THEY ARE ALL HAPPY

Dewey's Victory Brings Rejoicing to the People at Washington.

THOUSANDS SURROUND BULLETIN BOARDS

Greatest Excitement Since Days of the Civil War.

PRESIDENT M'KINLLY HEARS THE NEWS

Reads the Dispatches, but Will Not Talk About the Battle.

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT

Army and Navy Officers Show Undis guised Enthusiasm Over the Result and Dewey's Name is on Every Tongue.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Washington is re-Joiced tonight. Not since the dark days of the great civil

conflict of a third of a century ago have the

moved by war news as they were this even-The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victor; lies with has entered. Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars

and stripes. That was enough to cause the people of Washington the most enthusiastic rejoicing. It is pointed out that the Spanish people For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippine islands, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When | internal dissentions, if not a revolution. news came indicating a great victory for

Madrid about 8 o'clock this evening. As pines as well.

into tremendous excitement. cities on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulle- bring about an adjustment. tin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predeces- ment was made that Admiral Dewey effected sor, the crowds in the street became uproar- a landing on the west side of Manila bay for ious. Good as well as bad news spreads the men of his fleet who were wounded in the rapidly and by 10 o'clock the streets were engagement. It was suggested in official crowded with people, all discussing the one circles that this landing had a two-fold purexciting topic of the hour.

WATCH THE BULLETINS. boards and every scintilla of news-and it to carry out what was Admiral Dewey's purwas all giorious-was received with en- pose, to make a junction with the insurthusiastic cheers. While victory had been gents (the insurgent forces practically surexpected, the news of it, coming as it did round Manila on the land sides of the city) come from Spanish sources, gave vent to the and with the intention of securing control patriotism of the people which has been pent of Manila as soon as possible.

feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Admiral land, is effected, a demand is likely to be praises were sung in the rejoicing of the case of refusal a combined attack would be

ceived by the government, but the Associated batteries, seems a foregone conclusion. Press dispatches were transmitted to the president and officials of the administration as fast as they were received.

The precident and several of his cabinet read the dispatches in the library, but later in the night went to his office on the second floor, where until a late hour he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible conse-

Officiale of the Navy department were ret icent in discussing the conflict, in the absence of official reports, but they made no pretence of concealing their satisfaction. Secretary Long declined to comment, but it was known that he felt relieved. Dispatche for days indicated that a battle in Manile was inevitable, and while no great fear was felt, there was great concern in the hear! of every official. Tonight's reports took a great weight from the minds of all. BLISS IS PLEASED.

When Secretary Blies was shown the first dispatch briefly recounting the victory of the American squadron he unhesitatingly expressed his gratification at the result and gave utterance to the hope that Admiral Dewey's fleet had not suffered greatly.

Senator Hanna and Chauncey M. Depew of New York, who were with Secretary Blies at the time, were delighted with the advices and made no concealment of their pleasure Secretary Alger declared that it was a "glorious victory," but, in common with other officials of the administration, declined to make extended comment on it.

Navy and army circles, after manifesting throughout the day the greatest eagerness for news from the Philippines, received march of events of the European powers, with intense joy the news from Admiral Dewdon not expect to see Europe intervene the war." ey's fleet. Their satisfaction that the defeat of the Spanish had been overwhelming was strengthened by reason of the news coming first almost wholly from Madrid, and they were quickly unreserved in expressing their gratification upon the signal triumph of the American forces.

At the club down town, and at their homes or wherever seen, the officers were free in giving vent to their feelings. The absence of any statement of specific injury to the Amerioan vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students

MAKE A SPLENDID FIGHT.

Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered as a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as ludicating that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly the several duties in directing and executing the a number of threatening letters from peo

little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, hecause, notwithstanding the disparity in naval force, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to in-flict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was inexplicable, only on the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

An opinion is expressed tonight by naval officers that the decisive victory of Admiral last night from London, brought 506 cases Dewey's fleet will mean, probably, an early of cordite addressed to the commandant of end to the war, without further naval bat- the Brooklyn navy yard.

ties of importance. The American fleet, it GUARDS is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possessions and indications were strongly toward the slipping of the Philippines from its grasp. It was said Will Arrive in Omaha Early in the that only by quickly yielding to our de-

Spain, it was said, was confronted with a situation which promised nothing but dis- COME IN AT WEBSTER STREET DEPOT aster, in case it elected to force more fighting. The superiority of the American fleet has been demonstrated in the Pecific and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered the policy of more fighting on the part of Spain promises nothing but more Spanish misfor-

mands in Cuba could this loss be averted.

