DETAILS OF THE CREAT BATTLE

Late Advices Merely Add to the Halo of Glory Around Dewey's Head.

HIS VICTORY AT MANILA COMPLETE AND OVERWHELMING

Maneuvering of the Fleet and Manipulation splinters could be seen flying from the Spanof Guns Above Criticism.

SPAIN FIGHTS WELL BUT MARKSMANSHIP VERY

Dewey's Brave Lads Hit What They Aim at, but Montejo's Gunners Do Little Else Than Tear Great Holes in the Atmosphere-Americans Act Humanely and Give Care and Attention to Their Wounded Foes After the Smoke of

Battle Clears Away.

Detailed reports of the late naval engagement at Manila continue to come in from various sources. While differing somewhat in minor points they all agree in the essential feature that Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. The overwhelming victory of the American fleet excites the greatest admiration in all quarters, except among Spanish sympathizers. But six Americans were wounded and these but slightly, while Dewey's fleet escaped with a few scratches. Some estimate the Spanish loss as high as 2,000, but official figures by the governor general of Manila place it at 400 killed and 600 wounded. All is now quiet at Manila awaiting the arrival of the dispatch boat McCulloch with orders for Dewey.

ing a blow.

ings.

Having at last got up steam Admiral

Patricio Montejo steamed out with his flag-

ship Reina Christina, bent on giving bat-

unequal, the American man of war dis-

charging its 8-inch guns both fore and aft,

and causing the boilers to explode. The

wreck, was retired. Admiral Montejo, how-

ever, transferred his flag to the Castilla.

on board which he kept up a vigorous fire.

It was now 8:15 o'clock and the Ameri

can crews who had been serving the guns

with tremendous zeal were utterly dead

doubled energy, pouring in a tremendous

fire on the enemy's guns and also on the

had each been destroyed or put out of ac-

tion. Montejo, finding further resistance

fight came to an end.

to make good his escape.

hopeless, hoisted the white flag and the

The surviving Spanlards made all haste

all their personal property and valuables.

the utmost gallantry against overwhelming

odds, was slightly wounded, but managed

The Spanish losses cannot, of course, be

ascertained exactly, but the best estimate

places them at 400 killed and 600 wounded.

the chief engineer of the Hugh McCulloch,

who died of heat and apoplexy as the

squadron was entering the harbor. Manila

itself is stated to be in a starving condi-

tion and it is believed that capitulation

cannot be long delayed. Commodore Dewey,

it appears, cut the cable because the cap-

tain general refused to allow him to use

it for communication with his government.

GOOD OLD STORY IS RETOLD

His Men Prove the Naval Prowess of the Hated Yankee. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily

Mail's Hong Kong special says: I have

boat Hugh McCulloch, who gives me the

"We left Mirs bay at 2 o'clock on April

27, steering straight for the Philippines. On

sighting the coast the Boston, Baltimore and

Concord went ahead and looked into Subic

bay, which lies some thirty miles from

Manila. They found two small schooners,

and interrogated the occupants, who pro-

fessed to know nothing, not even where

"We proceeded from Subic bay about

o'clock Saturday night and steamed slowly

till we neared the channel which leads into

Manila bay. The tall cone at Corregidor

island showed through the darkness. When

early on Sunday morning we formed in line

of battle our ships carried no lights, except

"Silently the line was formed. The flag-

ship Olympia led and behind it came the

Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and

Boston. Then in the second line were the

McCulloch, Nanshan and Zafiro. The nine

entered the channel and quickly drew under

the guns of Corregidor. The men were all

at quarters, with guns trained on the Span-

ish batteries, and not a sound could be heard

"We all expected the batteries of Corregi

dor to open fire at once, but there was an

unearthly silence and no sign of life on the

island. The Olympia, Baltimore and Raleigh

went past and we held our breath. The

Petrel and Concord passed and there was

still stlence. The Boston was passing when

"A bugle rang out across the water from

the south. There was a flash and a shot

crossed our bows. The Boston let go a

broadside at the forts, and two more shells

sided action followed by our gunners, though

the McCulloch did not engage in it, and

Looking for the Spaniards.

