, especially over the price of bread. Acts against authority are becoming more and more overt. At Caeres, capital of Estramadura, the populace marched into the railroad station to prevent the export of provisions and overpowered the soldiers.

Madrid, May 6.—A mob of about 8,000 striking miners has made a tumultuous demonstration at Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 30 miles from the port of Cartagena. They shouted "Death to the thieves." "Down with the taxes," attempted to set fire to the railroad depot and other buildings and began a movement towards Cartagena. A strong force of troops, however, prevented the rioters from moving on the port. A number of men were wounded. Martial law has been proclaimed at Cartagena.

Similar scenes have occurred at Oviedo, Leon and at other towns where factory hands have struck work. The strikers parade the streets, demanding cheap bread and stoning houses.

The steps taken by the authorities have resulted in the restoration of peace at Malaga, where the British yacht Lady of Clemell was recently stoned and driven out of the harbor. The Malaga mob thought she was an American vessel.

Madrid, May 7.—Further disorders are reported from the provinces, especially from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, 39 miles from Cartagena, where a mob, composed mainly of striking miners, cut the telegraph lines, set fire to the town hall and law courts, burning the archives. The rioters attacked the local jail, beat in the doors and released the prisoners.

Gen. Garcia Occupies Bayamo.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, May 4.—Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the province of Santiago de Cuba, on April 25, and refugees who have arrived here from Manzanillo, the port of Bayamo, by the schooner Governor Blake, say that Gen. Calisto Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town the next day. Bayamo is situated about 60 miles northwest of the city of Santiago de Cuba and has a population numbering about 7,000.

TROOPS TO AID DEWEY.

The Victor at Manila Can Have Soldiers to Guard the Philippines Whenever He Calls for Them—A Budget of War News. Washington, May 4.—Tuesday passed without a word from the American fleet in the Philippines, and in view of the long continued interruption in cable communications the officials believe that they must await for their official news until a boat arrives at Hong Kong.

If Dewey wants troops to hold what he may gain in the Philippines he will be sent as many as he needs directly from San Francisco, and it is very likely that state volunteers will make up the quota. The cabinet talked about this yesterday and is only waiting to hear what Commodore Dewey wants. Meanwhile, the plans of the Cuban campaign are being steadily developed and there is no indication of a change of purpose on the part of the military authorities, who are expected to land a force in Cuba in a very short time. Admiral Sampson is steadily maintaining the blockade of the Cuban coast, and this is not likely to be abandoned for the present, though two or three of his ships may be sent away temporarily to meet the Oregon on her way to Cuba from Rio Janeiro.

China issued her neutrality proclamation yesterday, so there is now no place on the Asiatic coast left open to the free use of war vessels of either Spain or the United States.

Washington, May 6.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours yesterday that up to that time he had received no word from Commodore Dewey. He added, however, that he felt no apprehension over this lack of news, because in the first place reports were not expected with the cable from Manila cut and, furthermore, no fears were entertained as to Commodore Dewey's ability to maintain his position. There was no doubt, the secretary said, that Commodore Dewey's fleet had captured the Spanish fleet.

The department is taking steps to render effective aid to the commodore in the matter of supplies, and a contractor of high ability is to go out at once to repair the damages sustained in the battle of Manila. Preparations for a suitable convoy for the supply ships were also indicated by the choice of a commander and officers for the cruiser Charleston, now at Mare Island.

Notice came to the state department from Brazil that that government had declared neutrality. There is now no cause to regret such action on the part of Brazil, for however beneficial the delay has been to the United States in getting its warships safely along the Brazilian coast, the issue of the proclamation just now is likely to be still more beneficial in closing Brazilian ports to the Spanish flying squadron if it should be headed in that direction.

The navy department will ship 200,000 pounds of powder to Commodore Dewey, to add to the stock he now has left. This, with the large number of 8-inch piercing projectiles, shells and 6-inch and 5-inch rifle balls, will make the shipment of ammunition a very large one. The powder and shot together will give 500 rounds for the big guns and several thousand rounds for the rapid-fire rifles.

