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THE STORY OF A VICTORY

The World is Talking Over Dewey's Glorious Achievement at Manila.

DESTROYED SPANISH FLEET

Won Against Great Odds—Superior Generalship and Arms Made Success Possible.

An Historical Battle.

Hong Kong, May 8.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here, there is only one subject of discussion—the brilliant, dashing, annihilating victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey, over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo in Manila bay on Sunday, May 1st.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message to Governor-General Augusti announcing the inauguration of the blockade and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over six hundred men in killed and wounded, that all their ships amounting to about fourteen, were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare. Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of the American admiral, and that the gunners and their guns are superior to anything in the same line afloat anywhere. Credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man, they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

When the squadron left here it touched first at a point in the Philippine islands near Iloilo, as Commodore Dewey wished the insurgent leaders to disembark there to ascertain the position and strength of the insurgent forces, to arrange for preventing needless bloodshed and inform the insurgents of his intention to change the government of the Philippine islands, the commodore strongly objecting to giving the rebels a chance to commit excesses. The insurgent leaders, however, refused to disembark, under any consideration, and the American ships coasted in search of the Spanish ships, but failed to find them. Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig bay, about thirty miles north of Manila bay, on Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the entrance of the bay, and so the commodore decided to risk the mines and proceed the same night after dark into the bay of Manila, which he did.

The American fleet entered Manila bay on Saturday night, with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not placed a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay. In fact the American ships would probably have passed inside the bay without any challenge had it not been that some sparks flew up from the McCulloch's funnel. Thereupon a few shots were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor island, but the fleet did not slow down and soon took up a position near Cavite, awaiting dawn in order to commence hostilities.

The early hours of the morning revealed the opposing ships to each other and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships; then the Cavite forts opened up and the smaller Spanish vessels brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been led into the bay and through the channel by the flagship Olympia, did not reply, though the shells of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them, when nearing Baker bay a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was a foreshadowing of the utter unsuccessfulness. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and the Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or going wide of the mark. When the American fleet entered the bay the following was their order: The Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and the McCulloch, with the two store ships, the Nan-Shan and the Zafiro, bringing up the rear. In that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the enemy in column line.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began.

The Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and the Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with four gunboats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor.

The American ships then passed backwards and forwards six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

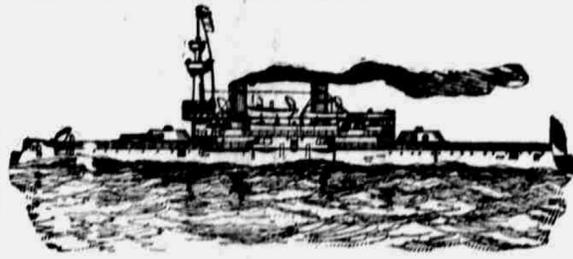
By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst and she was on fire. The Castilla was also on fire, and soon after their condition became worse and worse, until they were eventually burned to the water's edge.

The Don Antonio de Ulloa made a most magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by the American shells that she could not keep her afloat, he sailed her colors to the mast and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely riddled and her upper deck had been swept clean by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessels were sinking beneath them, continued working her guns on the lower deck, until she sank beneath the waters.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo boat crept along the shore and brant in the oiling in an attempt to attack the American store ships, but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore and was actually shot to pieces.

The Mindanao had in the meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater. The battle, which was started about 5:30 a. m., and adjourned at 8:30 a. m., was renewed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started to put the finishing touches on the glorious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 p. m. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag. The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the defenders of Spain on shore.

On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured half a dozen of the crew. Several shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the



SEAGOING BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

The Indiana has a displacement of 10,288 tons, cost \$3,020,000 and has a speed of 15.54 knots. She carries four 13 inch, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch guns and 20 smaller guns. Her mammoth 13 inch guns are mounted in turrets, two forward and two aft.

men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish ship which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was destroyed also in due course of time. The Reina Christina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain, and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge.

About 100 men killed and 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over a thousand men.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whale boat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the Esplanade of Manila were fired continuously during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it is said Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled on Wednesday after they had capitulated.

It is said that the American commodore ordered the cables to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

It is said that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. The Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interests of humanity, that it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing to fight and die.

Even when the flagship was shot half away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a common shell and her steam pipe burst.

As yet there are no further details of the fighting. After it was over Commodore sent an ultimatum to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard.