THINK THE END IN SIGHT.

Navy officers think this view must prevall with the Spanish government, and befleve an end of the war, upon the basis of that, too, without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself.

Judge McComas, senator-elect from Maryland, after expressing his joy over the result of the conflict, struck a keynote of the cannonading of Manila when he said it was likely to have a tremendous effect, not only in Spain, but throughout Europe. He expressed the belief that it would turn the tide of European sentiment toward the United States.

The idea advanced by Judge McComas was expressed by others tonight. It is repeople of this city been so profoundly garded by some that it is likely the decisive victory gained by Admiral Dewey's squadron may open the eyes of Spain to the seriousness of the conflict in which it

> Officials regard it as almost certain that trouble of a most critical kind will confront Sagasta within Spain's own borders. have been led to believe their navy is invincible, and the bitter disappointment that will come over the result of the first engagement of the war is likely to precipitate

Another result of the victory, it is thought, the American squadron the enthusiasm of may be action on the part of the powers to the people was let loose and the streets of induce Spain to abandon what is regarded the city have rung with cheers throughout as a hopeless contest. Representations may be made to Spain that it would better re-The first news of the battle received in lease its hold on Cuba than to risk losing all Washington came in a brief telegram from its West Indian possessions and the Philip-

the night wore on the cable continued to It is believed to be not unlikely that the sing the news of victory for the squadron representations will indicate that since of Admiral Dewey and the interest grew Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict Spain can now yield to the inevitable Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of and accept the good offices of the powers to

CONNECTS WITH INSURGENTS. In the dispatches from Madrid the statepose. It was that not only the wounded could have better care than on board ship in Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin | the face of other possible engagements, but

As soon as the junction with the in-It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic surgents, the one on sea and the other on ame was on every lip, and his made for the surrender of the city and in

Dewey has an opportunity to communicate with the department.

It is regarded as probable that immediately after the engagements of today Admiral Dewey sent the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch back to Hong Kong with dispatches and that the first information from him will come from that point. The distance from Manila to Hong Kong

is a trifle over 600 miles and it will take the McCulloch two days to make the trip. FRENCH DIPLOMAT HAS FEARS Afraid the United States May Yet Lose

Its Liberty. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)
LONDON, May 1.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—M. Lemyre de Vilers, a French diplomatist, recently resident general at Madagascar, a member de Vilers, a French diplomatist, recently resident general at Madagascar, a membe of the lower French colonial party, asked whether a successful attack made on the Philippines by the American fleet would regiments ought to refuse to eni'st if Gen cause European intervention or have any bearing on passing events in China and the

far east, said: "Not in the least. My opinion is that if any European intervention was to have taken place it would have occurred before war to escertain just how much truth there is was formally declared. I believe Europe has in the report that Colby is to get the place in the report that Colby is to get the place. no intention of intervening at present, any way. Whatsoever fighting occurs is the vicinity of the Philippines or capturing with or among European powers. Look at the atlas of China and the far east. The Philippines are altogether too far distant from the coast of China and the Asiatic continent to bring about any change in the

"Do you think war will bring about any greet change in the United States?" "Yes. I consider war in that connection eminently dangerous. One of its most im-portant results will be the constitution of a large permanent army in the United States and the creation of a much larger fleet than the country is able to boast of now. In endeavoring to give liberty to Cuba a om afraid they themselves will lose that which is most precious to them-liberty. The grand republican regime of the United States has always been excellent, especially States will discover, perhaps when too late that if they attack other powers as they are attacking Spain; if they enter upon an offensive line of conduct as they are doing. their interior government will suffer ex-tensively and may eventually bring about

the lose of their own liberty.' Threaten American Minister. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 1 .- Via Galveston, Tex.)-The United States legation hes been placed under guard. The United States minister, Mr. William R. Finch, has received who sympathize with the Spaniards. The Uruguayan newspapers are blaming the gov-ernment for its action, due to its neutral attitude in the war betwen Spain and the United States, in prohibiting public perform. ances and other steps to raise subscriptions here in behalf of the Spanish navy. A num-

Brings Explosives from England. NEW YORK, May 1 .- The Atlantic transport line steamer Michigan, which arrived

RETURN TUESDAY

Afternoon.

