

A BLOODY BATTLE OFF MANILA

Admiral Dewey Meets the Enemy and Wins the Fight.

Spanish Cruisers Feel the Weight of Naval War--Flagship Demolished, Another Burned, One Commander Killed and Loss of Men Heavy--Spaniards Sink Their Own Ships Rather Than Suffer Capture.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

MADRID, 6:20 p. m.—Advice from Manila says that the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor.

The Spanish second class cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander was killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned. 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 Mindanao and Uloa were slightly damaged. During this engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

Admiral Bernabe, 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 valorous crews of the Spanish squadron at Manila under fire of superior warships.

8 p. m.—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor general of the Philippines to the minister of war, General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last 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.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to maneuver repeatedly.

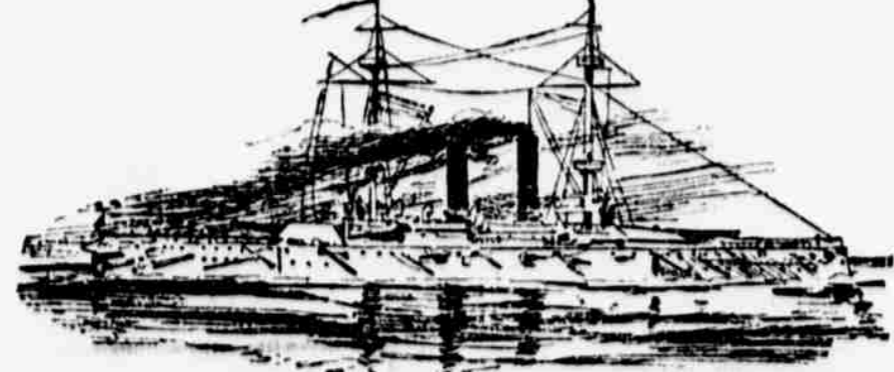
"At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, owing to the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up. There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent.

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

At midnight the cabinet minister speaks of "serious but honorable losses."

Midnight—An official telegram received at a late hour from the governor-general of the Philippines, says:



THE BOSTON.

Expected Europe to Grow.
WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is said here that the harmless growths that appear in the European papers, and threats to interfere to prevent the United States forces from blockading the Philippines, were fully expected. During the civil war there were a great many attempts on the part of European nations to disregard our blockade and many threats of interference, all of which came to naught from the firm attitude assumed by the Secretary of State. In the present case the conditions of the Cuban blockade are much more liberal toward the powers than ever imposed before.

"Admiral Montejó has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the schooner Reina Maria Christina. The latter was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having retired from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

THEIR GUNS ARE SILENCED.

Cabanas Gets a Hot Shot From Sampson The Spanish Fired First.
KEY WEST, Fla., May 2.—Yesterday afternoon the New York, with eight well directed shells from the 6-inch gun on her port bow and two from one of the 8-inch guns in her forward turret, completely silenced and rendered useless for both men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Cabanas, twelve miles west of Mariel and thirty-five miles from Havana. As in the case of Matanzas, the first shot was fired by a Spaniard.

About noon the New York steamed up the west coast. Following the flag ship for quite a distance came the Iowa, Indiana, Helena and torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson. But after Havana was passed, where the Helena went in so close that a crashing shot from Moro was momentarily expected, the ships, with the exception of the torpedo boats soon returned to their station.

Under full head of steam the flagship bowled along until Mariel was reached. It was easy, from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses to see the commotion raised in the pretty little village by the presence of the war ships.

The people rushed wildly about and small boats quickly put in shore. But there was no apparent life in either of the forts on the two hills that cover the approaches to the harbor.

The Porter steamed within half a mile of them and the New York swung leisurely at anchor at a mile range.

After Admiral Sampson had surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction he sent the flagship clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flag ship rode unconcernedly half a mile from the forts, and the Porter and the Ericsson pushed their way ahead. Suddenly there was a roar of a heavy gun, a puff of smoke from the shore and the little torpedo boat came scurrying back under the lee of the flagship.

The officers and men disappeared from the decks of the New York like magic and in less time than it takes to tell it, one 6-inch gun from her bow belched forth.

The evening was fading fast. Quick, good work was necessary. Another shot from the flagship, one more from the shore and the fort's guns were silenced. Three 6-inch shells had sufficed.

Five more shots put a quietus upon the fortifications. The first shot was fired at 6:20. At 6:25 the New York let go two 6-inch shells, one at each fortification to complete the job. There was no answer from the shore.

Ten minutes later the flag ship let go two of her 8-inch turret guns, and the shrieking shells left a trail of fire easily seen in the dark shadows of the evening.

At this time the shore was hardly visible, and the New York put back to her station.

