

ADMIRAL DEWEY ALL RIGHT

Philippine Insurgents Are Working with Him Harmoniously.

THEY ARE ENGAGING THE SPANIARDS

Apprehensions That the Admiral Might Be Having Difficulties at Manila Are Dispelled by Late Advice from Him.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—After a lot of conflicting rumors of naval engagements, the landing of troops, and such matters, at the Navy department, there came at the close of the day one important bit of news embodied in a report from Admiral Dewey of important successes achieved by the insurgents at Manila.

Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavite during the last week. They have won several victories, taken prisoner about 1,800 men, fifty of them officers of the Spanish troops, not native. The arsenal at Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports.

The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were not seriously apprehensive of personal danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the admiral had not maintained the same measures of success in his operations in Manila bay, that rewarded his first effort.

Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably, that he has succeeded in placing upon the water the burden of conducting military operations against the Spaniards, and that he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time to be threatening.

There is some speculation here as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began.

Will Protect Prisoners.

It was reported by cable, soon after he had secured the co-operation of Aguinaldo, that Admiral Dewey would see to it that the insurgents observed the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary because of the tales of barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents.

It is to be hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that the 1,800 prisoners he holds in his hands will be treated as the nations of the civilized world hold the United States morally responsible for any excesses committed by the natives.

The Navy department gave orders today that the double-turreted monitor, *Monadnock*, now at Mare Island, should be ready to sail for Manila within ten days and the necessary orders were hurriedly telegraphed.

The *Monadnock* will not wait for the company of the *Monadnock*, but should be off in a few hours under the command of the *Benett*. The Navy department would see to it that the merchant ship to accompany the *Monadnock* on its 6,000 mile voyage.

The *Monadnock* is a most powerful double-turreted monitor. With twin screws and 3,000 horse power engines it is easily able to make twelve and a half knots an hour. It is on the general lines of the *Ampthire*. It has two engines and more power than that monitor. It carries four ten-inch guns in two turrets, besides two four-inch rapid fire guns in a casemate and a numerous secondary battery. Its coal capacity is 250 tons in bunkers and almost as much more storage room can be found.

With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be able to take care of himself, even should the much talked of *Cadiz* fleet undertake to attack him.

Are Third to Hit.

The monitors at their maximum draw only fourteen and one-half feet of water, or ten feet less than the Spanish battleship *Pelayo*, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water where the Spanish battleships could not reach them, and hammer away at them at their heart's content, and presenting themselves so small a mark as to make it difficult for the Spanish gunners to reef effectively.

There is no doubt of the *Monadnock's* seaworthiness, for before being reconstructed at the Mare Island yard it made the entire voyage from the Delaware coast around the Horn to San Francisco, a voyage longer than that made by the *Oregon*.

The members of the naval construction corps are still quietly rejoicing over the splendid performance of Hobson and Powell. The latter, who sat in a small launch under fire waiting for Hobson and his crew, is also a member of the construction corps, according to Chief Constructor Highborn. The youngsters were assigned to the force of naval architects at Annapolis and according to the rules that placed him in the construction corps, as much as as Chief Engineer Highborn.

The *Cadiz* fleet which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday, is not giving the naval authorities any concern. They have learned through the State department that the Spanish ships were at *Cadiz* Friday, so they

could not very well be in the West Indies two days later.

Don't Troop Landing Story.

Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned that any news had reached the War or Navy departments to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago, and the officials, high and low, made no comment on the possibility.

Major De Grandpre, military attaché of the French embassy, left tonight for Tampa, where he will proceed with the troops embarking for Cuba. Prince Pleven of Russia, recently assigned for special service in connection with the war, called on the war and navy officials today and later left for the south. These are the last of the foreign observers to leave for the sea of action.

It was stated at several of the foreign embassies and legations that there was no warrant for the published reports that the French military and navy attachés were making unfavorable reports to their home offices on the American army and navy, particularly the former.

It is said these foreign observers know from experience the difficulties attending the equipment of raw levies, and that they generally report unfavorably on the numbers which 200,000 men have been assembled, armed, and equipped. Foreign experts say more or less confusion is unavoidable in such a gigantic undertaking, and that military science recognizes this confusion as inseparable to the assembling of a large volunteer force.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

More Presidential Appointments to the Volunteer Service Are Favorably Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The senate today confirmed the following appointments: To brigadier generals: Leonard W. Cole, Nebraska; Roy Stone, New York; Henry T. Douglas, Maryland; Harry von Otis, California; Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Andrews, Twelfth infantry; Colonel R. P. Hughes, inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Babcock, assistant adjutant general.

First regiment volunteer engineers: To be lieutenant colonel, Captain G. W. Gorthals, corps engineers; to be major, First Lieutenant J. S. Sewell, corps engineers; L. Duncan, Maryland; J. D. Ferguson, District of Columbia.