March Around Through the Principal Streets and Thence to Fort Omaha_Proposed Line of March.

LINCOLN, May 1 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Nebraska troops will leave Lincoln at 10:30 Tuesday morning and will arrive at Omaha at 1 o'clock, over the Missouri Pacific. Arriving at the Webster street depot Cuban independence, is to follow soon, and at Omaha, the march of the troops through the city will be as follows: The column will be formed with the left resting on Thirteenth street and march south on Thirteenth to Farnam, west on Fernam to Seventeenth, north on Seventeenth to Douglas, east on Douglas to Sixteenth, north on Sixteenth to Locust, west on Locust to Thirtieth, to Fort Omaha.

Governor Holcomb and etaff will review the troops on the parade ground tomorrow afternoon and the governor will make a parting address.

The crowd this afternoon was one of the largest ever essembled on the Fair grounds, being estimated all the way from 15,000 to 35,000 people. A large number came in on the trains from the outlying towns. A telephone message from Captain Culver aco-nounces that he will not assemble his cavalry troop at Milford until Tuesday. The new recruits are expected to all gather in before that time. He received word this morning that the town of Stanton wanted to furnish him fifty men. Several new recruits from Table Rock were accepted last night. The students and ex-students of the State

university who now belong to the state guard will be excused tomorrow forenoon in order that they may attend 10 o'clock chapel exercises at the university. This or-der is issued on the request of Chancellor MacLean.

COLD DAY IN CAMP. The chilly north wind this morning mad-

many of the militia boys shiver and the regimental inspection on the parade ground was not as comfortable as it might trave been. The grounds were in good condition. however, and as the day wore on the camp took on a more cheerful appearance. The officers say they are glad this cool weather has come just at this time, as it will be a reminder to the boys that camp life has its disagreeable features, and the weak-hearted lads will have a chance to drop out before final enlistment. The camp was thoroughly inspected at 9 o'clock this morning and the tents and bedding were found in good condi-tion, the sleeping quarters of the boys being almost as comfortable as if they were at

At 11 o'clock there was preaching by Chaplain Davie and Father Nugent, and in spite of the raw wind there was a large turnout, many of the companies marching in regular order to the meeting places.

The governor has not yet issued his order for the movement of the troops, but the following letter to Lieutenant Stotsenberg covers the situation and indicates that the

covers the situation and indicates that the official order will follow direction.

LINCOLN, April 30, 1898.—Lieutenant John M. Stotsenbers, Mustering Officer Nebraska Volunteers, Lincoln: Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of yours of today, advising me that you will be ready to muster in the troops of this state when the surgeons are ready and that they will be ready Tuesday morning at old Fort Omaha. Also enclosing copy of direction from War department, under date of April 30, to you to advise me that you were ready to muster troops on arrival at Omaha, and that the United States will furnish transportation from Lincoln to the

made for the surrender of the city and in case of refusal a combined attack would be made on it. The result of such an attack, in the absence of a fleet and effective shore batterles, seems a foregone conclusion.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Admiral Dewey's squadron and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts, that authentic information will be received until Admiral Dewey has an opportunity to communicate.

Transportation is troops.

It is my wish that they be moved in a body and that they leave Camp Alvin Saunders as near 12 o'clock noon as is practicable. Please inform at the earliest moment convenient of the arrangements for transportation and other details necessary for their removal as above stated.

Very truly yours,

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor.

