

MANILA AT HIS MERCY.

Yankee Commander So Notifies Navy Department.

NOW REAR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

President McKinley Thanks the Daring Hero and Promotes Him.

DID NOT LOSE A SINGLE MAN.

Spanish Fleet Destroyed Without Loss to the United States.

Having Disposed of the Enemy's Battleships, the Successful Naval Commander Turns His Attention to the Forts at Cavite, Which He Demolishes with His Guns—Spaniards Suffer a Loss of at Least One Hundred and Fifty Men—Only a Few of the American Tars Injured—5,000 Troops Sent from San Francisco.



Notwithstanding the fact that everybody for several days had been in momentary expectation of cable advices from Commodore Dewey, Washington was thrown into the wildest excitement early Saturday morning by the receipt of news announcing the arrival of the McCulloch at Hong-Kong with dispatches for the government from Commodore Dewey. The publication of newspaper dispatches telling of terrible mortality among the Spanish forces, men and ships, from serious injury added to the excitement and to the intense satisfaction with which the long-expected news was received.

The State Department had the honor of receiving the first news. It came in the shape of a cablegram of three words from United States Consul Wildman at Hong-Kong, and was as follows: "Hong-Kong, McCulloch, Wildman." That is the usual form in which naval movements are reported by cable. The naval officials were promptly notified and awaited with intense interest the dispatch which soon came from Commodore Dewey.

In brief, Commodore Dewey states that he silenced the batteries at Manila completely, that he cut the cable himself, and that he has the bay and everything else completely at his mercy. He has, however, been unable to take possession of the town of Manila for lack of men. Dewey's report further says that he destroyed eleven ships, that none of his men was killed, and few injured, and that the American fleet was not injured at all.

Dewey's Dispatches. Secretary Long gave out the following to the newspaper correspondents as Dewey's dispatch:

Manila, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish war vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Ulea, Isle de Cuba, General Lezo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the water battery at Cavite. The squadron is undamaged and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong-Kong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY. Cavite, May 4.—I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite on the Philippine Islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance, parading the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss is not fully known, but is very heavy; 150 were killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded are in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY.

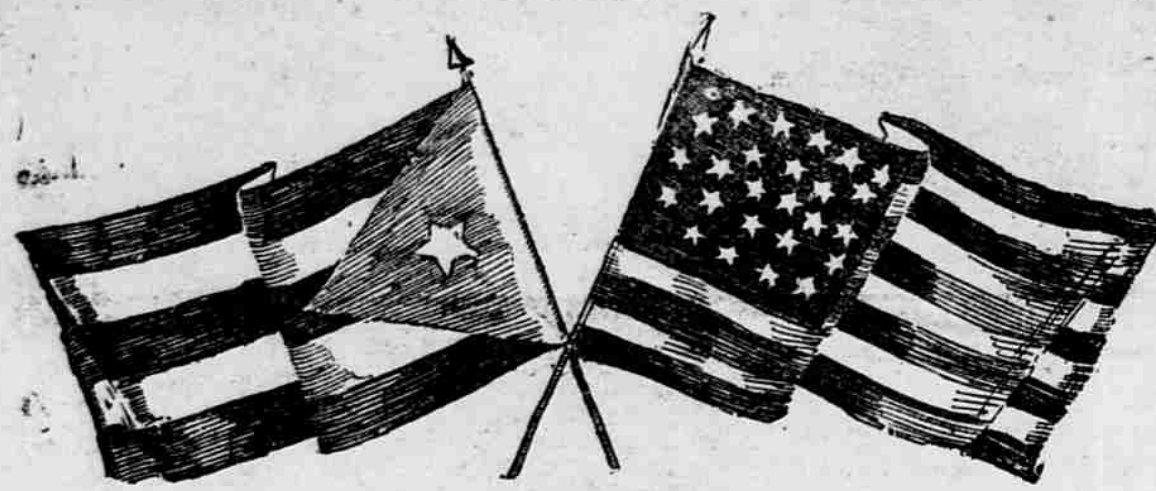
Thanks of a Nation. By direction of the President Secretary Long, on receipt of Dewey's report of his achievement, sent the following cable dispatch to the gallant Commodore:

"Dewey, Manila: The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress." "LONG."