Spanish Spies at Work.
NEW YORK, May 2.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Montreal says: That Spain has arranged for the use of spies in the present war is now an ascertained fact. In addition to the employment of the ordinary private detectives, the Spanish minister at Washington, ever since the Cuban insurrection began, had a large number of secret service agents all over the seaports of the United States.

In Australian markets rabbits sell at 6 cents apiece.

The Nebraska national guard will be mustered into the service of Uncle Sam at Lincoln, according to late orders from the secretary of war. Great preparations are under way for the big demonstration on Thursday, at which time the presentation of regimental and other colors will be made, excursions will be had from all Nebraska points. The companies are recruiting to 84 men all the total will be something in the neighborhood of 2,100. The troops at enjoying camp life, though some become weary of the ceaseless drilling. Monday Governor Huleb, in company with ex-Governor Alvin Saunders for whom the camp is named, reviewed the militia, which made a fine appearance. The boys of Company Buf Ord have a large eagle as a mascot, while the Teumseh company's mascot is "Max," as they call a bull dog as on would want to see. Private John Maher of H company, Chadron, was hit after tattoo and will have to wait dishes for a week to square himself. When the guards have a moment for themselves they toss somebody. Bodies are up in the air somewhere in the camp all the time. Visitors are numerous, the military movements being quite an attraction to the civilians.

All Nebraska cities which had companies in the national guard have the boys a royal send off their departure for Lincoln.

Governor Huleb issued a requisition for the apprehension of Wm. Smith, who is charged with stealing beef hides from the slaughter house of John P. Nightbert at Patrice. He is under arrest at Sloughly.

The safe in the law office of Francis Martin of Falls City is broken open and all the valuable papers taken. These were found lat at the Missouri Pacific stock yards injured.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

A good heavy rain visited the greater part of Nebraska Friday night, from one to two inches falling in many places.

John Hinkle, the eighteen-year-old son of a Lincoln liverman, was so badly injured by being dragged in a runaway death may ensue.

Hiram Welch, an old man fifty-five years old, met with a serious accident recently at Fairmont. He walked into Small's hardware store and stepped into a trap door that had been left open and fell into the cellar, striking on his head and cutting a gash several inches long. He was brought up unconscious.

Edward E. Philbrook, a member of the Omaha guards, was married Tuesday evening in Council Bluffs, to Miss Henrietta Wells of that city in anticipation of his departure for the seat of war. The license was issued at 8 o'clock in Council Bluffs and at 9:30 he reported at the army for inspection, the ceremony having been performed meantime.

Guy Livingston of Plattsmouth, son of Colonel Livingston, deceased, of the First Nebraska regiment, called at the state house. He has a company ready to be mustered into the national guard but says he may volunteer in the Lincoln Light Infantry. He thinks of volunteering as a private, because he believes that may be the only way to go to war. His company was only a few hours behind the Teumseh company, which was the last taken into the guard.

The thirteen-year-old son of John Chantlin of Webster, in Dodge county, had a most singular and cruel experience while in the field harvesting. He was assaulted by two tramps who took it into their heads that they wanted his lunch and were not slow to stoop to a low and ugly deed to get it. The boy was overpowered and tied down on the harrow with the lines, the team being still hitched to it. He was discovered in this condition several hours afterwards. A search is being made for the miscreants.

At the suggestion of General Manderson, a movement has been begun in Omaha for the organization of women's relief corps for relief work by the women of America in the impending war with Spain. In spite of the assertions of dispatches from Washington that federal authorities have not sanctioned the employment of women as nurses. It is proposed to augment the women's relief corps of the Grand Army by inviting to membership all women desiring to engage in such work. It is also proposed to have the organization perfected and ready for any work that it may be called upon to do at the earliest moment possible.

Sunday evening as William Greene a sentry from company L, of the First regiment, of Omaha was pacing his beat at Camp Alvin Saunders, Lincoln, R. L. Boulding, driving in a carriage with a lady, attempted to drive past the place from which the sentry had orders to keep carriages away. The sentry warned him and then was forced to seize the horse by the bridle, hounding urged him along and the sentry was thrown to the ground and stepped on by the horse, injuring him slightly in the hip and bruising him otherwise. The carriage was stopped and the man taken before General Bills. He was given scant courtesy and after he promised to pay for the sentry's coat, which was ruined, he was escorted out of the grounds at the point of the bayonet.

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Saloon licenses in South Omaha have been raised from \$600 to \$1,500 per year.

Frank E. Helvey has been appointed to succeed Volney M. Street of Nebraska City as postmaster.

The preliminary hearing of Frank Fuhlrott, charged with burglarizing Blumenthal's department store at Fremont, was dismissed, there being no convicting evidence in the case. The fact that bloodhounds tracked the boy did not take very well.