An order was issued from headquarters this forenoon, directing Acting Brigade Commissary Frank Enger, First regiment, Nebraska Volunteers, to proceed to Omaha on the 2d instant and report to the adjutant general of the Department of the Missouri or duty as commissary of subsistence in OPPOSITION TO COLBY.

ond regiment last night, and the mous expression was that Colby ought not to be appointed, and that the officers of the regiments ought to refuse to entire it den-eral Bills is to be superseded by the Beatrice warrior. The feeling was that Gen-eral Bills deserved the appointment, but that if he could not get it, then a regular army officer would be satisfactory. It is said that the officers will take some move Among the many requests to the governor for permission to enlist companies none has been more urgent than that of Captain R. P. Jennings of Table Rock, who wanted to take a cavalry troop to the front. Jennings first relected his men, saw that they all had good horses, and then came up to see the gov-ernor. He spent a whole day here working to get his company recognized and went home with the assurance from the governo-that the Jennings cavalry would certainly be favored if the War department made another call for men from this state. One peculiarity in this case is that Cuptain Jennings is an ex-confederate. At 16 years of age he enlisted in the Twenty-third Virginia and

cerved under Stonewall Jackson. He was in twenty-seven battles during the war, was wounded six times and was promoted to a captaincy for gallantry in the field when only 18 years of age. Immediately after the war he came to Nebraska and has I'ved here ever since. He has never mourned over the "Lost Cause," but has taken part in all the coldiers' reunions and Decoration exercises held by the Grand Army of the Republic in ought to be given a chance to fight for the country. After calling on the governor the second time he had ever asked a favor of a high official. The first time was when he went to Governor Letcher's house in 1862 and asked permission to enlist in the army of

the Virginia. CADET ARTILLERY. The new heavy artillery regiment which has been organized by the cadets and excadets of the University of Nebraska put in an active day yesterday, and the members now have hopes that their organization will be accepted by the government and aent into service. Governor Holcomb was waited upon

service. Governor Holcomb was walted upon by a large delegation from the regiment yesterday and promised to make an urgent request to the War department that the Nebraska heavy artillery be recognized. Captain Dudley of the regular army, who has directed the organization of the new regiment, is here and addressed a meeting of the members of the regiment at the Commercial club building yesterday afternoon. In the evening a hanquet was given at the club rooms in honor of Captain Dudley. Covers were laid for forty guests. Among those present were Governor Holcomb, Chancellor MacLean, General Barry, General Billis, W. J. Bryan, Lieutenant

10 a. m. 45 11 a. m. 45 12 m. 45 8 p. 18..... 80 9 p. 18..... 49

Stotsenberg and Captain Dudley, the 'guest of honor. W. J. Bryan acted as toast-master and the following were the responses:
"Nebroska and the Army," Governor Holcomb; "Our Guard," General Bills; "The Regulars," Lieutenant Stowenberg, U. S. A.; "The ex-Cadet as a Soldier," Chancellor MacLean; "Our Guest," Horace G. Whitmore; "Heavy Artillery," Captain Dudley. TOPEKA REACHES PORT SAFELY.

Has a Stormy Passage, but Saw No War Ships.

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The United States crusier Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieutenant J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19, arrived safely in port this morning, after a rough presage of twelve days. The Topeka entered the Narows at 9 a. m., where it slowed down for the health officer's inspec-tion, then proceeding to the man-of-war an-chorage off Tompkinsville. As it steamed up the bay the vessel presented an odd ap-pearance. It has a high-sided, black-paicted hull and two yellow funnels, from which the paint had been washed off by theavy weather. It is brig-rigged giving it a heavy appearance aloft, without fighting tops; in fact, at a distance, it presents the appearance of a big cargo steamer, rather than a war vessel. The cruiser's deck is entirely bare of guns, all its equipment being stowed in the hold.

Lieutenant Knapp reported having experienced a very rough pressage. From the

rienced a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel up to the Banks a succession of strong westerly gales were encountered. After passing the Banks, the wind hauled to the northeast and blew a strong gale for four days with a very rough sea. The Topeka behaved well throughout end sustained but trifling flamage about the decks. The cruiser carries a crew of fortysix men, all told. Lieutenant Knapp, when asked whether he had sighted any war vessels during the voyage, replied that he had not and was not anxious to meet any, owing to his small crew and the fact that the Topeka's guns were not mounted. The Topeka was saluted by several tugs and excursion boats as it steamed up to its anchorage.

1886; speed, seventeen knots. Battery: Six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch, and three 2.2-inch rapid fire rifles, six 1.4-inch, and two machine guns.

Castilla—2,342 tons; built, 1881. Battery: 5.9-inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, four 2.5-inch rapid fire, and two machine guns.

Velasco—1,152 tons. Battery: Three 5.9-inch Armstrong rifles, 2.7-inch Hontorias, and two machine guns.

Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria—Each 1,140 tons; speed, fourteen knots. Battery: 4.7-inch and two machine guns.

Central —2,342 tons; built, 1881. Battery: 5.9-inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7-inch, and two machine guns.

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Ceneral Lezo and El Cano—Gun vessels; 524 tons; built, 1885; speed, seventeen knots. Battery: Six 6.2-inch rapid fire rifles, six 1.4-inch, and two machine guns.

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Central —2, 342 tons; built, 1886; speed, seventeen knots Battery: Six 6.2-inch rapid fire rifles, six 1.4-inch, and two machine g rienced a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel up to the Banks a succession of strong westerly gales were enchorage.

The Topeka was formerly known as the Diogenes. It was built tof the Peruvian government at Kiel, Germany, but never was completed. It was taken in part payment by the Thames Iron works, who fitted out its sister ship, the Isosthenes, and was recently purchased from that company by the United States government.

It is brig rigged, with a pretty high free board, which makes it heavy looking above the water line. It is an excellent sea boat, and can sustain a speed of sixteen knots. Shortly after noon today the recently ac-quired cruiser New Orleans passed the To-peka, heading for the lower bay, and greetings were exchanged and the flags dipped. This was the first eight of a war vessel which the officers and men on the Topeka had since they left British waters.

When seen today by a representative of the Associated Press. Captain Knapp could not be induced to make any statement regarding be induced to make any statement regarding the vessel, or as to what is movements will be within the next few days, further than to may that he had a very rough passage, during which the Topeka be layed splendidly, and that ito battery has yet to be determined. It is understood, however, that its main battery will consist of six-buch and 4.7 rapid

MAY DAY WITH FLYING SQUADRON.

ON BOARD FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN (OF Fort Monroe), May 1.-May day on the war ships of the flying squadron found beautiful weather and peaceful conditions at Old Point Comfort, although all about Hampton Roads evidences were seen of warlike preparations. The work of laying mines and torpedoes in the harbor continued all day in charge colonel Frank.

Stories to the effect that Commodore Schley already had his orders to move are absolutely without foundation. Communication between Commodore Schley and the Navy department is constant, and it is certain that plans have been made and laid for the squafron's work, but no specific orders are here. The squadron is in perfect and formidable readiness for sea, and can leave

at an hour's notice. The story that the ram Katahdin is at-tached to the squadron is untrue.

The converted yacht known as the Scor-plon, and which is in command of Lieutenant Commanier Marix, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and anchored with the fleet off Old Point Comfort. It is understood that the Scorpion is to be the dispatch boat of the squadron, but it is also equipped for fighting, and is very fast.

QUIET DAY WITH MORILE TROOPS. Large Number of Visitors Call at the

MOBILE, Ala., May 1 .- The regular troops spent a quiet Sunday, there being nothing out of the routine except the number of visitors at camp during the afternoon, which was large.

Captain W. P. Evane of the Ninteenth has been appointed provost marshal in place was relieved upon departure with his regiment for Tampa, and his company was today placed as guard at division headquarters. Lieutenant Karl Koops and Corporal Charles Christman of the Yenth arrived from Fort Sill today and will follow the Tenth to Tampa tonight. Christman takes with him three recruits, who came here yesterday from

Russin Grows More Friendly. Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 1.—(New York World Ca blegram—Special Telegram.)—Further evidence is afforded of the change in the Russian pro-Spanish attitude by the well informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the Muenchener Allegemeine Zeitung, who says that Russia will refuse to associate itself with any ill considered and overhasty step in the direction of intervention that France and Austria may propose. "We Russians," observed a high Russian project to the correspondent, "have not much love for the United States, but less for Spain. Our government would be guilty of a great folly if in arriving at any decision we failed to take account of the fact that the advantages accruing, especially to our agriculture, from war far outweigh any possible disadvantages."

Views thus expressed, the correspondent blegram-Special Telegram.)-Further evi-

Views thus expressed, the correspondent declares, are generally held in influential Russian circles and the government will so far honor them as to treat with great reserve any wishes France may express for intervention.