"We new steamed slowly up the bay

flames showed from our funnels.

one hit our ships.

except the plash of water under our bows.

one on the taffrail of each, well screened.

following story of the engagement:

Manila was.

ess of Commodore Dewey and

remove themselves and their dead from

STORIES OF EYEWITNESSES enemy, although obviously overmatched, were not prepared to give in without strik-

Those on Board the Dispatch Boat McCulloch Tell About the Famous Battle. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

HONG KONG, May 8 .- (New York World | the to the Olympia. But the duel was too Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The American dispach boat McCulloch arrived here bearing Commodore Dewey's report to Wash- killing part of the Spanish crew, includington of the operations at Manila. I have ing the captain, chaplain and lieutenant. obtained from those on board the following account of the naval battle Sunday last and Reina Christina, by this time a burning of the situation when they left the rest of the squadron.

Admiral Dewey arrived off Manila bay on the evening of Saturday, April 30, and until at length it too sank at its moorearly Sunday morning proceeded to force a passage. The undertaking was extremely bold and hazardous, as it was expected the channels at either side of Corregidor island, at the entrance to the bay, would be thickly beat with neat and nard work. Commodosa the entrance to the bay, would be thickly beat with neat and nard work. The ships met, however, with no more seri- for a time, leaving three of the Spanish ous obstacle than a feeble dropping fire cruisers in flames. He himself had susfrom the fort commanding the passage. This tained no loss in men or ships beyond a was speedily silenced by the infinitely superior armament of the cruisers

Steaming rapidly up the bay the squadron made direct for Cavite and discovered the Spanish fleet lying off the naval arsenal. Admiral Montejo was completely taken by Not only were his vessels at anchor, but they had not even got up steam, consequently they were compelled to fight at a tremendous disadvantage compared with the greater fleet of Commodore Dewey's command. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive and the Spaniards were outmaneuvered and outweighted. The Spanish squadron was virtually annihilated by the American gunners, whose marksmanship was as superior to that of the enemy as were the weapons they served. They made excellent practice, sinking three large cruisers, eight gunboats and two torpedo boats and reducing the other vessels to mere

The Spanish loss in men is estimated at 200 killed and 600 wounded. On the American side the casualties were limited to s few cases of slight injury from spinters. At the time when the McCulloch left Manila with Dewey's dispatches the city itself was still in the hands of the Spanish, owing to the inability of the American commander to spare enough men for effective occupancy. The forts were still keeping up a desultory but ineffective fire on the squadron, bu Dawey sent an ultimatum to the governor, warning him that if the firing was not immediately stopped he would proceed to bom-

bard the city. In the meantime the insurgents, acting in co-operation with the American fleet, surrounded Manila on the land side, and were exchanging a brisk fire with the Spanish

Dewey, on arriving off the Philippines, took the precaution before going on to Manila, to look in at Bolinao and Subig bay for any traces of Spanish vessels. Finding the coast in this direction clear of the enemy he proceeded with all speed to his destination and arrived off the entrance of Manila bay after nightfall Saturday. It was, however, a bright moonlight night and the attack was therefore postponed for a few hours. Conditions becoming more favorable, all the lights were extinguished on board ship, the men called to quarters and the fleet began the risky operation of entering the harbor, taking the southern channel as the more accessible. They were not however, able entirely to clude the forts, which opened fire on the transports, though without doing any damage. The demonstration was speedily silenced by a few shots from the cruisers and the passing was made good

