

FALLS INTO A TRAP

Spanish Commander Sails Into Manila Bay and Admiral Dewey's Clutches.

IGNORANT OF THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS

Shows the White Flag and Turns Over His Gunboat to the Americans.

SPANIARDS TELL WHY THEY WERE BEATEN

Bay Dewey Attacked Them Early While They Had Their Pajamas On.

WENT INTO THE FIGHT WITHOUT COFFEE

Inhabitants of Manila Now Regard Themselves as Horse Meat, as Other Provisions Are Growing Somewhat Scarce.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HONG KONG, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The United States dispatch boat McCulloch has again arrived from Manila. It reports the somewhat remarkable capture by the blockading squadron of the Spanish gunboat Callao, which had been on a sixteen months' cruise and arrived at Manila bay Wednesday.

Statistics of the Spanish loss are still meager. The latest reports show that the loss was greater than at first supposed. The best information states that 321 were killed and 700 wounded. The first list of ships sunk and sunk in correct, several small tugs and sail-driven vessels have been captured.

The Spaniards have not yet recovered from the shock. They explain the defeat by saying that it was due to a lack of target practice for the last two years. Then, too, the Americans arrived in the early morning. They were still in their pajamas and had had no coffee. They could not shoot straight without coffee.

Every night a picket boat circles the fleet, watching suspicious craft. Any boat seen is made a target for searchlights, and if found to be a rebel vessel, it is shelled. The Concorde discovered a large oared boat off shore and fired three six-pounders. The boat quickly ran ashore. It was supposed to be a Spanish boat lying in wait for the rebel leader Gonzalez, who commanded the insurgent forces.

CANNOT SHOOT WITHOUT COFFEE.

Spaniards Explain Why Dewey Annihilated Them. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HONG KONG, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Admiral Dewey's fleet continues before Manila ready to capture it. The admiral says that he is ignorant of the late unpleasantness which has been since the battle of May 1, though the Spanish flag flies from the citadel while the flag over the governor's palace and many guns from Luneta are guarded against the approach of the city are maintained against the rebels, who invest all the surrounding country. Water communication continues unimpeded. A strict watch is maintained by the fleet of vessels night and day to prevent a possibility of any attack.

BLANCO'S CABLES STILL WORKING.

He Tells How Two Gunboats Drove Away the American Squadron. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MANILA, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In an editorial, evidently inspired, the Post, dealing with the question of alleged intervention of the European powers, says the time for a decision is drawing rapidly nearer.

Bring a Prize Into Port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.—The Spanish steamer Rita, brought here in charge of a prize crew from the Yale, is still at quarantine. No communication with the officers on board is allowed and none of the people from the ship can come ashore.

DEWEY HOLDS A TRUMP CARD

Manila Can Be Taken at Any Time When Americans Are Ready.

WILL SOON BE FORCED TO SURRENDER

City is Being Hemmed in on Land by the Insurgents—Government Will Soon Send Aid to the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The dispatches from Hong Kong brought welcome news today from Admiral Dewey to the president, and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officials who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless reassurance of safety is always pleasant.

The telegram indicates that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained by his men in the recent fight of two weeks ago, and that while he refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming the city in by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they have already entered Manila and begun a career of bloodshed and rapine.

The best evidence of the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by the American admiral, and also the wisdom of the insurgents in surrounding the city, is shown in the statement in the dispatches that provisions are scarce in the city of Manila, which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the Spanish authorities.

Another publisher report seems also to be refuted by the admiral's dispatch, in that the rebels had raided Cavite, where the Spanish naval station was located, and where presumably large supplies of arms and ammunition were kept. If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms it must have been with the admiral's consent, as his dispatch is originally dated from Cavite, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails here over the good work being done and the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by him.

The dispatch as given out by the secretary is as follows: "CAVITE, May 13.—Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but made no demonstration. Scarcity of provisions in Manila. Probable that Spanish governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Can take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. May 12 captured gunboat Callao attempting to run blockade. Have plenty coal. One British, one French, two German, two Japanese vessels here observing."