Fear Water Was Poisoned. It is reported from the camp at Tampa that an attempt was made to poison the water in the well from which the soldiers draw their supply. A number of the troops who drank the water were taken sick, and it is the general belief that the water was poisoned by a Spanish spy.

Hawaii Is to Wait. It is understood the Hawaiian minister has been advised that this country won't change its policy toward the Hawaiian Islands pending congressional action on annexation.

ADMIRAL DEWEY, THE HERO OF MANILA.



LITTLE FEAR OF FEVER.

Danger from "Yellow Jack" Has Been Greatly Exaggerated. The prospect of sending American troops to Cuba during the yellow fever season gives special interest and importance to a report by Dr. H. W. Brunner, United States marine hospital inspector at Havana, who left that city with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee a short time ago. From reading this report and from other sources it is evident that the danger from yellow fever has been much exaggerated. At the



GENERAL PANDO.

Spanish commander of Santiago de Cuba, who has ordered that all men between 15 and 50 years old must "volunteer" or be shot. At the same time it appears that the popular talk of immunity is based to a large extent on no tangible evidence. The best information available seems to show that there is no such thing as becoming acclimated to the disease. New arrivals in an infected district suffer more than residents. On the other hand, with proper care and nursing, there is really little more danger from yellow fever than there is from measles, and it is regarded with little more dread in countries where it is epidemic than in the latter disease. Of course, if people disregard the laws of health, expose themselves to the night air, get their clothes soaked through without changing them and sleep in swamps, they must expect to suffer for it, whether they do these things in Illinois or Arkansas or Cuba. Cuba is not naturally an unhealthy country, and has been made so in certain sections only by the acts of man.

NEWSPAPER MAN SHOT.

Spaniards Sailed to Have Killed Chicago Tribune Correspondent. Advice received in Chicago say that H. J. Whigham, correspondent of the Tribune, has been captured and shot by Spaniards in Cuba. Mr. Whigham, it is believed, was with Maj. Smith's party which started out to make a visit to Gomez's camp. There were a number of other newspaper correspondents in the little detail which took such great chances in order that the insurgent leader might be made acquainted with the latest phases of the war situation and that the public might be supplied with news as to his plans and movements. It is almost certain that the Spaniards would have treated the entire corps as spies and have visited death upon every member of it. The death of Smith, who belonged to the Gomez bodyguard, is announced as a fact, and not a rumor. That his companions succeeded in getting away unscathed is deemed exceedingly unlikely and not in accord with the Castilian idea of war.

Head Back Toward Spain.

Port Said advices say that the Spanish steamer Leo XIII, with troops for Manila, has sailed for Barcelona.

Smallpox in Camp.

There was a wholesale vaccination at the camp of the regulars at Mobile. All submitted to the Jenner operation, from Gen. Coppinger down. This precaution was taken because of one case of smallpox developing among the Montgomery troops at the volunteer encampment.

Resorts to Privatizing.

The Spanish Government is advised to arm all the available shipping and attack American merchantmen. This means privatizing, which Spain has reserved for her last resource in this war.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

List of Spanish Vessels Taken Into Custody by the American Fleet.

- | Ship Name | Captain |
|--|----------------------|
| Frech, Str. Lafayette | Gunboat Annapolis |
| Schooner Oriente | Gunboat Helena |
| Schooner Antonio | Dispatch Boat Uncas |
| Schur, Antonio Y. Base | Gunboat Castine |
| Schur, Antonio Sanvez | Gunboat Uncas |
| Steamer Argonauta | Cruiser Nashville |
| Schooner Lollo | Disp. Boat Dolphin |
| Sloop Encarnacion | Gunboat Newport |
| Schooner Dreneo | Gunboat Newport |
| Str. Panama | L. H. Ten Mangrove |
| Schooner Antonio | Torpedo Boat Porter |
| Schlegel, Candida | Gunboat Wilmington |
| Schur, Tres Hermanas | Porter and Terror |
| *Str. Saturnina | Ret. Cal. Wigona |
| Str. Catalina | Cruiser Detroit |
| Str. Miguel Jover | Gunboat Helena |
| Schooner Mathilde | Torpedo Boat Porter |
| Fishing schooner | Torp. Boat Errierson |
| Str. Pedro | Cruiser New York |
| Str. Buena Ventura | Cruiser Nashville |
| *Attempted to run blockade. Released later. *Released. | |