without further obstacle. The squadron continued to steam ahead without apparently being observed until daylight, 5 o'clock. At that hour it arrived opposite the forts. The Spanish artillerymen immediately opened fire, but at such long range that they failed to score a hit. One of the American cruisers returned the fire, but was at once ordered by the flagship to cease. Commodore Dewey had more imporcontinuing his search for the Spanish fleet It was not long before they were discovered opposite the naval arsenal lying as I have already reported, not only at anchor, but also without having got up steam. The squadron, together with the guns at Cavite opened a tremendous cannonade directly the Americans came within range. Forming in line ahead Commodore Dewey's ships steamed across the Spanish line, the flagship Olympia leading. At half-past five the signal to begin the attack was given by a came sailing over the water. A short one shot from the Olympia. The Americans sided action followed by our gunners, though trained their six-tuch guns on the enemy and poured in regular broadsides as they quickly compelled the fort to haul down its passed and repassed the line. In the ab- flag. It had only fired three shots and not sence of a breeze the ships were soon tarily more difficult to tell exactly how the aght was going, but it was evident that the the day broke. The morning was a lovely

one. We made a circuit of the bay, coming toward Manila, but the fleet was not there. Then bearing south we could see the Spanish feet moored in a small bay, and could make out a heavy battery. We steamed on, all eyes on the enemy, till we were as close to Manila as the shoals would allow us to go.

"The Olympia leading, she turned, and the other ships followed in succession, just as the heavy battery in Cavite bay opened on it. Immediately the Spanish fleet began to fire, and a sputtering of flashes ran along their line which was disposed as follows: Ten large vessels and four small gunboats were drawn up across the bay, flanked by the batteries, and two smaller vessels could be discerned close in by the arsenal.

"About 5 o'clock the first shots were fired by the enemy. They went wide and then Commodore Dewey closed the line and sig-naled the ships astern to fire as convenient. The Olympia was the first American ship to open its guns. It fired its forward eight-

ish ships opposite it at once. "The ships astern of it began to fire and the engagement became general. It was difficult to see what was happening to the Spanish ships after the first broadside on either side, as the smoke was very dense. We passed along the Spanish front, turned and steamed back, while our guns gave them

"As the Olympia neared the Spaniards two mines exploded. It paid no attention to them, but steamed right on. Then we turned and came back once more, fighting as fast as we could. Broadsides went off crash, crash, crash, like clockwork, the Spaniards replying with steady thunder.

"As our ships passed along the line the Spanish admiral's flagship, Reina Christina, gallantly stood out to attack the Olympia. It was hotly received. A rain of shells descended on it, and almost at once it turned and ran back. As it retired an eight-inch shell struck it astern. We saw smoke pouring up from it and knew it was on fire. The guns were trained on it and fire blazed up. The Spanish admiral took a boat and left it shortly afterward. It was seen to be sink-

Castilla Takes Fire.

"The Castilla now took fire and the scene in the Spanish line became one of great confusion. The enemy fought with rare courage, but his shots fell short and ricocheted "Next the Don Antonio de Ulloa took fire.

It fought heroically, but its men wasted their lives. It sank fighting, with colors flying, taking down all the survivors of its crew with it.

"Five times had Commodore Dewey passed around the enemy's front. The Spanish fleet was in complete disorder. Its ships were burning, disabled or at the bottom. The roar of guns was continuous, and so thick was the cloud of smoke which covered the bay that signaling was most difficult. "The fight had lasted two hours when an

order was made for our fleet to withdraw. The fleet hauled off and piped to breakfast. Enough had been done to make our victory absolutely certain. The Spaniards cheered, thinking our ships had had enough. and the Manila batteries fired their heavy Krupps on the American ships as they passed within range, but Commodore Dewey paid no attention to them.

"It was ascertained that our vessels were uninjured and no one had been killed. One shot struck the Baltimore on the gun port, passed through, exploded and wounded six men slightly. It set the ward room on fire but the fire was quickly put out. On the other ships the rigging was cut."

"After a two hours' rest for the men, the t went in at full speed until it was clos to the batteries, when it swung around and

sand forts at Cavite. In the course of an sieve. The Spanish forts fired rapidly, but did no damage. All the ships concentrated their guns upon them. A shell fell on the Baltimore's deck, but did not explode or inflict any injury. Our men handled their guns the rapidly burning hulks, leaving behind as coolly as at target practice. At 12:15 p. m. the forts were silenced, and the Spanish The admiral himself, who had fought with flag was hauled down.