Second regiment volunteer engineers: To be colonel, Willard Young, Utah, late captain corps of engineers; to be major, R. C. Savage, New York; Edward L. Pinckard, Alabama. To be division engineers of rank of major: Captain J. E. Kahn, corps of engineers; First Lieutenant E. W. Lucas, Georgia; E. S. Garnett, Arkansas.

Fourth regiment volunteer infantry: To be lieutenant colonel, George Cole, Connecticut. To be surgeon, with rank of major: J. H. Henry, Pennsylvania. To be assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, C. P. McGrath, District of Columbia; C. S. Ford, West Virginia. To be first lieutenants, J. V. Phillip, District of Columbia; B. Stark, Jr., Connecticut. To be captain: Osman Latrobe, Maryland.

Fifth regiment volunteer infantry: To be surgeon, with rank of major, S. Winchester, Mississippi. To be first lieutenants, C. Bryant, quartermaster sergeant Second cavalry; J. W. Wright, Tennessee.

Sixth regiment volunteer infantry: First Lieutenant A. S. Rowan, Nineteenth United States infantry; to be lieutenant colonel, to be first lieutenants, H. Vandevanter, Tennessee; C. F. Spence, Tennessee.

Eighth regiment volunteer infantry: To be surgeon, with rank of major, George T. Vaughan of the marine hospital service. To be colonel, Captain C. Theobald, fourth infantry. To be assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain, D. Elkins, West Virginia, now first lieutenant First West Virginia volunteer infantry. To be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, J. H. McMillan, Michigan.

To be additional paymaster, W. Monaghan, Ohio; M. B. Curry, Georgia; J. Stuart Wilkins, District of Columbia; M. S. Sheary, New York; Second Lieutenant G. W. Moses, Third cavalry; F. Bostwick, New York; F. M. Rix, Arkansas; H. C. Smiley, New York; James Canby, Colorado.

To be colonel, Captain J. M. Lee, Ninth infantry. To be chief commissary of subsistence, with rank of major: First Lieutenant G. T. Bartlett, Third artillery; J. D. Black, North Dakota; R. H. Fitzhugh, Pennsylvania; W. M. Grinnell, New York.

To be commissary, with rank of captain: W. Larabee, Jr., Iowa; J. D. Handy, Delaware. To be chief quartermaster, with rank of major: Captain G. Rubles, assistant quartermaster; Captain E. B. Robertson, Ninth infantry, assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, C. M. Forrest, District of Columbia; Second Lieutenant C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., Second cavalry; C. D. V. Hunt, Vermont; First Lieutenant J. A. Perry, Eighth infantry; First Lieutenant A. W. Perry, Ninth cavalry.

To be assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain, First Lieutenant C. D. Rhodes, Sixth cavalry; W. G. Bates, New York; F. M. Page, Virginia.

To be inspector general, with rank of major: D. Vickers, Idaho. Also the advancement of the captains and the commanders of Admiral Dewey's squadron.

Nebraska National Bank.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The report of the condition of national banks of Nebraska, exclusive of Lincoln and Omaha, at the close of business on May 21, was today made public by the comptroller of the currency. Compared with the previous report in February, it is noted that the banks have materially strengthened their loans and discounts and individual deposits and a slight increase is also shown in the present statement. Loans and discounts are \$12,582,850, against \$12,299,525 in February, and individual deposits have increased from \$11,720,688 in February to \$12,309,894. A large reserve has increased from 25.54 per cent to 35.88 per cent. The present holding of gold coin aggregates \$648,396, an increase of more than \$120,000 since February.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: Treasury—John R. Tolbert, collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.; Herbert Smith, collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C.

Interior—Miss Estelle Reel of Wyoming, superintendent of Indian schools; Lucien K. Kellogg, receiver of public moneys at Waterville.

Postmasters—Texas, W. B. Brush, Austin; California, R. A. Edmunds, Baker; Illinois, William D. Smith, Collinsville; Kansas, C. A. Weedman, Farmer City; William Sticker, Lexington; Gus Michaels, Mound; Michigan, John R. Tolbert, Normal; Robert C. Beech, White Hall, Iowa; John Q. Satt, Marshalltown, Kansas; Richard Waring, Abilene.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$194,137,942; gold reserve, \$170,456,384.

CERVERA HONORS BRAVERY

He is Captivated with the Spirit of the Merrimac's Crew.

DECIDES AT ONCE TO NOTIFY SAMPSON

Heroic Feat Suspends Hostilities for the Moment and Opposing Officers Meet and Discuss the Interesting Event.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PORT ANTONIO, June 6.—(On Board the Dispatch Boat Triton, off Santiago.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Some doubt exists whether the Merrimac, so gallantly sunk under the fire of Spanish guns by Lieutenant Hobson and his men, effectually blocks the channel of the entrance of Santiago harbor. During a consultation of hostilities today the World's dispatch boat drifted to within two miles of Morro castle and got an excellent view of the wreck.