The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river Pasig and the Spanish captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender. The American captain replied: "Unconditional surrender or fight."

To this the Spaniard answered: "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammunition because our store is exhausted."

On a proposal to the existing authorities to continue temporarily under the American flag pending the termination of the war, the Spaniards delayed their decision and kept wiring to Madrid. The Americans requested the privilege of using the wire, and when this was refused they cut the cable.

The Esmeralda from Hong Kong arrived just in the midst of the battle. During the adjournment for breakfast an American cruiser was detached to receive her, as it was believed that she might be a Spaniard. When it was learned that the new arrival was a British vessel she was warned to keep away. The Esmeralda, therefore, moved up the bay ten or fifteen miles.

There are still two or three Spanish gunboats about the Philippines, but no resistance from them is possible. One recently captured an American bark.

London, May 8.—The Hong Kong correspondent at Manila of the Daily Mail gives the following additional details of the fighting:

There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship who lowered her colors and then fired on a boat filled with a crew who went to take possession of her. The American guns were again trained on her and she was sent to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite and when we landed a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact the Americans sent them on shore. All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss as 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 700 men are believed to have been killed or drowned.

The officers of the gunboat McCulloch, with whom I conversed today, bear testimony to the bravery of the Spaniards. They particularly praised the gallant crew of the Castilla, whom they describe as "the bravest men

ever sacrificed in battle." They consider the result of the fight a remarkable instance of the advantage of long-range firing to the side which is better in artillery and marksmanship.

Private papers captured at Cavite show that it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay the day before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming for the change of plans. My informant told me that a landing was not effected at Manila, where food is scarce, because Commodore Dewey could not undertake any responsibility. Still I do not think there is any danger of the insurgents massacring the population of Manila. If they began to do so Commodore Dewey would land men and stop them.

The American commander has wired for instructions regarding Manila, not caring to take over the city on his own responsibility. Supplies are being stopped by the insurgents at Manila and Cavite, where the hospital has been plundered for food. The Americans landed supplies for the Spaniards wounded. The Olympia was hit thirteen times during the engagement.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The war news of the week has not been startling. Admiral Dewey's report of the battle at the Philippine islands was received and shows a victory more complete than was anticipated. Rioting has continued in many Spanish cities and several, including Madrid, are under martial law. Troops and mobs have had several encounters and lives have been lost. Spain is in a disorganized state and would no doubt welcome peace if it could be secured without a complete breakdown. Admiral Sampson sailed with his squadron from before Havana to Porto Rico this week expecting to meet the Spanish fleet and give battle, but later advices state that the Spaniards have returned to Cadiz and show no signs of coming across the Atlantic to fight.

The war department has given orders to mass western troops at San Francisco, from which point 5,000 or more will be sent to hold the Philippine islands and assist Admiral Dewey in preserving peace among the natives. Reports from Manila say that Dewey is unable to control the insurgents or subdue the Spanish land force, and that fighting is going on about the city. It is also reported that insurgents have killed the Spanish admiral, Montojo, and his two sons. Dewey is waiting for United States troops so that he can take the city, preserve order in the islands and establish a provisional government. Vessels are now being chartered at San Francisco to carry relief to him in the way of soldiers, provisions and munitions of war.

Troops from eastern, central and southern states are being massed at Washington, Tampa and other southern points and the present plan is to land 50,000 or more troops on Cuba at an early date and advance on Havana at the rear while Admiral Sampson bombards the city and its defenses from the sea. The campaign is expected to be short and sharp. Porto Rico another Spanish possession, is also to be taken by the fleet and troops.

Several small prizes have been taken this week and brought into Key West and it is reported that a few American ships have been captured by Spanish cruisers. Several of our gunboats have exchanged shots with the forts at Havana and also with some Spanish gunboats which are hovering around the Cuban coast, but no damage has been done by either side.

The movements of the Spanish squadron is still shrouded in mystery and its purpose or destination is still a matter of conjecture.

THE TWO SQUADRONS.

(New York Journal.)
New York, May 9.—As nearly as can be ascertained after considerable investigation, the following is a fairly accurate list of the American and Spanish squadrons, which it is expected will meet off Porto Rico. The establishment of a censorship at Key West and also at Spanish ports prevents the transmission of information regarding the movements of warships, and this table has been compiled from information supplied from St. Thomas and Cape Haytien.