True to Their Character. "There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship, which lowered its flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of it. It did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned The only loss on the American vessels was on it and tore it to pieces. It went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels

close in shore behaved in the same way and shared its fate. "The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill everyone 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 rescued some 200 Spaniards and "All the Spanish vessels are destroyed with 2,000 men. The American loss is none killed, but several wounded, one seriously. LONDON, May 8 .- (New York World The Spanish estimate gives their loss as 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have just interviewed an officer of the dispatch

been killed or drowned. "The officers of the dispatch boat Hugh 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 to be a remarkable instance of the advantage of long range firing to this side, which is better in artillery and mark-

Private papers captured at Cavite show it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay the day before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming of the change in plans. My informant told me the Americans did not land at Manila, where food is scarce, as Comdore Dewey could not undertake any responsibility. I do not think there is any danger of the insurgents masacreing the by population of Manila. If they began to do

so, Commodore Dewey would land men and The Hugh McCulloch brought a letter from the British community at Manila, containing resolutions, dated May 4, asking for the dispatch of immediate further naval assistance. In view of their critical position, the Immortalite has been dispatched.

Officers of the Hugh McCulloch said that the Americans cut the cable Monday night. mmodore Dewey sent for the manager of the telegraph company to send a message for him. The Spanish authorities would not let the manager come. Commodore Dewey's object in cutting the cable was to prevent the Spaniards from sending all sorts of alarming messages to Europe. He cut it just as a message was sent by the Spaniards saying that the Spanish fleet had been badly disabled, and the Americans had with-

drawn to bury their dead. ; Gindstone is More Comfortable. LONDON, May 8.—The bulletin issued this vening at Hawarden says: "Mr. Gladstone has been more comfortable during the last day or two, but the local disease is slowly increasing, and there is gradual diminution

CHICKAMAUGA AT ONCE

Nebraska's Volunteers Are Wanted at Camp George H. Thomas. SECRETARY ALGER'S LATEST ORDER

b Requested to Ge a Regiment Ready as Soon as Possible and Send it on, the Other to Fellow.

LINCOLN, May 8 .- (Special Telegram.)-Governor Holcomb received the following elegram this morning:

telegram this morning:

WASHINGTON, May 7.—To the Governor of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: It is the intention to order to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., the First regiment of infantry of your state, which shall first be completely equipped. Every effort should be exerted to complete as fast as possible each regiment in turn, rather than all simultaneously. Report by telegraph when First regiment will be ready, also any subsequent changes in date as to when Second regiment will be ready.

R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War.

An effort is being made to finish the examinations and muster the troops so as to

aminations and muster the troops so as to have them ready Wednesday. Both regiments will be ready at once.

Lieutenant Stotsenberg received information from the War department two or three days ago to the effect that the troops would be sent to Chickamauga as soon as mustered in, but aside from informing some of the thanks for freedom. He writes in his firm officers he did not make the matter public, and none of those who were in the secret talked to outsiders. The news was a com-plete surprise to the boys in camp and aroused much enthusiasm this morning. Governor Holcomb said this evening that the regiments would both be ready to move Wednesday, if the necessary equipment is received. The men will all be examined

and mustered in by that time.

The examining board handled six companies today besides examining the twentyfive new men for the Omaha Guards. This only leaves ten companies to take their examination and at the present rate the work will all be done by Tuesday morning. A telegram was received this morning from the War department giving notice of an important change in the make-up of the

companies. It was as follows: WASHINGTON, May 8,—Lieutenant Stotsenberg, Mustering Officer, Lincoln: Organization of companies of infantry as fixed in
telegram from this office dated April 25 so
changed by secretary of war as to reduce
the number of corporals from twelve to six,
and increase the number of privates by six.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General. Adjutant General.

