



BATTLE IN MILAN STREETS.

HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED

TILES AND CHIMNEYS RAINED ON THE HEADS OF THE TROOPS.

EIGHT THOUSAND SOLDIERS WITH ARTILLERY

QUARTERED IN THE CITY—MANY RESERVES IN SWITZERLAND—REPORT FROM A SWISS SOURCE.

Lugano, Switzerland, May 8.—This has been a terrible day at Milan. About 1 o'clock this afternoon a veritable battle occurred in the Via Sommariva. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino; and it is believed that no fewer than three hundred persons were killed and one thousand injured.

A Swiss merchant who has arrived here from Milan describes the events of Saturday as completely anarchical. According to his account, the leaders of the agitation evidently had well arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and converged at a place where they rapidly constructed barricades. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to the roofs and rained tiles and chimneys upon the soldiery.

The gates of the town were held by troops in the evening and throughout the night, so that workmen employed outside were unable to return to their homes. In this way the rising was deprived of additional help from without. During the night the city was in complete darkness and funeral silence. Artillery, cavalry and infantry bivouacked on the Piazza del Duomo, where reinforcements were constantly arriving.

Late news this evening from Milan says the "Secolo" has been seized and its Editor arrested. The Postal Telegraph offices have been closed and all dispatches of mails stopped. The public buildings are guarded and artillery has been placed in position on the Piazza del Duomo.

Many fugitives from Milan have crossed the frontier into the Canton of Ticino and to Fontana, among them the Editor of the "Italia del Popolo," incriminated Republican newspaper, who eluded the police.

Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.

CONTRADICTION REPORTS FROM MILAN RECEIVED IN ROME.

Rome, May 8, 11 p. m.—Another part of the 1873 reserves and a part of the reserves of 1874 have been ordered to be under arms by Tuesday. At this hour the city is quiet.

The Government's dispatches received up to 6 o'clock say that tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom. At Milan the rioters at the Porta Ticinese have been completely suppressed. Reinforcements continue to reach the city and many arrests have been made. General Targa has ordered all the factories to reopen to-morrow.

Other dispatches from Milan report, on the contrary, the erection of fresh barricades by riotous mobs in the Via Bertanli, at the Porta Ticinese, and the Porta Garibaldi. According to these accounts, the troops were compelled to use arms to disperse the rioters, and a lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded.

Generally speaking, the agitation continues, but it is less intense. The authorities have ordered all Socialist and Republican clubs to dissolve. There is a rumor current that the rioters have driven back a train under the impression that it was conveying soldiers.

Lieutenant-General Bava-Beccaris, commanding the Third Army Corps (Milan), telegraphed the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, this evening:

"The revolt in Milan has been suppressed, and all resistance is now ended."

FIGHTING RESUMED LAST NIGHT.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING IN MILAN TELLS OF "FUSILLADES AND CANNONADES"

London, May 9.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "Lieutenant-General Bava-Beccaris wired from Milan at 6 o'clock this evening (Sunday): 'After new and serious attempts the rebellion has been quelled by fusillades and cannonades, and perfect calm has been restored. I have ordered the shops and manufactories to be opened to-morrow.'"

"Later he telegraphed: 'Unfortunately, fresh attempts at rebellion have been made, and the cannon are still roaring; but it will soon be over.'"

"Courts-martial will be constituted at Milan to-morrow (Monday), to judge the rioters arrested," says the same correspondent.

"I learn that the rioters of yesterday thrice unsuccessfully attacked the general telegraph office at Milan with a view of cutting off the city, when all other expedients failed. General Bava-Beccaris used cannon to destroy the barricades and a number were killed on Saturday, about one hundred."

"The Government has established the severest censorship in revising and stopping all dispatches containing what it considers dangerous matter. I learn, however, that the rioters at Milan succeeded to-day (Sunday) in occupying the central station and delaying the departure of several trains. General Bava-Beccaris now has supreme power."

"No praise could be too high for the discipline, endurance and patience of the soldiers under the most trying conditions. Not one moved a finger until the command was given, although almost all were injured by flying missiles, some bleeding badly."

"From the fight from the Corso Venezia spread all over the centre of the town to the Piazza del Duomo. The Via Torino, the Via Carlo Alberto and the Via Ortole were centres of riot."

"One seemed to have returned to the famous five days of 1848, with the rattle of cavalry, the incessant crack of rifles, the discordant cries and words of command and the bugle signals. Full particulars are not known, as they are not allowed to pass; but surprising was the quickness with which the barricades were formed in popular quarters, especially on the bridges over the canals. Carts, carriages and streetcars were overturned and piled up with furniture from the adjacent buildings, to the noisy joy of the crowd."

"Distressing scenes occurred all over the city—wives searching for husbands and mothers for sons, with explosions of grief after vain search or when finding them wounded or dead."

"In the centre of the town a continuous battle went on for two hours. In the popular quarter the mob resisted until nightfall."

"Most of the English and Americans have left Milan on account of the riots."

CUBAN INVASION PLANS.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS CONTINGENT ON NAVAL NEWS.

TRANSPORTS MAKING READY—PONTON TRAINS TO BE DISSEMBLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tampa, Fla., May 8.—In spite of the utmost activity in fitting up the transports, assurances were received to-day that there would be no invasion of Cuba until the Spanish fleet had been dispersed.

There was the sound of hammers from early until late on the decks of the troopships at Port Tampa. Grated floorings were put in, and box stalls erected for the droves of horses and mules which will be needed for the service across the Florida Strait.

Besides the cavalry chargers and the artillery draught animals, there are the mounts for the officers and the horses and mules to draw the numerous regimental and Red Cross wagons.