Charles J. Vifquain, son of General Victor Vifquain, has left Lincoln for the Klondike region. Mr. Vifquain will join his brother Blakely, who is at Dawson. Blakely Vifquain has bought an interest in several mines. He reports that he paid \$3,500 for a town lot in Dawson, and that lumber is selling there for \$100 a thousand feet.

A twelve-year-old boy named Charles Simecek, brother of Dr. Joseph Simecek, was suffocated in a grain bin containing corn, at D. R. Hopkins' elevator at Wilber Saturday evening. The bin is twenty-five feet above the ground, reached by an upright ladder, which the boy had climbed up seen by those in charge. It was not known he was about the building until the choking of the spout led to the discovery of his body.

The recent trip of the Lincoln city council to Omaha has more significance than was at first supposed. It was made at the instance of the insurance companies who are inclined to raise the rates of insurance for Lincoln property at least 15 per cent unless something is done to bring up the efficiency of the Lincoln fire department in the eyes of the insurance men. The councilmen while in Omaha, asked Chief Redell what in his opinion was the matter here in Lincoln at the time of the Davis block fire. The conditions were described as nearly as possible and he without hesitation said that there too few hydrants in the business portion of the city and that the ones already existing were too small for the use of the large steamer.

Marching columns of the Nebraska national guards were continually traversing the streets of Lincoln Wednesday on their way to Camp Alvin Saunders. By Thursday night at 9 o'clock the last company will be in camp. Governor Holcomb telegraphed the secretary of the war Tuesday night that the Nebraska national guard were ready to be mustered into service. He requested that the mustering in take place in Lincoln. Nebraska will claim the credit of being the first state in the union to offer its national guard.

The incoming trains bearing the troops were all decorated; the engineers being especially patriotic. Trains passing the grounds were abundantly decorated and the guards showed their appreciation by liberal cheering. The first colors unfurled on the grounds were those of the Omaha guards, who marched to their places with their ensign flying. The colors were hailed with cheers.

The camp is simply overrun with visitors. They come in every way imaginable. The traction company is running cars every fifteen minutes. The roads are black with bicycles and all kinds of vehicles.

If the guards remain in Lincoln, long enough it is the intention of the citizens to have a big demonstration at which time regimental colors will be presented. Speeches will be made by Generals Thayer and Furnas, who commanded the First and Second regiments Nebraska volunteers in the late war, General Amasa Cobb, who was a soldier in the Mexican as well as the late war, will probably be chosen to make the formal presentation speech.

The people of Omaha made the day of departure of the Thurston Rifles and Omaha guards a grand holiday and gave the boys a royal send off. Other towns did likewise only on a smaller scale.

Bookkeeper Dan Athen of the state exposition board has prepared the following statement to the governor as required by law, showing the standing of the fund appropriated for the state exhibit at the exposition.

Amount drawn since last report,	Total drawn to May 1.
Salaries and wages, \$	512 50 \$ 4,636 98
Furniture & fixtures,	159 39
Supplies & expenses,	59 00 71 39
Construction,	2,652 58 2,105 50
Agricultural dept.,	342 99 5,517 79
Horticultural dept.,	71 00 2,859 61
Apiary dept.,	34 00 559 28
Live stock dept.,	45 39 5,122 93
Dairy dept.,	1 50 754 70
Poultry dept.,	1 00 1,282 85
Floriculture dept.,	132 45 239 05
Educational dept.,	130 35 2,381 40
Miscellaneous space,	3,569 25
Postage,	125 50
Building employees,	59 00 79 00
Sod houses,	70 00 347 10
Decorations-st bldg.,	347 10

Grand total,

Unexpended balance, \$44,144 63.

While the amount thus shown to be unexpended is considerable, it is a fact that provisions have already been made for the expenditure of the entire appropriation except something like \$5,000.

The residence of Mr. Curry, near Agnew, was blown from its foundation Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Curry took refuge in the cellar. Both were quite seriously hurt by the cellar wall being pushed in on them. The barn was very badly torn up. One horse was badly hurt. No other buildings were struck by the wind and it spent its fury on telegraph poles and fences, fortunately missing the villages of Agnew.

Great rejoicing prevailed in all Nebraska towns on receipt of Dewey's splendid victory in Manila harbor Sunday.

SPAIN'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

'Didn't Dewey Thing' to the Spanish in the Philippines.

Destroyed by Dewey--Three Vessels Burned--Admiral Montejó Admits That his Forces Were Utterly Routed--His Loss May Reach 400--Saturday Night Dewey Boldly Challenged the Spaniards Off Fort Manila.

LONDON, Mar 3.—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, received yesterday evening.

The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak yesterday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire upon 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 fleet 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.

Leaving Subig's bay, a few miles from Manila, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, proceeded toward Manila. Under the cover of darkness he entered the harbor of Manila. The American fleet's arrival.