Transferring State's Property. The arms, uniforms and equipment of the Guard as now organized have been paid for by the state and the manner of the transfer of this property to the government has caused much inquiry. This matter is covered by the following order received from the adjutant general's office today, being designated as general order No. 31 and issued under date of April 30:

By direction of the secretary of war the following instructions governing the arming and equipping of volunteer troops called into service unter the president's proclamation of April ?, 1898, and previding for the proper accountability for the arms and equipments are published for the information and government of all coninformation and government of all con 1. As soon as a regiment has been mus-

"After a two hours' rest for the men, the fleet stood in again. The Baltimore led in, with orders to attack the shore batteries.

It was in at full speed until it was close acting orders of the regiment. 2. As soon as a regiment or other organ-ization has been mustered into the United opened fire.

"The second battle was not so furious as the first. Most of the Spanish ships were sinking. It was now that the Don Antonio went to bottom, its bottom riddled like a

or organization by the state.

3. The acting ordnance officer of a regiment, or the commanding officer of other organizations will, immediately on receipt of this invoice, forward to the chief of ordnance a requisition, on blank form 22 to furnished by the chief of ordnance, U. A.. for the ordnance and ordnance stores required to complete the armament and equipment of the regiment or organization. This requisition shall state:

(a.) The number of men mustered into

the regiment or organization.
(b.) The total of ordnance and ordnan stores required for the full armament and

(c.) The ordnance and ordnance stores received from the governor of the state.

(d.) The difference or the stores to be furnished to the regiment or organization by the chief of ordnance.

(e.) On the receipt of stores from the ordnance department the ordnance officer of a regiment or the commanding officer of

to the issuing officer.

4. On receipt of the ordnance and ordnance stores, both from the state and from the chief of ordnance, U. S. A., the acting ordnance officer will, under the direction of the commanding officer of the regiment turn over to each company or troop mander the stores required by each pany or troop, taking receipts therefor, which receipts will be filed as vouchers with the next return to the chief of ordnance. Company or troop commanders are then held accountable for property turned over to them and must make returns for such property to the chief of ordnance, U. S. A., in accordance with the existing law and army regulations. The acting ord-nance officer will account to the chief of ordnance for the surplus stores left in his hands and for the armament and equipment of the non-commissioned staff and

5. On receipt of the stores involced to the ordnance officer of a regiment or to the commanding officer of an organization from the governor of the state, said officer will involve the commanding officer of the state. furnish the usual receipts to the governor of the state for property received, which receipts will be used at vouchers with the state's next property return to the chief of ordinance.

6. The chief of ordnance will keep an exact account of all the stores turned over to each regiment or organisation by each state, as provided for herein, with a view to making provision for future settlement with the state therefor.

state therefor.

7. All necessary blames will be furnished by the chief of ordnacce upon application, and such application should be made at once. The forms at first needed will be sent by the chief of ordnance to the different regiments and organizations as soon as it is ascertained where they are located.

By command of Major General Miles,

H. C. CORBIR, Adjutant General.

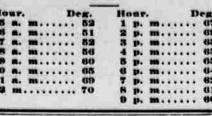
Great Crowd at the Camp.

Great Crowd at the Camp. There was an immense crowd at the camp today. Excursion trains were run from every direction, and about 10,000 people were brought to the city during the day. suburbs, 300 from Nebraska City, 250 from York, 300 from Grand Island, 350 from Beatrice, and a relatively large number from the other towns of the state. The day was a very pleasant one in camp, and the people thoroughly enjoyed the visit. Many

the companies brought well filled lunch baskets and joined with the soldier boys in furnishing a bountiful spread for dinner. Some of the execution trains stopped at the camp and let the people off. Others went to the depots and the crowds came out on the street cars. The street car company handled the crowd very well, thirty cars being kept on the line, each making the round trip every twenty minutes.

British cruiser Company G of the Second has now almost Canary Islands.