Capture a Small Prize. KEY WEST, May 1.- The government tug Leyden brought in today the small Spanish schooner Mescota, captured near Havana yesterday by the torpedo boat Foote. It is a small coaster, which was loaded with fruit and was bound for Havana. It is very in-

eignificant prize. General Emilio Nunez and Colonel Bald-mere Acota have just arrived on the Mas-cotte. General Nunez is very anxious to con-fer with Rear Admiral Sampson and leaves

Fitting Out a New Ironclad. MADRID, May 1 .- It is reported that a new Spanish fronclad, which is being fitted out at Carthagens, will soon join the Spanish squad-

OUR FIRST BIG VICTORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

COMPARISON OF THE FLEETS American Squadron Much Superior to

that of Spain.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following are the two fleets engaged in the battle at

Baltimore—Second rate; 4,600 tons; speed, twenty-six knots. Battery: Four 8-inch, six 6-inch rifles, four six-pounder rapid fire, two three-pounders, two one-pounders, two 1.8-inch, two 1.4-inch, and two machine

1.8-inch, two 1.4-inch, and two machine guns.

Boston—Second rate; 3,189 tons; speed, fifteen knots, Battery: Two 8-inch, six 6-inch rifees, two six-pounder rapid fire, two three-pounders, two one-pounders, two 1.8-inch, two 1.4-inch, and two machine guns.

Raieigh—Second class; speed, nineteen knots. Battery: One 6-inch end ten 5-inch rapid fire rifles, eight six-pounders, four one-pounders, and two machine guns.

Concord—Third rate; 1,700 tons; speed, seventeen knots. Battery: Six 6-inch, two one-pounders, and two machine guns.

Concord—Third rate; 1,700 tons; speed, seventeen knots. Battery: Six 6-inch, two six-pounder rapid fire, two three-pounders, one one-pounder, and four machine guns.

Petrel—Fourth rate; 890 tons; speed, thirteen knots. Battery: Four 6-inch guns, two three-pounder rapid fire, one one-pounder, and four machine guns.

McCulloch, revenue cutter; Nashan, coller; Zafiro, supply vessel.

BUT LITTLE IS LET OF THE SPANSH SQUADRON

TWO of the Enemy's Best Cruisers Take Fire, One is Blown Up, Others Are

lier; Zafiro, supply vessel. SPANISH SHIPS. Reina Maria Christina—3,520 tons; built, 1886; speed, seventeen knots. Battery: Six

Ceneral Lezo and El Cano—Gun vessels; 524 tons; built, 1885; speed, eleven and five-tenths knots. The General Lezo has two Hontoria rifies of 4.7-inch caliber, one 3.5-inch, two small rapid fire, and one machine gun; the El Cano three 4.7-inch guns, two small rapid fire, and two machine guns.

Marques Bel Duezo—Dignatch boat: 500 Marques Del Duero-Dispatch boat; 500

tons. Battery: One smoothbore 6.2-inch cal-iber, two 4.7-inch, and one machine gun. Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon are both small gunboats. They are of 1,030 tons displacement, and carry four 4.7-inch Hon-tories, two small guns, and two machine Isla de Mindano, of Compania Trans-

atlantica of Cadiz, armed as a cruiser; length, 376.5; beam, 42.3; gross tons, 4,195; speed, thirteen and five-tenths knots. ROSTER OF ASIATIC SQUADRON. Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, com-mander-in-chief; Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, flag lieutenant; Ensign H. H. Caldwell,

nag neutenant; Ensign H. H. Caldwell, secretary.
Olympia, Flagship—Captain, Charles V. Gridley; lieutenant commander, S. C. Paine; lieutenants, C. G. Calkins, V. S. Welson, G. S. Morgan, W. G. Miller and S. M. Strite; ensigns, M. M. Taylor, F. B. Uphap, W. P. Scott and A. G. Kavanagh; medical inspector, A. F. Price, passed assistant surgeon. tor, A F. Price; passed assistant surgeon J. E. Page; assistant surgeon, C. P. Kindle berger; pay inspector, D. A. Smith; chief engineer, J. Entwistle; assistant engineers, E. H. DeLaney and J. F. Marshall, jr.; chaplain, J. B. Frayler; captain of marines W. P. Biddle; gunner, L. J. G. Kuhlwein; carpenter, W. M. McDonald; acting boatswein, E. J. Norcott.
Raieigh—Captain, J. B. H. Coghlan; lieu-

tenant commander, F. Singer; lieutena. W. Winder, B. Tappan, H. Rodman and B. Morgan; ensigns, F. L. Chadwick and P. Babin; surgeon, E. H. Marsteler; assistant surgeon, D. N. Carpenter; passed assistant paymaster, S. R. Heap; chief engineer, F. H. Bailey; passed assistant engineer, A. S. Halstead; assistant engineer, J. R. Brady first lieutenant of marines, T. C. Tread-

first lieutenant of marines, T. C. Treadwell; acting gunner, J. D. Johnstone; acting carpenter, T. Kiley.