The Merrimac shows about ten feet of smokestack and masts. It lies in about seven fathoms of water. The Merrimac across the channel. It is believed there is still enough room for a large ship to pass. It would be easy for the Spanish to blow up the wreck and clear up the channel, but they will probably not do so as it prevents ingress as well as egress and increases their safety.

The Triton's deck a row boat was seen examining the wreck, which contains 2,000 tons of coal. This the Spaniards are believed to have no means of raising.

It is probable the wreck will be as useful as an object lesson to the Spaniards of American bravery as anything else. The men who took the Merrimac have taken in a torpedo boat. The mines served the Spaniards little stand and once past the entrance of the harbor the searchlight on Morro could not be turned on them.

When the Merrimac, coolly handed, under a ferocious fire, was anchored in the channel, the Spaniards were about to locate a steamer in New York harbor. Its crew exploded seven torpedoes ranged along its side and it sank just where its crew wanted to sink it. The Americans then jumped on a little craft which had been towed alongside and coolly paddled toward the Spanish cruiser *Cadiz*.

Hardly had they left the Merrimac when the explosion threw over them a shower of splinters and debris, while around them Spanish shells still whistled. They paddled on until they reached the cruiser's side, where its searchlight revealed them. Fortunately they were not mistaken for the *Cadiz*, with hostile intent and the ship's crew took them prisoners as they came up the side.

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SINK SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT

Destroyer Sneaks Out in the Night and is Annihilated.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRES THE FATAL SHOT

Shell Explodes Over the Craft, Which Disappears from View and Torpedoes Are Found in the Water.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—(On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Danvers, off Santiago de Cuba, June 6.)—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat destroyed on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed. At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser *New Orleans* discovered what appeared to be a torpedo boat destroyer close to the shore, and signalled the flagship *New York* that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made.

The *New York* and *New Orleans* opened fire and their shells burst about the dark object. Finally a thirteen-inch shell from the Massachusetts hit the *Oregon* as first reported and was fired and exploded and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed by the officers of the *New York* that it had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the *Terror*, but it is believed now that it was the *Hobson* or *Monte Cristi*. He was also killed. A short time before young Morales had, with only eight men, captured a fort in the neighborhood. Approaching the sentinel he demanded to see the officer in charge. When that man approached he shot him and the rest of the force surrendered.

Morales, the leader of the expedition, had been creating the impression that he was a Cuban and was going to Cuba, quietly slipped the harbor at Cape Haytien at night and proceeded to Monte Cristi, where he supposed he was to be met by a large body of insurgents. When the *Fanita* went alongside of the wharf at Monte Cristi a party of men in the staff and a few friends to friends the insurgents disembarked. The party on shore at once attacked them and seventeen were killed.

Morales of the insurgent party sold his life dearly, it being claimed that he killed several of the attacking party. Morales was shot by the sentry on the *Fanita* party. He was also killed. A short time before young Morales had, with only eight men, captured a fort in the neighborhood. Approaching the sentinel he demanded to see the officer in charge. When that man approached he shot him and the rest of the force surrendered.

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SEVENTEEN MEN ARE KILLED

Piece of Treachery Played Upon Insurgents Who Land from the Steamer *Fanita*.

NEBRASKANS HAVE SOME FUN

Second Regiment Boys Tell Great Stories for Edification of the Men from the East.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, June 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) The steamer *Fanita* arrived here today from Monte Cristi, San Domingo, with the details of the killing of seventeen men who had landed from the *Fanita* at that point for the purpose of assisting in the overthrow of San Domingo. When it was at Cape Haytien later it took on board several Spanish speaking men. The Spanish consul at Cape Haytien was given the idea that the *Fanita* was carrying a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The ship claimed to have landed some provisions at Grand Inagua, for the American navy but it still had half its cargo on board. The behaviour was suspicious and a Spanish consul made a great protest. The ship got away, however, and proceeded to Monte Cristi, just over the line in San Domingo. It had arms and ammunition for San Domingo, these are still on board.

Jimenez, the leader of the expedition, had been creating the impression that he was a Cuban and was going to Cuba, quietly slipped the harbor at Cape Haytien at night and proceeded to Monte Cristi, where he supposed he was to be met by a large body of insurgents. When the *Fanita* went alongside of the wharf at Monte Cristi a party of men in the staff and a few friends to friends the insurgents disembarked. The party on shore at once attacked them and seventeen were killed.

Morales of the insurgent party sold his life dearly, it being claimed that he killed several of the attacking party. Morales was shot by the sentry on the *Fanita* party. He was also killed. A short time before young Morales had, with only eight men, captured a fort in the neighborhood. Approaching the sentinel he demanded to see the officer in charge. When that man approached he shot him and the rest of the force surrendered.