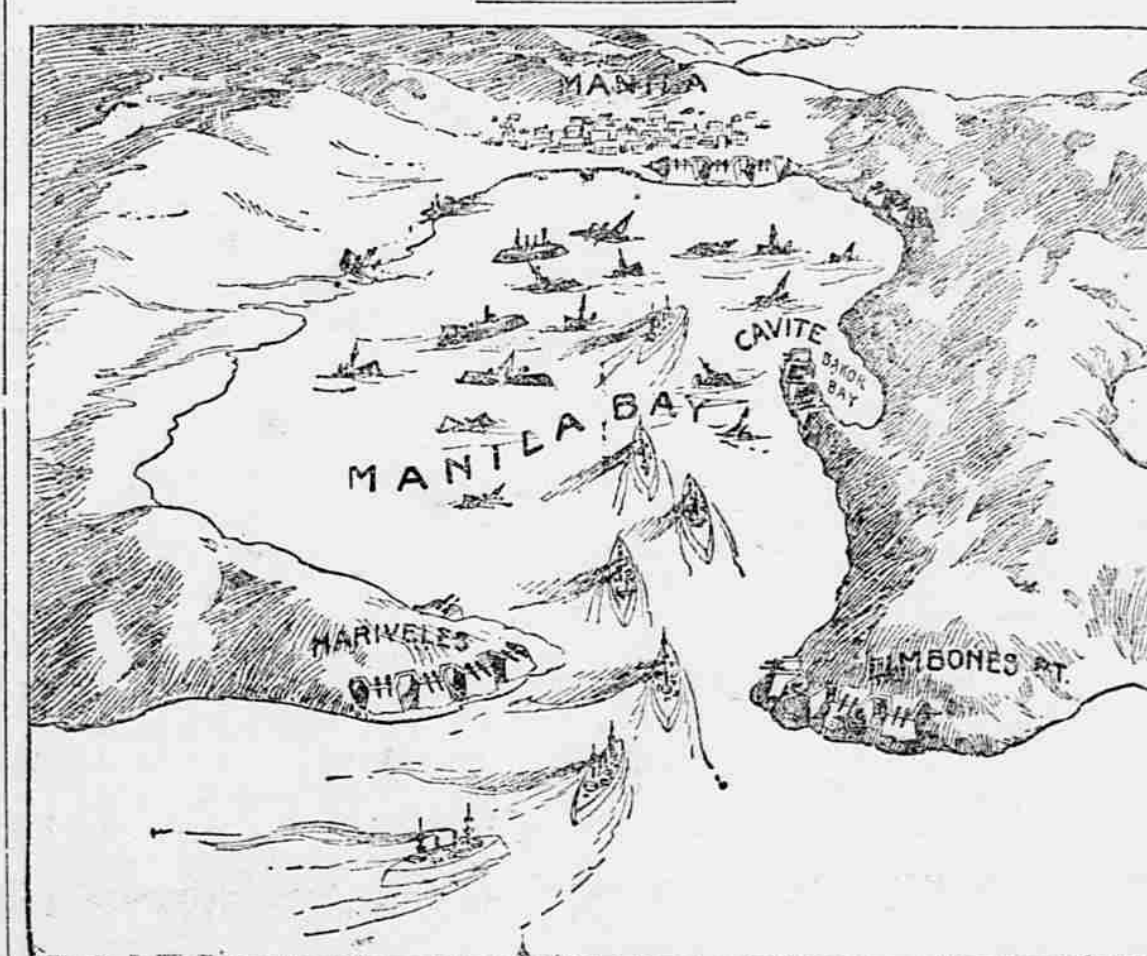
TO OCCUPY THE PHILIPPINES.