- AMERICAN SQUADRON.
- Battleships—
Iowa, 4 12-inch, 2 8-inch, 2 4-inch, Q. F.
Indiana, 4 12-inch, 2 8-inch, 4 6-inch.
Cruisers—
New York, 2 8-inch, 12 4-inch, Q. F.
Montgomery, 2 5-inch, Q. F., 2 6-pounders.
Detroit, 2 8-inch, Q. F., 2 6-pounders.
Monitors—
Puritan, 4 12-inch, 2 4-inch, Q. F.
Amphitrite, 4 12-inch, 2 4-inch, 2 6-pounders, R. F.
Torpedo Boats—Majflower, Porter, Wampanoag.

SPANISH SQUADRON.

- Cruisers—
Infanta Maria Teresa, 2 11-inch, 10 5-inch, 8 2-inch.
Almirante Oquendo, 2 11-inch, 10 5.5-inch, 8 2.2-inch.
Vizcaya, 2 11-inch, 10 5.5-inch, Q. F.
Cristobal Colon, 2 10-inch, 10 6-inch, Q. F.
Marquesa de Eanada, 6 4.7-inch, 4 6-inch.
Conde de Venedito,
Infanta Isabel.
Gunboats—Nueva Espana, Philippines, Magellanes, Antonio Lopez.
Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Furor, Pluton, Terror.

TROOPS RECEIVE NEW FLAGS.

Last Saturday Was Gala Day for Lincoln and the State as Well.

Lincoln veterans of the late war, through the old hero, General Thayer, colonel of the First Nebraska in 1861, on the steps of the capitol plaza entrusted brilliant emblems of our country's glory to the two new regiments just mustered into the national service for war with Spain. The occasion made a day purely military and patriotic, long to be remembered by thousands who thronged Lincoln's streets. The only slip in the program was the inability of Colonel Furnas, of the Second Nebraska regiment in the late war, to be present and hand over the flag to the Second regiment.

Never before in Lincoln were so much hunting and so many flags spread to the breeze.

The Nebraska national guard, already partially transformed into United States troops, left Camp Alvin Saunders at 2 p. m., headed by Governor Holcomb as commander-in-chief, Adjutant General Barry, Brigadier General Bills and the other brigade officers, and the regiments were headed by Colonel Bratt and Bischof.

The two regimental standards to be presented were held by Minnie Bowen and Carrie Packard, little girls dressed in white with crowns of blue, with white stars.

General Amasa Cobb presided over the exercises, speaking of the significance of the occasion and paying a tribute to ex-Governor Thayer.

General John M. Thayer delivered an impassioned and patriotic oration in presenting the flags to the two regiments. The crowd about was far too vast to be reached by his voice, but perhaps six thousand stood about the grounds as close as they could get till all was through.

Governor Holcomb responded to the gift of the flags with words fittingly recognizing of the intense feeling of the old soldiers and he gave assurance that the Nebraska troops would cherish the colors and guard them along the path where both honor and danger lie.

In the intervals of the speeches the two regimental bands played "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America," and each time the throng burst out in deafening cheers.

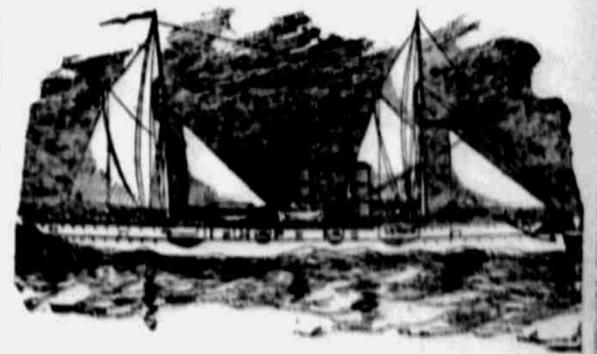
An immense flag had been stretched on the side of the dome of the capitol and the gaily dressed crowds at the windows and on the balcony made a beautiful background for the stirring scenes below.

On the campus the mass of grizzled warriors looking down on the sea of blue forage caps and regimental arms, the dozen flags and regimental banners, the surrounding crowd of spectators, made a spectacle that was interesting in itself and doubly so when the meaning of it all was understood.

At 4:15 the exercises were over and the troops marched north on Fourteenth street, extending from J to past K street and watched as before by crowds at every intersection.