Boston—Captain, F. Wildes; lieutenant commander, J. A. Norris; lieutenants, J. Gibson and W. L. Howard; ensigns, S. S. Robinson, I. H. Everhart and J. S. Doddridge; surgeon, M. H. Crawford; assistant surgeon, R. S. Blakeman; paymaster, J. R. Martin; engineer, L. F. James; first lieutenant of marines, R. McM. Dutton; gunner, J. C. Evans; carpenter, O. H. Helton.

Baltimore—Captain, H. M. Dyer; lieutenant commander, G. Blocklinger; lieutenants,

ant commander, G. Blocklinger; lieutenants,
— Braunersreuther, A. G. Winterhater, F.
Kellogg, J. M. Ellicott and C. S. Stanworth;
ensigns, G. H. Hayward and M. J. McCormach; naval cadets, D. W. Wirtzbaugh, I.
Z. Wettenzell, C. M. Lozier and T. A. Karney; passed assistant surgeon, F. A. Hesler; ney; passed assistant surgeon, F. A. Hesler; assistant surgeon, R. K. Smith; pay inspector, E. Bellows; chief engineer, A. Kirby; assistant engineers, H. B. Price and H. I Cone; naval cade: (engineer), C. P. Burt; chaplain, T. S. K. Freeman; first lieutenant of marines, D. Williams; ecting boatswain,

of marines, D. Williams; acting boatswam,
H. R. Brayton; gunner, L. J. Connelly; carpenter, O. Bath.
Concord—Commander, A. S. Walker; lieutenant commander, G. P. Colvocoresses;
lieutenants, T. B. Howard and P. W. Hourigan; ensigns, L. A. Kiser, W. C. Davidson,
H. V. Butler, Jr., and O. S. Knepp; passed assistant surgeon, R. G. Broderick; passed assistant paymaster, E. D. Ryan; chief en gineer, Richard Inch; passed assistant en-gineer, H. W. Jones; assistant engineer, E.

H. Dunn. Petrel-Commander, E. P. Wood; lieutenretrei-Commander, E. P. Wood; Heuten-ants, E. M. Hughes, B. A. Fiske, A. N. Wood and C. P. Plunkett; ensigns, G. L. Fermier and W. S. Montgomery; passed as-sistant surgeon, C. D. Brownell; assistant paymaster, G. G. Selbels; passed assistant engineer, R. T. Hall. Cutter Hugh McCulloch-Captain, D. B. Hodgden.

MINNEAPOLIS IS AT PORTSMOUTH

Will Leave There for Boston Some Time Today. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 1.-The cruiser Minneapolis arrived from Portland today, and after giving a fine exhibition in maneuvering by steaming around the Columbia like a naphtha launch, dropped anchor off the navy yard. The bow plates of the Columbia, which

were stove in by its anchor when leaving Boston, have been repaired and it will leave for Portland in the morning, while the Minncapolis will sail west, probably for Bos-Orders were received at the navy yard to fit up all the heavy guns at the yard for the coast defense of Maine, New Hampshire and

Mas-achusetts. There are sixty 12 and 15inch smoothbore guns at the yard and men Soldiers Detained as Prisoners.

MADRID, May 1 .- 10 p. m .- The government has received a cablegram from General Blanco saying the American wer ships blockading Cientugos have captured a Spanish merchout steamer. A colonel, a surgeon, six officers and three non-commissioned officers, who were on board the steamer, were detained as prisoners of war, but the civilian pasengers were liberated.

West. While here the monitor took on a full supply of coal and fresh water and also had some slight repairs made to its machinery. It went out with everything apparently in good condition.

