

CUT THE CABLE

To Prevent News of the Disaster to the Spanish Fleet From

REACHING MADRID OFFICIALS TOO SOON.

Commodore Dewey Demanded the Surrender of all the Torpedoes and Guns at Manila and the Control of the Cables Under pain of Bombardment—It is Claimed the Governor General Refused to Comply and that Dewey Razed Cavite and the Unfortified Portion of Manila was Burned—At this Interesting Stage of the Battle the Cable was Severed—Late Advice From Madrid State That The Demands of Dewey Were Ordered to be Complied With.



LONDON, May 2.—The British governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieutenant Colonel Sir C. H. B. Mitchell, has sent a cable dispatch to the colonial office here, saying the United States fleet "annihilated the Spanish fleet in a two hours' combat."

The dispatch adds that Commodore Dewey last night demanded the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the control of the cables under pain of bombardment. General Augusti, the Spanish governor general, refused to surrender them, and, it is supposed, the bombardment of Manila is now proceeding.

Official news agency dispatches from Madrid says Sagasta has gone to the palace. It is understood he will communicate dispatches announcing the town of Cavite razed and the unfortified part of Manila burned.

LONDON, May 2.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Hong Kong, dated Monday, saying Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island, hotly engaged with forts there. Electrical experiments show the cable is cut at or near Manila.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company this afternoon issued the following notice: "We are officially advised by the eastern extension company that the cable between Hong Kong and Manila is interrupted."

MADRID, May 2.—The Liberal says Dewey has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the archipelago, threatening to bombard all ports if refused.

The greatest importance is attached to the cabinet council this evening. It is expected to decide on the reply to a request for instructions from the captain general of the Philippines.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: Commodore Dewey gave Captain General Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with the ultimatum, demanding all stores and coal. It is believed the government has cabled Augusti to comply.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the standard says:

"Considerable surprise and disappointment has been caused by the destruction done by the American fleet, as it has been officially stated that the authorities at Manila had received sixty torpedoes and heavy guns to strengthen the coast defenses, particularly the defenses commanding the two channels on the right and left of Corregidor island. It is noticeable among all classes, especially among politicians, that there is a strong hope of an intervention by continental powers, especially Germany and Russia.

LONDON, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to a reported dispatch from Madrid, gave Captain General Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled General Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of this compliance.

LONDON, May 3.—Little additional news has arrived from Manila, but the cardinal fact is that Commodore Dewey is now in possession of Manila bay and can certainly take possession of Corregidor island, even if he finds difficulty in effectually capturing Manila itself, owing to the absence of a necessary landing force. Having thus secured a naval base, he will have no difficulty in securing supplies of coal.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Naval officials are inclined to discredit the statement in dispatches from Madrid to-night that Commodore Dewey employed petroleum bombs in a reduction of the city of Manila. In fact, no definite information could be obtained that the American squadron was supplied with such instruments of destruction. It is regarded as quite likely that, in the event of a bombardment of the city, the bursting of shells would start serious fires and perhaps result in a conflagration. The belief is prevalent in official circles that if a fire occurred the Spaniards, confronted by the inevitable fall of the city themselves applied the torch, thereby carrying into effect the threat which they have made concerning both Manila and Havana, that the cities should never fall into the hands of the Americans except as heaps of smouldering ruins.

MINISTERS' HORROR

At the Reception of the News of the Complete Disaster to the Spanish Squadron, Queen Regent Terribly Distressed.

MADRID, May 2.—10 a. m.—The government's news from Manila is apparently behind the newspapers, as the latter's dispatches arriving in Madrid at 11:24 yesterday morning were not delivered until 9 o'clock in the evening.

While ministers yesterday evening were discussing Governor General Augusti's dispatch rumors reached the cabinet that the newspaper men had received news of the second engagement. General Correa and Admiral Bermejo immediately communicated with their departments and found that a fresh dispatch was being deciphered. Premier Sagasta ordered the dispatch to be brought to the council for deciphering. The confused wording of the message showed the state of mind of the sender, Admiral Montojo, but finally its contents were elucidated and demonstrated to the ministers' horror the complete destruction of the Spanish squadron.

General Correa and Admiral Bermejo went straight to the queen regent, who was terribly distressed.

Madrid was not excited this morning, but sad faces were to be seen everywhere.

Captain Cadarso, of the Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Christina, who was killed and whose vessel was among those destroyed, belongs to a Madrid family, who are proud of the circumstances of his death.

The newspapers' censure the street demonstration made last evening against the cabinet and in favor of General Weyler. A crowd of people gathered before General Weyler's residence, cheering for the ex-captain general of Cuba and another crowd went in front of the residence of Minister Sagasta and hooted him.