Rushing Reinforcements.

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Admiral Dewey's forces, so that if the Spanish governor does not surrender the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines which he can rely upon from his own troops, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order.

It is confidently hoped here that the City of Peking, chartered as a transport vessel, will be able to clear from San Francisco in a short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a similar purpose.

The Pekin can carry 1,000 men which, with the marines aboard the Charleston, just about to sail, will be of considerable assistance to the admiral, but far from the number which he will need. The total number of men to be sent will aggregate probably 12,000, as Major General Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition, and subsequently to be made military governor, regards that as the least which can maintain order in a city like Manila, made up of many discordant elements.

Over ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery from the volunteers have been ordered to concentrate at San Francisco and from these and the regulars in the extreme west will be taken the men for the Philippine expedition. It is expected that practically all the volunteers will go.

BRIGADE THE INVADING ARMY

Cavalry Will Have Two Brigades, Infantry Four, Artillery One, with Battalion of Engineers.

TAMPA, Fla., May 15.—General orders for the organizing of an army of invasion into several brigades will be issued from headquarters tomorrow. The cavalry will be divided into two brigades, the infantry into four brigades, and the artillery into one brigade. A battalion of engineers is also formed.

The first brigade of cavalry will consist of the Third, Sixth and Ninth regiments, all equipped at Tampa. It will be commanded by Brigadier General Sumner. The second brigade of cavalry will consist of the First and Tenth regiments, now on their way to Tampa from Chickamauga, and will be commanded by Brigadier General S. B. M. Young.

The infantry will be brigaded as follows: The first brigade, Brigadier General Jacob J. Kent commanding, will be composed of the Sixth, Tenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth regiments. The second brigade, Brigadier General J. S. Poland commanding, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments. The third brigade, Brigadier General Guy V. Henry commanding, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twentieth regiments. The fourth brigade, Brigadier General A. B. Chaffee commanding, First, Second, Fourth and Seventh regiments.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Further Speculation and Comment on the Recent Utterances of Chamberlain.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Sunday papers are curiously full of speculation on Chamberlain's remarkable pronouncement in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. The Observer, the most influential politically of them, however, applauds Mr. Chamberlain's declaration on that point, while referring to the accomplishment of his ideal to some remote contingency which has not yet arisen. The Observer says:

"It is well understood in the United States that European intervention is not even discussed by the powers just now, because England will not tolerate it. The real crux will come when the terms of peace are drafted. Then, if ever, the anti-American league at which Count Goltzowski hinted not long ago will lift its head. We doubt the substance of any such apparition, because the coercion of America is too big a business for practical politics."

I had a conversation today with one of Chamberlain's most trusted followers, to whom Chamberlain had several weeks since written a long letter on the subject of the Anglo-American understanding. This politician stated:

"Chamberlain has been for the last year convinced that Salisbury's foreign policy is steadily inevitably leading to the ruin of England's commercial supremacy and is also convinced that it is vital to the continued commercial expansion of both England and the United States that they should make common cause against European combinations. He adds that he entertains no doubt as to the wisdom of this policy, and is also convinced that it is vital to the continued commercial expansion of both England and the United States that they should make common cause against European combinations. He adds that he entertains no doubt as to the wisdom of this policy, and is also convinced that it is vital to the continued commercial expansion of both England and the United States that they should make common cause against European combinations."

HAS A NEW CAUSE FOR GRIEF

Chamberlain's Advocacy of the Anglo-American Alliance Causes More Bitterness to Spanish Politicians.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) MADRID, May 15.—Spain is not pleased with the Anglo-American alliance, and the possibility of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

The Spanish ambassador at London, Count Rascon, telegraphed an extract of the recent speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the English politician, to the British cabinet at Birmingham, on Friday evening last, to Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, who immediately conferred on the subject with the premier, Senor Sagasta, with the result that the latter requested the minister of foreign affairs to make a more detailed account of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks.