TEMPERATURE AT



its full number of men. The rejected men were sent home and Corporal Conant went to Omaha after a squad of new men. returned with twenty-five new recruits. They had their physical examination this afternoon and twenty-three of them were accepted. The list of the lucky ones is as follows: L. E. Quinby, W. S. Lininger, Harry Huhn, David Ritter, R. H. Deverell, W. E. Baker, Albert Fetterman, H. V. Blenkiron, E. B. Richards, W. H. Anderson, E. B. Had-field, Martin Johnson, H. E. Close, E. D. Thompson, H. L. Drake, Jay Van Schoick Leo Fisher, S. F. McFarland, J. F. Traynor, L. M. Folzer, N. Arvidson, J. H. Gainey and James Anglein.

WORD COMES FROM GOMEZ

ings to Friends in the
United States.
(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)
IN CAMP PUNTA DE CAGUANES, Near Moron Trocha, North Coast Cubs. May 5 .-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The veteran, Maximo Gomez, the backbone and brain of the Cuban revolution, gives to the American people Cuba's

"Cuba Libre, 30th of April, 1898: I am much delighted at the action of the people and government of the United States in doing justice to the cause of this heroic and exhausted people. For me, and in the name of my loyal soldiers. I authorize you to extend most heartfelt thanks for the protection which is offered us. It shall constitute a bond of solidity and eternal friendship between both peoples. I am ready, and thus I know my government will be, to accept the alliance which is offered us, and therefore I wait the official commissioned by General Miles, Lieutenant Whitney of the Bureau of Military Intelligence, to discuss the basis of the plan of campaign to be adopted against the common enemy. But General Miles should know now that he need not venture his ships too far in peril ous enterprises, for on these, our own grounds, we need no more than munitions with which to finish with the Spaniards as the island of Cuba is in such condition that they cannot resist six months of rig-MAXIMO GOMEZ."

BACK FROM GOMEZ'S CAMP

Commission Returns from a Consultation with the Leader of the

Insurgents. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) ON BOARD UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FOOTE, May 8.-(Via Key West.)-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) Our commission reached Gomez's camp the quickest on record. It carried the first definite news to the Cubans of the United States' action and their own freedom. Returning, it brings the Cuban leader's formal and official thanks in behalf of Cuba to the United States, a letter to McKinley and one each to Miles and Sampson. It also thanks the American people. The commisa detailed answer to Sampson's questions as to just what are the Cuban intentions and short and are estimated enough to last not necessities. He will report to Watson at more than two weeks. other dispatches go to Washington by spe-

Gomez wants rifles, cartridges, food clothing and United States troops in the order named. Armed and supplied he promises to drive the blockaded Spaniards out in six months. Cubans in general wish arms and American troops to bring them. All profoundly grateful and earnestly anxious to be put in a condition to fight. Gomez formally declares his readiness to co-operate with Miles and Sampson and now the United States have available principal land forces to take Havana without risking

Hunger in the fields almost equals Weyler's cemetery towns. Ten thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months. Gomez's own forces in Santa Clara are now living on small game. Other portions are worse. But 20,000 healthy soldiers SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

Daily Chronicle's Story. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, May 8 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Chronicle's Hong Kong special says: The McCulloch has arrived here. The Americans attacked Corregidor Sunday morning. the reception which they gave the American fleet was contemptible. The Corregidor forts were silenced after three shots Severe fighting took place at Cavite. The Spanish showed much courage and gallantry, but their ordnance was obsolete and their firing wild and reckless. The nihilated. Hundreds of Spanish were killed and many hundreds more wounded. The American casualties are nil. The fleet remains in serviceable condition. Fighting terminated at noon Sunday. The fight from the forts was desultory. The Spaniards cut the cable after dispatching a message

Manila is helpless, but the town is no required to surrender, pending receipt of instructions from Washington. Manila intact, but is surrounded by insurgents The United States is prepared to protect European interests. The Esmerelda, which arrived at Manila on Sunday, remains under American control. The blockade is