The prefect ordered the crowds to be dispersed. Several arrests were made.

UTTER ANNIHILATION

Of the Spanish Fleet Confirmed Through British Sources—One American Vessel Said to Have Been Disabled.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 2.—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, received yesterday evening, the substance of which has been furnished the Associated Press by the officials of the colonial office to-day.

The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak yesterday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet. The engagement here lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel, in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Commodore Dewey requested the British consul general, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish governor general demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city. The first of the cable messages ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British consul and the telegraph company's agent, and that pending a decision being arrived at the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

The second cable dispatch received by the colonial office announced that the Spanish governor general had refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey.

The message ended with the statement that the British governor of the Straits Settlements expected that the bombardment of Manila would be begun on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these cable messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening and the second one was received at midnight. They have not yet been given to the newspapers here.

No other messages on the subject have been received in London, although the foreign office expected news from the British consul at Manila. Therefore it is supposed that the expectation of the governor of the Straits Settlements has been fulfilled and that the Spaniards have cut the cable.

NO SPANIARDS SURRENDERED

But the Majority of the Ships Perished, Spanish Losses.

PARIS, May 2.—A dispatch from Madrid to Temps says that, according to the latest dispatches, the British consul at Manila, in his visit to Commodore Dewey made representations in behalf of the consular corps against the bombardment of the town. The dispatch also says: "French, British and German war vessels are in the roads at Manila. No Spanish warship surrendered, but the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting to the last moment."

"The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives. The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

Commenting editorially on the battle, the Temps says: "The United States put into the balance a too crushing superiority of resources and forces to leave a doubt as to the result."

Later the Temps says: "Directly Castilian honor has received the satisfaction it demands, will not the moment have come for Europe to say its words and take as a basis for its mediatory action the wise advice of the Duke of Devonshire in his speech of Saturday evening?"

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

Of the Naval Battle Between the Ships of Dewey and Montojo—A Colored Spanish Report.

LONDON, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times describing the engagement at Manila says: The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Monacaey, entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Boacachan channel. The forts of Corregidor island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the fort,

was the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montojo, a few days before, went to Subic bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force, had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulloa was sunk, the Castilla and Mindanao were set on fire and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan du Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek, emptying into Baker bay, where, presumably, the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered.

A CURIOUS FACT

That the Nation Most Directly Interested in the Manila Affairs Will be the Last Officially to Know Anything About It, Fears Expressed at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is a curious fact that the nation most directly interested of all the great powers in the combat that took place at Manila yesterday should be among the last officially to know the result.

Up to the close of office hours to-day absolutely the only information that our government had received of the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey,

will succeed in having his men relieved of the task of garrisoning Manila.

Future of the Philippines.

As to the future of the island, it is likely that the government will retain possession of at least one good port, such as Manila, for a coaling station and base of supplies during the remainder of the war. There was understood to be a considerable Spanish force in the Philippines, and a large number of natives are said to be "loyal," meaning in that sense attached to the Spanish fortunes. With this material on one hand, and the insurgents on the other, the latter stimulated by the overthrow of the Spaniards at Manila, it is probable that civil war may rage on the islands for some time outside of Manila proper.

It is believed that the officials have not decided what to do with the islands at the end of the war, but in their possession the United States will enjoy a powerful weapon in enforcing terms of peace with Spain. Supposing Porto Rico shall next be seized, it would almost seem that Spain will have little to encourage her in further resistance, particularly as the fall of Pogo Rico would mean the loss to her of her iron clad fleet should it cross the Atlantic. There is no talk yet of European intervention, but one of the most beneficial results of Dewey's victory yesterday is that a deep impression has been made upon the European powers, who can now no longer afford to blind themselves to the fact that man to man the American navy is equal to any in the world. There was no exhibition,

THREATENED AT HOME.

The Populace of Madrid Greatly Incensed Over the Defeat at Manila.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN THE CITY.

MADRID, May 2.—People's minds are too full of disaster to think of anything but avenging the surprise at Manila bay.

General Aguilera's entire energy is required to watch the popular feeling. The people are certain to require a propitiatory scapegoat.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says martial law has been proclaimed there. The customary proclamation was posted at midnight.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated midnight, says military patrols just appeared in Puerto del Sol, principal square of Madrid.

The proclamation of martial law in Madrid is due to the attitude of certain political parties since the news from Manila. The whole garrison is ready in the barracks.

MADRID, May 3.—The cabinet council to-night decided to proclaim a state of siege immediately.