Consequently the foreign minister called to Count Rascon for a full account of the speech. This, it is understood, has been received, and the Spanish ministers were to discuss it at the cabinet today. In Spain, it is said upon good authority, will draw the attention of the powers to the transcendence of the suggested Anglo-American alliance with respect to European interests.

Spanish newspaper editors and the politicians here of all classes discuss Mr. Chamberlain's speech most angrily. They consider it to be a sequel to the marquis of Salisbury's warnings to Spain, whose dominions, it seems, are to be absorbed by strong enemies.

Liberal referring to the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance, says: "If an alliance, defensive and offensive, is signed, the same day the general conflagration will burst out, which has been so long suppressed by the powers."

The impartial contrast the speech of Mr. Chamberlain with the speech of the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly in cheering for Spain after the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, which was witnessed, as being indicative of a great coming war in Europe against the Anglo-Saxons.

LONDON, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Chronicle's Madrid special says great indignation is aroused here by Chamberlain's speech. The Liberal compares the British colonial secretary to Lord Beaconsfield and foretells a European outbreak against England.

LONDON, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Telegraph's Madrid special says: The governor general of the Philippines telegraphed that Dewey appears to anticipate co-operation with the natives within four days, but no movement on the part of the natives is noticeable. The Spanish government has already empowered the governor general of the Philippines to agree to and inaugurate reforms which the natives have demanded as a condition to their co-operation with Spain against the United States.

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German views on intervention. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In an editorial, evidently inspired, the Post, dealing with the question of alleged intervention of the European powers, says the time for a decision is drawing rapidly nearer.

SPAIN'S MINISTRY RESIGNS

All the Members of the Cabinet Tender Their Resignations.

MEET THE CLAMOR FOR A SACRIFICE

Statesmen and Politicians Alike Are Unwilling to Assume Office Under the Present Unsatisfactory Conditions.

MADRID (via Paris), May 15.—All the members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned. Senor Sagasta will tonight communicate the situation to the queen regent, who will entrust him with the task of forming a new ministry.

The Spanish cabinet which has just resigned was composed as follows: President of the council, Senor Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon; minister of justice, Senor Groisard; minister of finance, Senor Parguey; minister of the interior, Senor Capellan; minister of war, General Correa; minister of marine, Arrial Bermejo; minister of agriculture and commerce and of public works, Count Xiquena; minister of the colonies, Senor Moret.

The liberal cabinet under Senor Sagasta was formed shortly after the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, on August 8, 1897, by a nitalian anarchist named Goll. General Azcarra, the then minister of war, was first appointed president of the council and for a time the cabinet remained unchanged, but on September 23 it resigned and Senor Sagasta assumed office on October 4, confronted by the troubles in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands.

One of the first steps taken by Senor Sagasta was to recall General Weyer, the then captain general of Cuba, who was succeeded by General Blanco. But a still more important step was taken when Senor Sagasta was courteously but firmly warned that the United States could not much longer maintain neutrality in the face of the terrible situation of affairs in Cuba and the damages which American interests were receiving from the situation.

On Saturday night a swift merchantman crossed the bows of the Brooklyn. Suddenly the big war ship turned on its side lights. Instantly every light on the merchantman went out and it disappeared. It was expected that it had encountered the Spanish fleet. No attempt was made to undeceive it and it is expected it will report having seen a hostile fleet.

Sunday morning a schooner on the north horizon bearing toward the ships suddenly caught sight of the squadron and, reversing its position, disappeared out of view. The fleet had splendid weather and a smooth sea. The squadron has been ordered to Key West and sails tonight.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15.—Commodore Schley's flying squadron passed here at 5:30 this morning, stopping just long enough to receive orders that were awaiting on board the light house tender Wistaria. The squadron was under full headway again in fifteen minutes, and soon passed out of sight to the southward.