Troops to Be Sent There to Hold What Has Been Taken.

Washington special: The administration has decided to occupy the Philippines with a strong military force as soon as possible. For this purpose, Pacific slope troops will be used, and it is expected that at least 5,000 will be en route within the next ten days. There does not seem to be any doubt as to the government's purpose to hold these islands pending a final settlement with Spain when they will be used as a collateral to secure the payment to the United States of a war indemnity. High officials are of the opinion that none of the powers will seriously dispute our right to make such final disposition. In any event, this government will be prepared to contest any point which may be raised on this score.

Commodore Dewey's great victory has thrown a burden on the United States. What shall be done with the Philippines ultimately? If the United States holds the islands this government at once becomes a factor in all the controversies of the Orient. Many prominent public men are adverse to this if it can be avoided.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO MANILA BAY.



They believe the United States should confine its possessions to this hemisphere, and that even the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is a matter of questionable policy. Retention of the Philippines, they say, means that the United States is to become a world power, and is to have a voice in the affairs of not only this continent but of the world at large. A military force would have to be maintained in the islands. The fortifications of Manila demolished by Commodore Dewey's guns would have to be rebuilt and strengthened, and the Pacific fleet of the United States increased.

SEIZED AND FREED.

FRENCH STEAMER LAFAYETTE HALTED NEAR HAVANA.

Big Liner Taken to Key West, Where Release Quickly Follows When It Is Learned She Had Special Permission to Land in Cuba.

Causes a Sensation.

Washington special: Failure of the commanding officers in the blockading squadron off Havana to receive orders sent out by the Navy Department several days previous resulted in the seizure on Thursday evening of the French steamer Lafayette. The ship was halted near Havana by the gunboat Annapolis and after being warned not to enter that port was allowed to proceed. She sailed directly toward Havana, however, and she was again stopped and escorted to Key West by the Wilmington. It was then learned that special permission to enter Havana had been granted her at the request of the French government, but the blockading officials had not been notified of the fact. She was thereupon released and left for Havana immediately. The steamer sailed from Nazaire and was filled to the hatches with medicines, provisions, wines and cotton goods consigned to merchants in Havana and Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is estimated that the value of the ship's cargo was nearly \$500,000. Her tonnage is 4,000 tons. She touched at Corunna, Spain, April 23, two days after the President issued the blockade proclamation, although Capt. Lechaplaine declared he was not notified.

The Lafayette was held up almost under the guns of Morro. The Annapolis hailed her in the harbor and receiving no answer but a show of the French tricolor plumped a six-pounder across her bows and brought her up standing. Of the 100 cabin passengers on the steamer eighty were women and children. They locked themselves in the staterooms when the warning shot was fired and the Annapolis and Wilmington approached and gave themselves up to prayers and tears. Most of the passengers were Spaniards or Cubans, and there were a few Mexicans. Nearly all were bound for Havana.

PORTO RICO IN STATE OF PANIC.

Famine Has Made the People Angry and Unruly.

A dispatch from Porto Rico says the island is in a panic. Riots have been going on and famine is making the natives wild. The cable from Madrid gave San Juan de Porto Rico news of the battle of Manila. The quality of the Spanish report may be judged from the fact that Porto Rico named a day of "public thanksgiving for Admiral Montojo's glo-

BIG DEMAND FOR FOOD.

Uncle Sam Orders 2,000,000 Rations Sent from Chicago to Chattanooga. Uncle Sam on Friday ordered 2,000,000 rations sent at once to Chattanooga from Chicago. This amounted to about four train loads of bacon, hard bread, sugar, coffee, beans, salt, pepper and vinegar, which are the component parts of the soldier's bill of fare. The item of bacon alone amounted to twenty-seven carloads, 900,000 pounds. Each of the items of principal food in the list of a ration's constituents was shipped in quantities represented by six figures and the total weight of the whole 2,000,000 rations is 1,500,000 pounds net. Last week there was shipped 1,500,000 pounds of bacon.