MADRID, May 3, 2 a. m.—A mob tried to break into the Apollo theatre to hold a manifestation, but the police prevented. Windows were broken before it was dispersed.

MADRID, May 3, 3 a. m.—At this hour hussars, police and civil guards hold the principal streets and squares. There are remarkably few people about considering the extraordinary precautions taken.

and the winning of the battle of Manila on May day, came to the government through the medium of the press dispatches. If the report is true that Commodore Dewey has begun a bombardment and blockade of the city of Manila, it is unlikely that he can spare a vessel from his fleet to carry the news to Hong Kong, the nearest cable station, so it is not known when official advices will come. There was some expectation that through the surrender of the city the commodore might acquire control of the cable, but even then there might be practical difficulties in communicating through it.

The officers of Commodore Dewey's fleet includes at least one lieutenant who is a good practical electrician and telegrapher, but it is not known positively that he is able to work a cable successfully. Second, a fear is entertained that before retiring from the city the Spanish troops will smash the delicate and complicated electrical apparatus for the reception and dispatch of messages, and it is very uncertain whether there is enough skill in the American fleet to repair such damage without aid from the mainland. The mere cutting of the cables, as reported by the Spaniards, is not regarded as particularly serious, since being hemmed in by the American blockading fleet, the Spaniards would not be able to make the cut far off shore; that the cable could be easily grappled and repaired.

The Greatest Anxiety.

The greatest anxiety is felt as to the casualties sustained by the American fleet. From the stubborn defense made by the Spaniards it is feared that before they burnt, blew up or sunk their ships they managed to inflict severe damage upon Commodore Dewey's squadron.

All of the ships engaged were vulnerable in one respect, namely in their lack of protection to life. There was not an armored ship in Commodore Dewey's fleet, the nearest approach being the flagship Olympia. She had some good coal protection around the sides and an arched steel deck, calculated to protect the vitals of the ship. The other vessels of the fleet save those recently added to the navy, like the McCulloch, have lighter steel decks of this character, but in all cases, with the exception of some slight protection in the shape of gun shields, the personnel of the ships were exposed to the fire of the enemy. If Commodore Dewey has lost a considerable portion of his men it is feared that he will be much embarrassed in the work of maintaining possession of Manila for lack of sufficient force. United States naval vessels are always under-manned, and it will not be possible, having regard to the safety of the ships, to spare any considerable number of men to keep the city, especially if the engagement has disabled many of them. There was some talk this afternoon of sending troops out from San Francisco to aid in this work, but this has not yet taken shape as far as can be learned, and it is likely that the department will wait to hear from Commodore Dewey himself before taking any action. It may be, and in fact it is expected, that by combination with the insurgents, he

such as was sneeringly predicted in the European press, of weakness in the American fleet, caused by the fact that it was of heterogeneous composition. It is safe to say that after the battle at Manila the European powers will conclude that the American flag always floats over the American crew, regardless of the nativity or racial descent of the men who fight at the guns. The impression produced is likely to deter the European powers from hasty intervention, and the present indications are that we shall be left to settle our affairs with Spain at our pleasure, always providing we do not get involved in the Eastern question through obtaining possession of the Philippines.

TO SAIL FOR CUBA.

Spanish Fleet of Five Vessels to Start on May 15.

LONDON, May 3.—According to a dispatch from Cadiz to the Daily Chronicle it is believed there that orders have been given for a fleet of five vessels to start for Cuba on May 15.

IF HE ONLY WOULD.

Weyler Declares Himself in a Grandiloquent way at Madrid.

LONDON, May 3.—A special from Madrid says General Weyler declares himself ready to return to Cuba and undertake the leadership of aggressive warfare against the United States and head the army of invasion.

A FALSE REPORT

About the Tormercio Being at Rio Janeiro, Anxious for Battle.

RIO JANEIRO, May 2.—The Spanish gunboat Tormercio has not arrived here. She has not yet left Ensenada, where she is being repaired.

The above dispatch contravenes an earlier one that the Spanish boat had arrived at Rio Janeiro and that a battle would engage the Oregon. It is a good thing for the Tormercio that she is still "undergoing repairs."

A Weak Suggestion.

LONDON, May 3.—It is suggested at Madrid that the half breeds at Manila arsenal, insurgent at heart, cut the cables connecting with the submarine mines, enabling Dewey's force to enter the harbor in safety.

Blanco's Exaggeration.