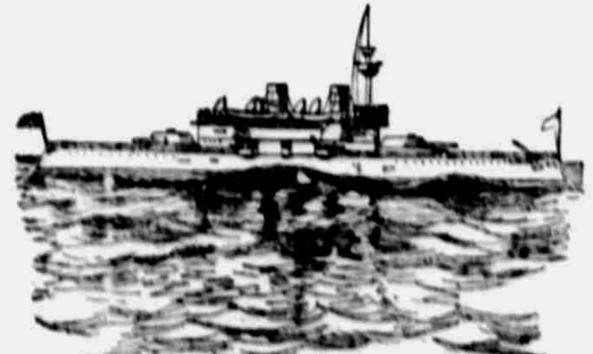
MISSIONARIES ARE KILLED.

Sierre Leone, West Coast Africa, May 7.—Additional advices confirm the reports of the assassination of Minister Archer, Miss Hatfield and Mr. Cain and add to the list of murdered missionaries the name of Miss "Kegg," possibly a mispronunciation of the name of Miss Scheck. Miss Cain fled into the bush and her fate is not known. All these missionaries were Americans, who were sent out here by the United Brethren of Christ mission of Dayton, Ohio.



THE CRUISER DETROIT.

The Detroit carries nine 8 inch rapid fire guns, six 6 pounders, two 1 pounders and one gattling gun. She develops 6,227 horsepower and has a speed of 16.7 knots. Her displacement is 2,099 tons, and she cost \$412,500.



THE BATTLESHIP OREGON.

The Oregon is 345 feet long and has a displacement of 10,200 tons. She cost \$2,150,000 and steams 13 knots an hour. Her crew consists of 424 men. Four 12 inch, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch and 20 smaller guns compose her armament.

WAR SPIRIT DOMINANT

Little Interest Being Manifested in Politics at the present Time.

BOND SYNDICATES AT WORK

Income Tax Voted Down in the Senate—Republicans Determined on Gold Bonds.

The Future Outlook.

People's Press Bureau, St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—The war spirit is dominant in every section of the country and politics, outside the halls of congress, has been almost entirely tabooed. While the patriotic citizens are off their guard the bond syndicate will no doubt take the opportunity to increase their ill gotten gains. Financial reformers who forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," are liable to be caught napping in the coming campaign and swept entirely off their feet. A war administration is very hard to beat. This is something the free silverites would do well to remember.

The state central committees of the allied silver parties in Iowa recently met at Des Moines and decided to hold the state nominating convention at Marshalltown, September 7, at which time they will put out a joint silver ticket. Resolutions pledging support to the president of the United States in the war now declared against Spain" were adopted.

The railroads are trying to force the government to pay 2 cents per mile for the transportation of troops, but the government refuses to concede to this demand.

The public debt for April shows an increase of nearly \$19,000,000, due to war expenses.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John of Kansas, who was at one time the candidate of the national prohibition party for the presidency, is lecturing to large audiences in Kansas on the free silver question, having recently allied himself with the people's party.

The free silver republicans of Kansas have issued a call for a state nominating convention to be held at Topeka on Wednesday, June 15.

A general strike is threatened by the building trades unions of St. Louis if demand for their scale of wages is not acceded to.

The democrats report gains in the recent municipal elections in Indiana. The First National bank of Carthage, N. Y., has been forced to close its doors on account of the absconding of the president, who has been defrauding the institution for the past eight years. This is another demonstration of the "best system the world has ever seen."

A law recently enacted in Pennsylvania provides for the fine and imprisonment of any manufacturer or other employer who discriminates against a laborer because of his connection with any union organization.

Governor Leedy of Kansas has been unduly criticized in some quarters for reorganizing the national guard of that state. The governor desires the organization to be something more than a political machine, and he is right.

Chauncey M. Depew, the great New York railroad magnate, expresses the opinion that had the president been left to himself there would have been no war.

A sharp debate was precipitated in the senate last week on the income tax proposition offered by Mills of Texas, but as might have been expected the provision was voted down by the republicans.

The Nebraska board of equalization has increased the valuation of the various railroads in that state for taxation purposes, and the companies threaten to appeal their case to the courts.

The wheat market has gone skyward during the last week on account of the war operations. Unfortunately for the producers, most of the grain is

(Continued on Fifth page.)