Washington, May 6.—No confirmation is obtainable of the various reports concerning movements of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Persons who from their official position might be supposed to share the confidence of the administration are credited with saying that Sampson has gone to seize Porto Rico, and this statement is made after conference with the executive. On the other hand it is asserted with equal positiveness that the fleet has gone to meet the Oregon and bring her in safety to the north. Still another report is to the effect that the admiral has gone to seize Matanzas, to be used as a base of operations.

Chopped His Children to Pieces.

New York, May 4.—Jacob Gramm, a small shopkeeper, 50 years old, living on Morton street, murdered two of his children, mortally wounded a third and inflicted fatal wounds on himself. The deed was performed with an ax.

Cadets Want a Chance to Fight.

Annapolis, Md., May 3.—Senator Caffery and Congressman Mayer and Berry have interviewed Superintendent Cooper, of the naval academy, as to the propriety of at once graduating the second class, which is chafing greatly under what they call their humiliating position. Members of the class say that the government is calling to its aid unpracticed men to man its ships, while they, who have had three years of training, and 27 out of 32 months' sea service provided for the class, are kept at school, while war, for which they are educated, is in progress.

WAS A GOOD SHOT.

Gunboat Demolishes a Spanish Blockhouse.

An Expedition Conveying Ammunition and Rifles to Insurgents is Met by Spanish Soldiers and a Lively Fight Enues, Resulting in the Utter Rout of the Don's.

New York, May 6.—The Mail and Express Key West correspondent cables the following account of the landing of a small expedition from the tug Leyden in Cuba: The tug left Key West Monday afternoon. Wednesday morning her men made the first attempt to land an interpreter to confer with a party of Cuban insurgents who were waiting on the beach near Mariel. While this conversation was being held the people of the Leyden discovered about 50 Spanish cavalrymen coming down from a hill toward the shore, as if reconnoitering.

The Leyden signalled danger to the insurgents and the latter took to the bushes. Up to that time eight cases of Winchester rifles had been landed. Seeing the cavalrymen, the Leyden's boat returned alongside, lying about a quarter of a mile off shore. The cavalrymen leveled rifles at the tug, but hesitated about firing. The insurgents in the meantime had opened fire, driving the cavalry back up the hill, the latter firing as they fled.

The cavalry soon returned with reinforcements. They paid no attention to the insurgents, but began a sharp fusillade at the tug. Bullets flew around the tug so fast that the lookout aft came down.

The Leyden, seeing no chance to land the ammunition just then, picked up the men she had landed and steamed back to the flagship off Havana, reporting it would be impossible to land the cargo unless protected. The gunboat Wilmington was immediately ordered to help the Leyden. On returning to the landing point, the Wilmington held off shore about a mile and a half, the Leyden going in close to the beach. The tug was signalled by the insurgents that the coast was clear. Manned by four men, a boat then left the Leyden with ammunition and two large boxes of dynamite. When a short distance from the beach a man aloft on the Leyden sang out that the cavalry were coming down to the beach again in strong force.

The Leyden then signalled the Wilmington and the latter came closer to shore and fired four shots from her four-inch rapid-fire gun. The cavalry retreated and the boat's cargo was landed. While waiting to attack the cavalrymen the Wilmington fired at a blockhouse further down the beach. There were some 50 Spanish regulars sitting on top of this blockhouse watching the Leyden and the insurgents.

The Wilmington's first shot went wild. The twelfth and last shot was a bullseye. When the smoke cleared away the blockhouse, the men and all had disappeared as though swallowed up. The Spanish colors that had floated from the house were seen high up in a tree, where a shot had driven them. The Leyden and Wilmington returned to the flagship and the former then came here. There are dozens of holes in the tug's smokestack from the cavalrymen's bullets. None of the Americans or Cubans of the expedition were killed or wounded.

Hostile Greetings to Sagasta.

Madrid, May 4.—In the lower house of parliament yesterday Senor Canalejas, editor of the Heraldo, said it was better to give Cuba independence than to embark on a foreign war without proper preparations. Sagasta declared it was imperative that Spaniards show themselves united. The republicans and Carlism greeted Sagasta with angry denunciations, while the republicans and monarchists exchanged hot recriminations. The heads of all political sections promised not to oppose any measures the government required to conduct the war.