News from Porto Rico.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co. ST. THOMAS, May 8.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-We arrived war ends and become a part of the colony off San Juan, Porto Rico, at sunset yesterday. The Norwegian tramp steamer Gyler of greatly increasing the importance of Britwas leaving port, having discharged its ish interests in China. cargo of flour. A shot from Fort Morro castle was fired across our bows to warn us off. We were close in at the time. There was much excitement on shore, our steamer evilently being known. We headed off. The light on Morro castle point was extinguished Thirty miles west we sighted Cape San Juan light. It was extinguished at our approach. The light on Calebra Island was out Fires were raging over Porto Rico from the

west of Arecibo. They were evidently incen-

diary. No war ship was sighted. The steamer

Scotland with 3,000 tons of coal. It goes to

San Juan.

GIBRALTAR, May 8 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Spanish dispatch boat Giralda (formerly an Eng lish pleasure yacht) and the torpedo de stroyer Destructor are patrolling the straits of Gibraltar. An armed merchant steame and a torpedo boat are anchored off Alge ciras bay, southern Spain. The British chan nel fleet left yesterday for Arosa bay. The British cruiser Charybdis has sailed for the

AT OMAHA 1 DEWEY IS IN ARSOLUTE CONTROL

Manila Cannot I a Thing Without the Comn re's Consent.

THAT SURRENDER OF CITY BE DEMANDED

Proposes the Establishment of a Provisional Government at Once.

SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO MAINTAIN ORDER

American Fleet Has Complete Investiture of Water Communication of the Philippine Capital and the Insurgents Control All the Land Approaches-Food Supplies Are Short in the City, Not Enough Being on Hand to Last Longer Than Two Weeks at the Farthest.

Commodore Dewey has made the recommendation to the government at Washington that the city of Manila be called upon to surrender; also that a provisional government, of which he himself shall be a member, be appointed to preserve order until a final settlement shall be effected with Spain, Dewey has absolute control of the water front and 25,000 natives well armed and with plenty of ammunition hold the hills in the rear of the city. The dispatch boat McCulloch sailed yesterday from Hong Kong to return to Manila, bearing dispatches from Washington to Dewey.

Upon to Surrender to United

HONG KONG, May 8 .- (New York World Cablegram - Special Telegram.)-Commodore Dewey has recommended to Washington that the surrender of Manila be demanded and a provisional government be established pending a settlement of the war with Spain. His proposal is that a commission, of which he shall be a member, take charge of the government and continue much the same as on present lines. He would ask in that event that there be sufficient troops sent him to maintain order. If his suggestion is favorably received by the president and cabinet it is probable that Williams, the Manila consul, and Wildman, the Hong Kong consul be immediately found. Food supplies are bay on Sunday last.

the present food supply without the consent of the American commodore, who has everything absolutely in his control.

governor but the people know the condi-tion. If Dewey demands a surrender and the governor refuses the people will rise in their might. There would be a revolt on the part of the soldiers before they would notice is given. The action of the Manila forts in firing on our fleet would be sufficient ple a chance to leave the city. If he is compelled to begin a bomberdment they table order. would be in almost as bad a fix, however,

Strength of Insurgents.

Dewey held no communication with the insurgents, but reliable reports are that 25,000 are on the hills surrounding the city. These men are well armed with only, and if they attack the city it will Sunday, but he feared violence in the city and fire, rapine and murder.

Our fleet can land only 1,000 armed men, which is not sufficient to control. If we naval warfare, take Manila French and British war ships will land forces to protect their own cititroops are really needed to occupy the various principal cities in the islands under the neutrality law.

when it will return to Manila to join the fleet as acting dispatch boat until cable communication is resumed. The people of Hong Kong are overjoyed

at our victory and believe the Philippines will pass under British control when the of Hong Kong. This would have the effect Fleet Does Nobly.