Nothing could be obtained from the naval district commander as to the destination of the squadron, but the impression prevails that it is bound for Key West. Commodore Schley reported all well.

MEET UNDER FLAG OF TRUCE

Negotiations Are Being Conducted for the Release of Two American Newspaper Correspondents.

(From a Spaniard Correspondent.) HAVANA, May 15.—The Spaniards recently captured two Americans, both of whom claim to be newspaper correspondents, and one of whom says he is an electrical engineer. They were taken at Salado.

Mr. Marengo then returned to lay the matter before Governor General Blanco, after which the launch went out again, this time carrying also Colonel Gelpi of the general staff and Mr. Gellan, the British consul general. A conference was then held on board the Spanish launch.

LUXEMBURGERS ARE IN SESSION.

Annual Congress Is Being Held in Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—The Luxembourg sixth annual congress opened in this city today. There are 100 delegates present from various parts of the country. The features of the day were the attending of mass at St. Bofis church in the morning and a parade in which many civic societies joined.

Orders for Missouri Volunteers. ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Orders were received at Jefferson Barracks tonight to move the First and Second regiments of the National Guard, to Chickamauga immediately. This means as soon as transportation can be secured. Battery A will leave tomorrow over the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

CONDITION OF GLADSTONE

His Debility Is Extreme, but He Is Free From Pain and His Mind Perfectly Placid.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data for various hours and temperatures.

SAMPSON MOVING WARD

Passes Cape Haytien at Stopping for the Supplies. There by the Store.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, May 15.—The United States torpedo boat Porpoise and the storeship Sampson, which have been here waiting orders, have sailed to join Admiral Sampson's squadron. The squadron passed Cape Haytien today. It is uncertain whether it will turn southward to meet the Spanish fleet or go first to Key West.

ON BOARD FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN (OF CHARLESTON, S. C.), May 15.—The four vessels of war comprising the major portion of the flying squadron, Commodore Schley commanding, anchored off Charleston Bay, S. C., at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, after having been at sea for three days and with no sign of the Spanish cruisers or torpedo boats said to be in this locality.

The four vessels were dropped at Cape Henry Friday night and the squadron proceeded to sea at a ten-knot speed. At sunset active battle preparations were made. Ports were closed with steel covers, battle hatches covered, the main batteries of the ships left open and men sent to the guns with instructions for a night watch to be kept.

With all lights extinguished the squadron proceeded in a southeasterly direction. Toward morning several heavy fog banks were run into and during one of these intervals the collier Sterling became detached. To wait for it was partly the reason that an anchorage was made, although Commodore Schley communicated at once with Washington and the Navy department.

When the collier arrives at the ships will take coal and the proceed to sea again. The only incident of the trip from Hampton Roads was the holding up of a British steamer that did not display its flag. The Scorpion was sent after it and soon overhauled it. It proved to be the British steamer Elsie, with a load of phosphate rock and bound for Norfolk, Va. It was allowed to proceed.

There were several ludicrous incidents, mostly enacted at night, and evidently arising from lack of knowledge of the regulations of our ships, no colors or lights being displayed.

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SHIPS TAKING COAL

Four Spanish Cruisers Are at Curacao, on Venezuelan Coast.

LOADING UP WITH NECESSARY SUPPLIES

Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya Only Are Admitted to the Port.

OUQUENDO AND CRISTOBAL COLON OUTSIDE

Yale Sights Two Other Spanish Cruisers Near St. Thomas.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUNTING MONTGOMERY

Captain General of Porto Rico Plans to Hold Front, but Wants Cap Verde Fleet to Rush to His Aid.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) CURACAO, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Cristobal Colon and the torpedo boat the rescuer Pluton, which arrived off this harbor yesterday morning, are still here. Only the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya were admitted to this port. They are taking on coal and provisions and medicines. The other war ships are outside the harbor waiting.