IN A U. S. COMMISSARY WAREHOUSE.

the packing houses at the Chicago stockyards running night and day to keep up with the demand. The whole amount of bacon required by this big order was the death of 9,000 hogs.

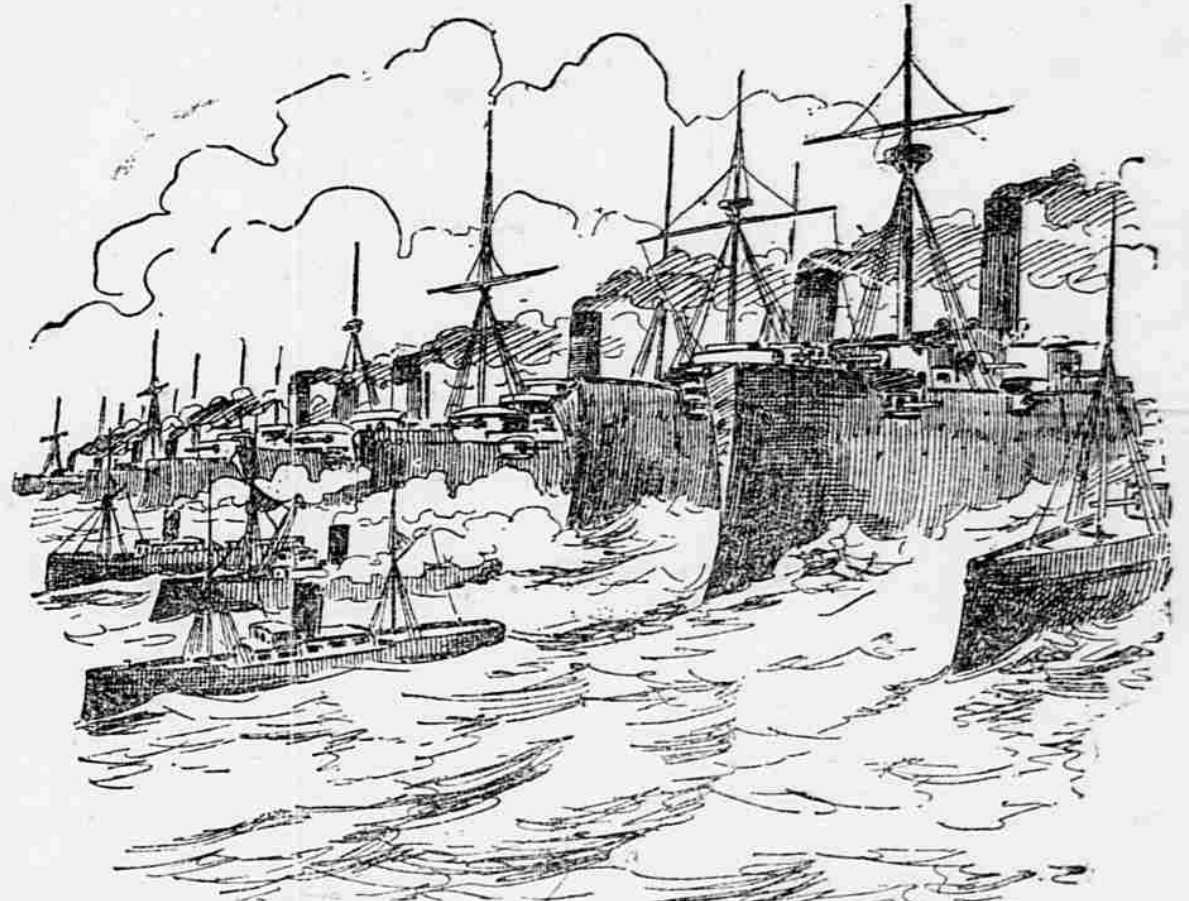
An army ration is prescribed by the regulations, and consists of a certain quantity of the articles named. In reducing the order for rations Maj. Smith, in charge of the quartermaster's department in Chicago, gives the following list and the prices being paid:

600,000 pounds bacon	\$83,000
675,000 pounds flour	21,937
600,000 pounds hard bread	28,500
120,000 pounds coffee	12,000
180,000 pounds sugar	4,704
180,000 pounds sugar	9,450
12,000 gallons vinegar	1,080
48,100 pounds salt	240
3,000 pounds pepper	480
24,000 pounds baking powder	7,200
48,000 pounds soap	1,500
18,000 pounds candles	1,800
300,000 pounds tomatoes (canned)	10,200

CUBAN WAR NEWS IS EXPENSIVE.