Throughout the great battle of Sunday the Baltimore, owing to the greater weight of chance to commit excesses. the guns. The little Petrel, no bigger than shore, and completely whipped a good sized ships, but failed to find them.

fort unaided. It is now the pride of the Commodore Dewey arrived at Subic bay, fleet and Commander Woods is the subject

thanks of congress. The Spaniards' information regarding our fleet was grievously faulty. It was believed that the Boston was a battleship and that he did. concentrated their fire on it and in conse quence they shelled so low in the water they could not hit it effectively. They believed

should be made a rear admiral with the

DEWEY CONTROLS MANILA the brave men they were, but they could not shoot straight.

Replies have been received to the commodore's dispatches to the president, contain-States.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) ing final instructions regarding the fate of Manila. The cable is to be re-established ing final instructions regarding the fate of by connecting the cut end on Zafiro and operate with instruments. The McCulloch is starting on its return trip. Wildman is going over the side amid cheers. We are off. Farewell. E. C. HARDEN.

DETAILS OF DEWEY'S FIGHT

American Commander Completely Annihilates the Fleet of the Spantards at Manila.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) HONG KONG, May 8 .- Among naval men, military men, and civilians, Europeans and of discussion, the brilliant, dashing, annihilating victory of the American fleet under general, be asked to serve. The situation Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet sion brings a confidential message bearing in Manila is such that some solution must commanded by Admiral Montejo in Manila

Owing to the fact that the cable between water communication and the insurgents order, having been cut, it is said, some discontrol all the land approaches. It is tance from the capital of the islands, there impossible for the inhabitants to add to has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle and facts in the case were only available when the United States dispatch boat McCulloch arrived here yester-The forts at Manila are not strong enough day, and even then the tremendous pressure to cope with his guns and not only the of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagements somewhat brief. Commodore Dewey's orders were to capwere instructions executed in so complete bring down on the defenseless city the fire a fashion. At the end of seven hours there of our fleet. Under international law the was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish city cannot be bombarded until a day's fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action and even the apparently to break this. Dewey will give the peo- most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality and in railroad time

At the end of the action Commodore for the insurgents hold the hills and the Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay, before inhabitants could not hope to met them Manila and sent a message to Governor General Augustiano, 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 Spanish, the support which their ships received from the American repeating rifles recently landed land batteries, and the big guns they had on the Philippines by a filibustering expe- ashore gave them an enormous advantage. dition. They have a semblance of training Therfore when it is considered that the degenerate into a lawless mob which will wounded, that all their ships, amounting to loot, rob and plunder. The necessity for a about fourteen, were destroyed and that strong government in Manila, therefore, is their naval arsenal at Cavite was also deapparent. Dewey would have taken Manila stroyed, 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

All Did Their Duty. Not a man on board the American flee zens and interests. Not less than 5,000 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 The McCulloch can stay in the harbor at due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey Hong Kong only a day and needs repairs as to the fact that American gunners, ships and the time may be extended, otherwise and guns are superior to anything in the it will lie in Chinese waters until definite same line affoat anywhere. Great credit instructions are received from the president, 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 to win the laurels which are

When the squadron left here it touched first at a point in the Philippine islands near Bolinao, as Commodore Dewey wished the insurgent agents to disembark there, ascertain the strength and disposition of the insurgent forces, arrange to prevent needless bloodshed, and inform the insurgents fleet acted splendidly. No ship failed to of his intention to change the government of cover itself with glory. The greatest exe-cution was done by the Olympia and the strongly objecting to giving the rebels

The insurgent leaders refused to disema minute, had most spectacular sport. It bark under any consideration, and the Amer-went in like a battleship, lying close to the lean ships coasted in search of the Spanish

about therty miles north of Manila bay, Satfor congratulations. Every officer ought to urday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and have promotion for his galiantry and Woods 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 that same night after dark into the bay at Manila, which

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern channel bethe Olympia was the Oregon, which had tween Caballo inlets, the following was their come directly across to join the fleet, and order. The flagship Olympia, Baltimore, the first report from Manila after our fleet Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and Mowas sighted was that the Philadelphia com- Culloch, with the two store ships, the Nanprised a part of the fleet. Notwithstanding shan and the Seafire, bringing up the rear, their lack of knowledge they fought like And in that order they swept grandly be-