ST. THOMAS, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale left here at 5 p. m. today, sailing westward. The Yale has sighted two Spanish cruisers, probably the Venidito and the Isabela. They were supposed to be hunting the Montgomery off this coast. The Montgomery sailed from here last night at 10 o'clock, after coaling, on a search for the Spanish cruisers.

Anxiously Await the Fleet. ST. THOMAS, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Captain General Macias and the government at San Juan are anxiously expecting the Cape Verde fleet to come to the rescue of the island. While putting on a bold front before the people, the authorities are fearful of another disastrous onslaught by Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, and are hoping that Admiral Cervera will put in an appearance in the harbor.

Many inquiries are made here from San Juan as to the probable location of the Spanish war ships, and the disquieting news has been sent to Captain General Macias that the fleet is far away from the troubled capital.

Macias sends word that he was victorious in the engagement with Sampson; that his loss in soldiers was trifling; that a few civilians were killed and that two of his guns were dismounted. The American ships, he declares, withdrew under a fire that was maintained until they were out of range. The damage to his new battery was repaired over night and the brick and mortar of the ancient stone were merely shaken up. The band played in the plaza the night after the bombardment, he declares, and the people gradually recovered from their fright and the bad effects of the bombardment.

The French corvette De Genouilly, which lay in San Juan harbor and suffered from shells thrown by the American ships, sailed today for Martinique. Its officers take the dangers to which it was exposed humorously and there will certainly be no insurrection episode growing out of the matter. "Had we not been in range of the fire," said De Genouilly's captain, "we would not have been hit."

Comment of New York Action. PARIS, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The French minister of marine to whom I was referred by the foreign secretary for information respecting the action of the French authorities at Martinique in permitting the Spanish fleet to coal at Port de France said: "I have no objection to any applicant for permission for the Spanish fleet to coal at Martinique."

This accords with the statement I subsequently received from Maitre Edouard Oudet, chief international jurist of France, the leading French exponent of the continental system of international jurisprudence. Maitre Clunet says: "I do not consider the Martinique incident a breach of the French declaration of neutrality. That declaration does not include the right of asylum, which depends on usage, not law. As to the right of asylum, the views of France, England and America practically accord. As proof of this I may cite the proclamation by General Order on the breaking out of the Franco-German war. According to usage, therefore, the Spanish fleet had a right to put in at Martinique with the permission of the authorities of the port to take sufficient coal to carry them to the declared nearest port of their own country. If the provision was not sufficient they might make up the deficiency at another neutral port without a breach of neutrality. After taking coal for three hours, the principle of the provisioning must not be an act of war."

BRUSSELS, May 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I saw Anglo-French New Foundland fishery dispute, an eminent international jurist, and consulted with him with reference to the legality of the action of the French authorities in permitting the Spanish fleet to coal at Martinique. M. Riviere said: "I consider that adverse decisions have been arrived at with regard to coal by the nations during warfare. They does not exist any general international interdiction on coal as contraband. It must be borne in mind that France has always shown a marked tendency to disregard the interdiction laid on coal and has made official declaration to this effect both in the Italian struggle of 1859 and in the war of 1870. In the declaration of the Institute of International Law at Venice in 1886 a full enumeration was made of articles contraband, but coal was not mentioned. Hence, though coal may fairly well be considered contraband, especially when applied to the uses of war, France's special attitude saves her, in my opinion, from violating the duties of a neutral state."

Try to Exchange Prisoners. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Navy department announces that the USSC left Key West shortly before midnight last night with instructions to arrange, under a flag of truce, for an exchange of prisoners between the Spanish and Americans.

Two of the Cruisers Are Engaged in a Running on Coal. NEW YORK, May 15.—An Evening World extra contains a copyright special from Curacao, Venezuela, dated 10:30 a. m. today, saying that the Spanish war ships Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya are still at Curacao coaling. The torpedo boat destroyer and the Cristobal Colon and Almirante Oquendo are outside waiting for the two cruisers.

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