United States gunboat Marietta, as well as the United States battleship Oregon arrived at that port yesterday. It is added that the veniels will resume their voyage north today, accompanied by the United States dynamite or ulser. Nietheroy, recently purchased from States.

Dewey Demolishes the Spanish Fleet Off the Philippine Islands.

DISPATCHES CONVEY

Fights Both For d War Ships and Comes Victorious.

Sunk by Their Officers to Prevent Their Capture, and a Spanish Captain, with an Unknown Number of Sailors, Are Killed in

Battle-American Casualties, So Far as Can Be Learned, Are Comparatively Small.

MADRID, May 1.-Advices from Manila say 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 its 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 war ships Mindano and Ulloa were slightly damaged. During this engagement the Cavite torts maintained a steadler 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 Montejo and the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron under fire of superior war ships.

The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor-general of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieutenant General Correa, as to the

OFFICIAL REPORT.

"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 the 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, considering 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 volun-

Midnight-According to late official telegrams the Spanish cruiser Castilla was also burned. The other ships retired from the combat, some being sunk to avoid their falling into the enemy's hands.

AMERICANS OBTAIN FOOTHOLD.

A late official telegram says Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isle de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina, which is completely

El Heraldo says Montejo changed his flagship during the engagement, or between the two encounters, the better to direct the maneuvers. Thus he escaped the fate of the Christina's commander.

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

A cabinet minister speaks of "serious but honorable losses." The news from the Philippines has produced greatly increased enthusiasm. especially in view of the fact that the American squadron was obliged to re-

conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having no base where they could repair and recoal, or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition. Another account says the Mindano and Uliao (or Ulioa) were severely

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustained, naval offi-

cers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be

damaged in the second engagement. 10 p. m.—Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, joined the cabinet council this evening and informed his colleagues that the Spanish force had gained a victory in the Philippines. He asserted that he found difficulty in restrain-

ing his joyful emotions. The official dispatch does not mention the destruction of any American vessel, although it says the United States squadron finally cast anchor in the bay

behind the foreign merchantmen. LISBON, May 1.-11 p. m.-Reliable news received here shows that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

HARBOR AT KEY WEST IS CLOSED. RECRUITING MEN FOR THE ST. PAUL Patrol Boats Will Escort Steamers

Through the Channel. KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.-The day has been very quiet, no news from the fleet or the outside world being received. Miss Clara Barton and her Red Cross aides

remained huddled on the steamer's deck in the roasting sun. The Amphitrite, Montgomery and Newport

The 800 marines on the transport Panther

The harbor regulations, which take effect tonight, forbid vessels to enter between the hours of 8 in the evening and 4 in the morning. A patrol bas been established which will instruct vessels how to pass through the mine fields. The steamer Mascotte, while entering port this afternoon, fouled the Spanish prize schooner Perimeo, carrying away the latter's forward rigging. The hand railing on the

Oregon Will Not Tarry in Port. MONTEVIDEO, May 1.-(Via Galveston, Tex.)-It is announced here today in a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the

New Cruiser Will Leave Philadelphia Next Wednesday.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—An order from

the Navy department has been received at Cramps' ship yard by the officers who have charge of the enlistment of volunteers in came ashore from the relief steamer State the naval service directing that the rigidity of Texas this morning and attended church. of the regulations be relaxed, in order that recruits for the St. Paul and the other auxiliary cruisers may be more easily brought into the service. So many have been rejected because of trivial defects, but who sailed this morning in the direction of the are nevertheless desirable additions to the service, that the relaxation of the rule was found necessary. The new rule applies only to volunteers.

The St. Paul will sail from Cramps' chie yard on Wednesday next. It has only 3,000 tons of coal supply in its bunkers now, and will sail "light," in order to get safely over the shoal spots in the Delaware river.

At Deep Water Point the St. Paul will be joined by four coal barges and will them receive the balance of its coal supply.

Mexicans Are Cautioned. CITY OF MEXICO, May 1.-The govern-

ment has cautioned its employes to observe in act and conversation entire neutrality regarding the American-Spanish war. The masses of the people are undoubtedly for Cuba, but the liberal papers are for Spain, and it is suspected that Spanish influence is actuating their policy, so distinct from the liberal party leaders. The clerical party leaders are retained by the United pers are naturally hostile to the United