Commodore Dewey requested the British consul, E. H. Rawson Walker, to convey a message to 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 proceed to bombard the city.

The first of the cable messages ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British consul and the telegraph company's agent, and that pending a decision being arrived at the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

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

The message ended with the statement that the British governor of the Straits settlement (an English possession at the end of the Malay peninsula, about 1,200 miles from Manila) expected that the bombardment of Manila would begin on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these cable messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening and the second one was received at midnight.

No other messages on the subject have been received in London, although the foreign office expects news from the British consul at Manila. Therefore it is supposed that the expectation of the governor of the Straits settlement has been fulfilled and that the Spaniards have cut the cable.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from London says: "The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, Sunday engaged and completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila in the Philippine Islands.

"All the news of the great naval battle thus far is coming from Spanish sources. This shows conclusively that Manila has not yet been taken by the American forces and that the cable lines are still under the control of Spain.

"From the fact that even the advices received from Madrid show that the American warships fared the best, there is hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtainable it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain. Reports of the battle thus far are coming in piecemeal.

SPAIN'S BEST SHIPS LOST.
During the two engagements that took place Commodore Montejó, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his largest ships. His flag ship, the steel cruiser, Reina Christina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up. Several other Spanish vessels were badly damaged.

"One report adds that several other Spanish ships were sunk by their commanders to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

MANY SPANIARDS KILLED.
"There was a heavy loss of life among the Spanish. Captain Darso, commanding the Reina Christina, was killed. Commodore Montejó, commanding the fleet, shifted his flag from the Reina Christina to the Isla de Cuba, a much smaller steel protected cruiser, just before the Christina sank. The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by a great loss of life among the crew, her commander also being killed. Madrid advices received in Paris say 100 Spaniards were killed.

SAMPSON TO MOVE.
A concerted attack on some point on the Cuban coast looked for.

Famous Painter Dead.
LONDON, May 3.—Mr. Philip Calderon, the distinguished painter, member and keeper of the Royal academy since 1877, is dead.

WENT TO BATTLE AT DAYBREAK.
"Both fleets lined up for battle at daybreak—about 5 o'clock—Sunday morning. The guns of the American warships began firing on the forts of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila.

"Under the protection of the guns of these fortifications the Spanish warships opened fire on the American fleet.

"For several hours the harbor resounded with the roar of guns, the crashing of steel and timbers and the shrieks and groans of the wounded.

"Thick clouds of smoke at times almost obscured the opposing fleets from each other.

ONE SHOT DESTROYED DON JUAN.
"A well directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of 1,100 tons. A terrific explosion followed and the ship was blown up.

"All the time during the first engagement the American ships were under way, their maneuvering being intended to render the marksmanship of the Spanish gunners less effective.

"The American squadron about 9 o'clock drew off to the west side of the bay and took refuge behind some of the foreign shipping. The ships had evidently suffered considerable damage. After some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict.

"During this engagement the gun of Cavite maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon Commodore Dewey's ships than in the first encounter, the American guns were being off with telling effect.

THE SPANISH FLAGSHIP AFIRE.
"As the smoke lifted it was seen that the flagship Reina Christina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned. In the interval between the two engagements Commodore Montejó moved his flag from the Reina Christina to the smaller cruiser Isla de Cuba. To the fact that he made this change he doubtless owes his life.

"The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruiser Don Antonio de Uloa and the Mindanao were also badly damaged in this encounter.

"That the American squadron received severe damage in the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two.

HEAVY SPANISH LOSSES.
"There were undoubtedly heavy losses in men on both sides. One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spanish had 200 killed and 400 wounded.

"Trustworthy details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey's dispatches to Hong Kong."

SITUATION AT MADRID.

Extreme Precautions Adopted to Check Increasing Public Indignation.
MADRID, May 3.—The authorities here have adopted the most extraordinary precautions to check the increasing public indignation at Spanish defeat at Manila. Martial law will be proclaimed if the government is provoked over hostile demonstrations in the streets. The feeling of discontent prevails everywhere. The military feel equally with the civil elements the effects of the disaster, in which, according to one announcement, "our inferior warera although they fought pluckily, pushed through lack of foresight in responsible quarters."

The general tone of the newspaper even in the case of the minister press, is calm.

Wiped Out the Entire Town.
PENNY, Okla., May 3.—Parties riving here from Duncan, Ind. T a town of 3,000 people southeast here, report that a cyclone struck there last night at 10 o'clock, wiping out the entire town. It was killed and ten persons hurt, fatally.

Leedy Orders a Salute.
TOWNS, Kan., May 3.—Governor Leedy ordered a salute of twenty guns fired at noon in honor of victory of the American fleet in Philippines.