Collected by Newspaper Dispatch Boats and Cabled from Key West.

People who read Cuban war news have little idea of what it is costing to collect that news. All of the news that comes from the blockading ships is sent in dispatch boats chartered by newspapers or press associations. Key West is the near-



SPAIN'S SQUADRON WHICH HAS BEEN ANNIHILATED.

rious victory in the Philippines." A subscription raised \$100,000 for the Spanish war fund.

Flags Increasing in Price.

The War Department is unable to get flags enough for its use. There are only two factories in the country, and although they are working day and night, and with largely augmented forces of men, they are getting behind in their orders. As the result of the demand prices have gone up. It is calculated that since the blowing up of the Maine, with the consequent outburst of popular feeling, at least 10,000,000 flags have been sold.

WAR BULLETINS.

Spain has sent troops into Porto Rico from Cuba.

The St. Paul has been ordered to sea for scouting duty.

Gen. Blanco has practically abandoned the minor cities of Cuba.

A thousand Johns Hopkins students have enrolled for military service.

With Havana out of beef a bull fight should be an appetizing spectacle there.

Perfect confidence appears to be felt in Madrid as to the outcome of the war.

The Government of Uruguay has forbidden the public raising of money for Spain.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyers continue cruising in the straits of Gibraltar.

The harbor at Key West is so full of prize ships that no more can be accommodated there.

The Philadelphia cemetery association offers to fill the graves of militiamen killed in the war.

The Treasury Department has ordered the Saturnina, Spanish, seized in Bolixi harbor, released.

Supplies are to be sent at once to the suffering Cubans by the Red Cross steamer State of Texas.

Two Spaniards, with performing bears, were mobbed in Jonesville, Va., and one was seriously hurt.

The naval prize court began its sittings at Key West Wednesday. Proceedings are secret.

STOCK BRANDS

Metzger Bros.

Pullman Neb Cherry Co. Brand on left side and thigh. Earmark, square crop right ear. Southern branded cattle have but one brand on left side. Native cattle have throat wattle. Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks. Horses have same brand on left thigh. A Reward of \$1000 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand.

Joseph W. Bownet

F. O. address Merriman, Neb. Right ear cropped. Hole in center of left hip also. Range Lake creek S. D.

William M. Dunbar Lessee from Heine & Kroeger. Cady, Neb. Either side. Also low on right. Left ear of cattle split. Range head of Hay Creek.

Henry Pratt

Rosebud S. D. Left side. Horses same on left shoulder. Deorhorn clip on some cattle.

William Shangren

Cady, Neb. Dullap under side of neck.

Jack LePoint

Merriman, Neb. Cattle branded on left side. Some on hip also. Earmark round hole in center of left ear. Also use of brand on left side. Range Lake, Corn and Bear creeks.

Charles H. Faulhaber

Brownlee, Neb. Either right or left side on cattle. Horses same on left shoulder. Hair cut off of cattle. Range Loup river.

Marshall & Wolfenden

Kennedy, Neb. Some on the left hip. Horses on left shoulder. Brand is small. Earmark: Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear. Range Lone Tree Lake.

Louis F. Richards

Merriman Neb.

Charles Benard

Rosebud S. D. Range Big White and Bad Rivers.

W. R. Kissel

Brownlee, Neb. Also some below left hip. Also right hip. Range Kissel's Ranch.

Wheeler Bros.

Cady, Neb. Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain flat.

Charles C. Tackett

Rosebud, S. D. Range head of Antelope near St. Marys mission. Horses branded on left thigh.

William F. Schmidt

Rosebud, S. D. On left side. Horses branded same on left hip or shoulder. Range on Horse Creek.