MADRID, May 2.—Captain General Blanco cables that "an American iron-clad and three smaller vessels attempted to land troops in boats off Herraundra at 6:30 p. m. Saturday. The troops fired on them and the warships replied with

a cannonade. But the boats returned to their ships, which disappeared at 8 o'clock." This inaccurate and exaggerated dispatch of the captain general of Cuba undoubtedly refers to the few shots fired by the flagship New York at a troop of Spanish cavalry near Cabanas on Friday evening last. Herraundra is a small place in Cabanas bay.

LONDON EXCITED

Over the Brilliant Defeat of the Spanish Fleet by the Asiatic Squadron of the United States.

LONDON, May 2.—In the house of parliament, at the hotels, which are beginning to be full of American tourists, at all the government offices, and particularly at the admiralty, the brilliant defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Asiatic fleet of the United States at the battle of Manila was the one subject talked of throughout the day.

The United States embassy was the center of interest for all London. There was a continuous line of callers requesting information, the majority being Americans. The United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, is overjoyed at this demonstration of the prowess of the American navy, remarking, concerning Commodore Dewey, who is a personal friend of the ambassador: "It is hard to imagine so quiet and amiable a gentleman controlling a fierce naval battle. It is these quiet, gentlemanly Americans, however, who may be depended upon to give the world when the opportunity of making history comes in the line of duty."

Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attaché, declared the result was merely what he expected. The hotel bulletins are surrounded with enthusiastic Americans, many of them displaying miniature flags at their buttonholes.

Many British naval officers have expressed the warmest admiration for the work of the American fleet. In fact a preponderance of sentiment in the British navy seems to be with the Americans throughout, the officers giving many practical proofs of their partiality. International courtesy, however, debarred the high officials from commenting on the result.

All the information obtainable here concerning the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers, in regard to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid, tends to show that it has been over-estimated. The best two ships, the Columbia and the Normanna, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, are yet unarmed, and it is believed they will be unable to secure armament.

The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers consists in the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona trans-Atlantic company. They are fairly well armed but they have been scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron as transports, one is conveying the torpedo flotilla, another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba, and two are at Cadiz.

The afternoon newspapers to-day comment at length upon the victory of the United States fleet at Manila. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The earlier Spanish stories left no shadow of doubt that the Spanish fleet had been, to put it roundly, smashed, and later information this morning places it even beyond possibility of a Spanish denial."

The newspapers all discuss the ultimate fate of the Philippine Islands as a question in which the European powers are vitally interested, and they agree in saying that another element of discord has been introduced into the far eastern scramble.

The Evening Standard commenting on the American victory says: "Every one will hope this prompt and decisive blow to the Spanish forces will lead to an early termination of hostilities, a hope which has been encouraged by the remarkable language of Senor Sitvea in the cortes, when he declared the Cuban problem is reduced to a question of honor for Spanish arms."

SISTERSVILLE CELEBRATES

The Victory of Commodore Dewey over the Spanish Fleet

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., May 2.—This evening a bulletin received here announced that Commodore Dewey had shelled Manila, and taken the city. In a few minutes, after the message was received, a parade was formed with a drum corps, and band leading, and it marched all over the city.

There was fully 2,000 people in line, and so much enthusiasm was never before seen in the city, not even during the late campaign.

After marching about the city the parade was stopped in front of the city building, where a number of speeches were made. Mayor Lawrence, Hon. P. A. Shanor, Judge Freer, F. L. Blackmarr and others addressed the crowd, and they were very frequently interrupted by vociferous applause. A company is being formed here, and last night after the demonstration had taken place, Captain Steed, who has charge of the recruiting here, opened his office, and a large number of young and old men handed in their names.

What Congress Has Done.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The passage of the emergency war bill was the feature of to-day's action by the house. The naval appropriation bill, with the senate amendment providing for the payment of officers of the navy for their inventions by the government stricken out, was reported from conference and passed. It is now goes to the President. A number of bills of minor importance were passed and the Alaska land bill conference report was rejected.

Thanks to Dewey.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Representative Livingston, of Georgia, has introduced this resolution in the house: Resolved, that the thanks of Congress be and are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic squadron, for the eminent skill and valor exhibited by him and his squadron in the recent engagement resulting in his glorious victory over and the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila.

No Wonder He Was Happy.

CHICAGO, May 2.—There was no happier man in Chicago to-day than the usually undemonstrative Boatswain F. J. Larkin, survivor of the Maine. "I remember the Maine," he said "but not the Manila." "I wish I could have been there myself."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers, followed by fair and cooler weather; fresh westerly winds.

For West Virginia and Ohio, partly cloudy weather Tuesday; cooler; fresh westerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. S. Sherrill, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 67 3 p. m. 85 9 a. m. 73 7 p. m. 83 12 m. 82 Weather—Cloudy.