Remarkable Exhibition of Skill in Gunnery.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 4.—The ships of the flying squadron at gun practice yesterday showed phenomenal skill in hitting the small bobbing targets. The 12-inch guns of the Massachusetts and the 12-inch guns on the Texas swung around at all sorts of remarkable angles and placed shot in and all around their targets, while the smaller guns did equally good work. The eight 8-inch guns of the Brooklyn proved veritable destroyers and the 5-inch rapid fire guns put shot after shot in the small target. A noteworthy feature was that every man at the guns acted as sighting gunner.

ELEVEN MAJOR GENERALS.

The President Appoints a Long List of Army Officers—Colonels Promoted to be Brigadiers.

Washington, May 5.—The president yesterday sent these nominations to the senate:

To be major generals: Brig. Gens. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, W. M. Graham, James F. Wade, Henry C. Merriam; also James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, Senator William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.

Colonels to be brigadier generals: Thomas M. Anderson, Abraham K. Arnold, John S. Poland, John C. Bates, Andrew G. Burt, Simon Snyder, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Royal T. Frank, Jacob F. Kent, Samuel S. Sumner, Francis L. Guenther, Guy V. Henry, John I. Rodgers, Louis H. Carpenter, Samuel M. Young, John M. Bacon and Edward B. Williston.

The senate in executive session confirmed all the nominations of major generals which had been sent in by the president.

Washington, May 7.—"Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the major generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. The oath of office was administered to him at the war department Friday. Gen. Wheeler was not only the first major general to be mustered into the volunteer army, but he was also the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States. Half an hour later Gen. Fitzhugh Lee took the oath of office.

A GORGEOUS CEREMONY.

New York Catholics Celebrate the Anniversary of Archbishop Corrigan's Elevation to the Episcopate.

New York, May 5.—Not since the laying of the corner-stone of St. Patrick's cathedral in 1869 has there been a celebration among Roman Catholics of this country equal in magnificence to that begun yesterday to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the episcopate of Michael Corrigan. A certificate of cancellation for the debt of \$300,000 on the Dunwoodie seminary, begun by the archbishop, was handed to him, it having been raised by popular subscription. The vestments of the clergy were made of cloth of silver and embroidery of gold, surpassing in magnificence the remarkable vestments already at St. Patrick's vestry, some of which cost \$5,000 apiece.

A grand banquet followed the pontifical mass, attended by 500 priests. To-day there will be a service at the cathedral by 6,000 children and to end the celebration there will be a demonstration in honor of the archbishop at the Metropolitan opera house by the laity.

Senseless and Cruel.

Washington, May 6.—The officials of the navy department from the secretary down are indignant at the stories coming from San Francisco as authentic accounts of the engagement of Commodore Dewey at Manila. One in particular excited indignation, that ascribing to Admiral Kirkland, at Mare Island, the receipt of a telegram from Commodore Dewey describing the terrible mortality on his own fleet resulting from the battle of Manila.

Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, says that it is utterly impossible for news from the fleet to come from any such source. Such dispatches as that complained of are cruel and inflict great misery upon the relatives of the brave sailors of this fleet, who are anxiously waiting to hear from them.

May Increase the Number.

Washington, May 6.—It is the understanding at the war department that the bill now pending in congress providing for the enlistment of over 10,000 "immunes" and a brigade of engineers will be modified so as to leave it discretionary with the president to recruit probably 15,000 men, made up of such special classes as he may deem best for the service. These classes it is expected will include "immunes," signal corps, cowboy companies and artillery and engineer regiments.

Special Guards for the Aqueduct.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Black has authorized the aqueduct commissioners to appoint 100 special deputies to guard the Croton aqueduct, so as to prevent any attempts by Spanish spies to blow up the same and cripple the water supply of New York City.

A Rush to Enlist.

Key West, May 5.—The Cuban recruiting offices here are overwhelmed with applicants for enlistment and it is probable that close to 1,500 men will be armed and ready for service under the banners of Gomez before the end of the week.