An extra force of carpenters was put to work yesterday, and they spent the entire Sunday as busy as bees. Their orders are to have the boats in readiness for the reception of the footed caissons by Tuesday. The dependence of a movement here on the news from the naval engagement naturally causes frequent inquiries after developments from or near Porto Rico.

REASONS FOR DELAY.

Of course, an overwhelming victory is expected for the American fleet, but the wisdom of postponing the Cuban campaign until the Spanish vessels have actually been destroyed is not lost sight of. So long as the naval forces of the enemy are afloat and unscathed it would be wrong, said the strategists, to land an army, perhaps to have it cut off from reinforcements and supplies.

That the embarkation is several days off whatever the developments at Porto Rico was further shown by the statement that the company of engineers at Port Tampa would unload their pontoons to-morrow, and have a practice drill. The men arrived from New-York yesterday morning on the Alamo, but did not land until late in the day, because the low tide prevented the ship coming to the pier. It was 9 o'clock before they were settled in camp.

The intention was to unload the pontoons to-day, but a high sea prevented their use. To-morrow, however, they are to be set up. At West Point, where the company is regularly stationed, pontoons capable of sustaining field artillery are built to a length of over two hundred feet in forty minutes.

PONTON PRACTICE EXPECTED.

An interesting exhibit will be given at Port Tampa of just what will be done when the Cuban coast is reached. One of the pontoons is of wood and the other of canvas, mounted on collapsible frames. The lighter one can be carried by cavalry on quick marches, if necessary, or by regulars on foot.

REGULARS TO BE LANDED IMMEDIATELY.

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Within ten days after the first landing it is expected that the transports will complete a third round trip, and the volunteer division which has in the mean time held the base will evacuate it in the arrival of their relief, and advance in support of the first Regular division, occupying positions which have already been established for them. This process will be repeated until at least two volunteer army corps of 25,000 men each have been successively established in Cuba, with a supporting force of 50,000 volunteers more on the southern coast, less than twenty-four hours away.

The volunteer regiments to compose the force will be selected from among those most prompt to muster. State organizations which are earliest accepted by the United States will be rewarded with the most active duty, except in a few instances, and those, which, for one reason or another, are delayed in perfecting their organizations for actual service will have small chance of reaching the front. General Miles and the other general officers who have been charged with carrying on the aggressive campaign have little doubt that a sufficient number of men for every contingency of the Cuban operations will be forthcoming and ready for duty when they are needed. The reports of mustering officers show that the total number mustered, which was about 6,000 last Thursday, had risen to 15,000 yesterday, and as all the questions which delayed rapid mustering in the beginning have now been settled, the volunteer force is expected to be 30,000 to-morrow, and fully 60,000 by next Thursday.

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It is also reported from Cape Haytien that Rear-Admiral Sampson's squadron has been sighted to the north.

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NOW TO INVADDE CUBA.

TROOPS TO MOVE AT ONCE.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND REGULARS WILL OCCUPY A BASE AGAINST HAVANA.

THEY WILL BE FOLLOWED BY VOLUNTEERS TO THE NUMBER OF FIFTY THOUSAND, WITH A RESERVE OF FIFTY THOUSAND ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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The belief to which conservative officials cling, that Spain, confronted face to face with force majeure, would throw herself upon the mercies of the European concert and yield her misgoverned exterior possessions to escape humiliation, if not utter degradation, at home, has wholly disappeared, and the President's advisers are now united to a man in supporting the policy of extreme aggression. The hubbub of the yellow fever scourge is to be ignored, and the Spaniards are to be ejected from Cuba before the summer if American soldiers can drive them out. Last week's decision to keep the Volunteer Army in front camps at home, to drill and train them for the campaign of invasion next fall, has been set aside, and instead the new regiment, furnished by the States will be hurrying toward Cuba within a week. There will be no temporary establishment of a base at Matanzas in order to displace arms to Gomez, no dispatch of several thousand regulars to return a few weeks later, and no temporizing with the grave situation that is marked by the lingering starvation of half a million human beings. Next Sunday the permanent army of occupation will be established in Cuba beyond the shadow of a doubt, and volunteer regiments will be hurrying forward to reinforce it from nearly every State east of the Rocky Mountains. At the same time the Regulars and volunteers west of the Great Divide will be embarked on transports and fairly started on their voyage of 6,500 miles to establish American colonial government in the Philippines.

Orders went forward from the War Department to-day to utilize all the vast resources of the Nation to carry out these plans with energy and rapidity. The first division of Regulars, aggregating nearly sixteen thousand men, will be landed in Cuba as speedily as they can be transported to a point within three hundred miles of the Gulf coast cities. This force will at once establish an entrenched camp, fully fortified, to be used as the base of operations for the land attack on Havana. The transport vessels, as rapidly as they are emptied, will hurry back to be refilled with volunteer regiments ordered as reinforcements to the Regulars, the latter beginning active operations in the field as soon as they are relieved of the duty of holding the established base.

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Continued on third page.

AGGRESSIVE ACTION AT ONCE.

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL SEND AN ARMY TO INVADDE CUBA IMMEDIATELY.

THE VICKSBURG AND THE MORRILL HIT BY SPANIARDS

A RUMOR IN MADRID THAT THE SPANISH TROOPS HAVE RETIRED FROM MANILA—THE McCULLOCH SAILED FROM HONG KONG WITH DISPATCHES FOR DEWEY AT MANILA—BREAD RIOTS IN THE SPANISH PROVINCES.

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STORY OF DEWEY'S FIGHT

WIPING OUT OF SPAIN'S FORCE.

ENEMY FOUGHT BRAVELY AND MANY DIED RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

BATTLE BEGAN AT DAYBREAK AND THE AMERICANS, AFTER PRACTICALLY DEFEATING THE SPANIARDS, WITHDREW FOR BREAKFAST—THE JOB FINISHED ABOUT NOONTIME.