

OFFICIAL REPORT

Commodore Dewey Sends An Account of the Engagement at Manila.

SPANISH SHIPS WERE DESTROYED

One Hundred and Fifty of the Enemy Were Killed and Many More Badly Wounded.

Our Ships Were Not Injured and Not An American Was Killed—The President Cables Congratulations—Dewey Acting Admiral.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Notwithstanding the fact that everybody for several days past has been in momentary expectation of cable advices from Commodore Dewey, the town was thrown into the wildest excitement at breakfast time Saturday morning by the issue of extra papers announcing the arrival of the McCulloch at Hong Kong with dispatches for the government from Commodore Dewey. The publication of newspaper dispatches telling of terrible mortality among the Spanish and the escape of the American forces, men and ships, from serious injury added to the excitement and to the intense satisfaction with which the long expected news was received.



VICE ADMIRAL MONTEJO. (The Spanish Commander Who Suffered Defeat at Manila.)

There was an instant rush of newspaper men to the navy department to secure further information from official sources, and perhaps dismayed by the number and impetuosity of the newspaper contingent, the officials of the navigation bureau, where cipher dispatches are transcribed and translated, promptly closed and locked their doors against invasion. One of the officers of the bureau had been on duty every moment of the 24 hours for several weeks past waiting to receive cablegrams of importance.

Secretary Long at 10:30 o'clock read the following to newspaper men as Dewey's dispatch:

MANILA, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Uloa, Isle de Cuba, General Lezo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

It is said at the navy department that the advice also show that Dewey's forces were not sufficient to make a landing but that this in no way interfered with the complete control he exercises over the city and its fortifications.

Shortly before noon Secretary Long left the navy department for the white house and an official confirmation was made that a second dispatch from Commodore Dewey had been received. The secretary carried this with him to the conference with the president there was intense eagerness among the waiting crowd to learn the contents of the second dispatch. Senators who saw the president secured brief intimations that Dewey's victory was overwhelming and that he had a large number of Spanish prisoners in his possession. At 12:30 Secretary Long came from the president's private room, carrying the copy of the second message from Dewey, but in order to give equal facilities to the great crowd of people waiting to gain information he held it until he reached his private office. Then his secretary, Mr. Finney, brought the message to the large reception room where a hundred or more anxious newspaper correspondents and curious observers took the dispatch as Mr. Finney read it. It was as follows:

"CAVITE, May 4, 1898. "LONG, Secretary Navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospitals within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

"DEWEY."

As the last word of the dispatch was uttered, several of the onlookers, including Senator Hanna, called for three cheers for Dewey. They were given with a will, and the usual official serenity of the navy department for the moment was broken by a round of

cheers which fairly shook the building.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—By direction of the president, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Commodore Dewey: Washington, May 7.—Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress. (Signed) Long.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Long, after reading the dispatch from Commodore Dewey, said: "It was a most wonderful naval achievement and reflects the greatest credit on our officers and men. The fire from our ships must have been so effective that the Spanish were in a manner stunned. They could not recover themselves until the battle was lost."

Secretary Alger said after the cabinet meeting that he hoped to send 10,000 troops to Manila, to sail from San Francisco in a few days.

Gen. Miles says that he can send as high as 10,000 men, if so many are needed, to Commodore Dewey, if the transports are ready at that time. Troops will be sent as soon as they can be gotten transport.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The department is almost bewildered by the completeness of Commodore Dewey's victory. The officials, until they got the official dispatches, could not conceive the possibility of our not suffering the loss of any men. It seemed an impossibility. The official report is perfectly clear, however, Commodore Dewey saying that only a few of his men were hurt.

Not less remarkable than this was the fact that our vessels escaped injury. Our fleet smashed into the Spanish so quickly and with such impetuosity that he smothered the Spanish fire and had them in a bewildered and helpless condition before they could do his fleet damage. He is in possession of the island and is secure, but needs more men.

LONDON, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives the following details of the battle at Manila:

"There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

"The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite, and when we landed a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact the Americans rescued some 300 Spaniards and sent them ashore. All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have been killed or drowned.

LONDON, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Manila is helpless and surrounded by the insurgents. The blockade is effective. The Americans have occupied Corregidor island and Commodore Dewey has exercised consummate judgment and rare ability in maintaining a distance at once safe for his fleet and deadly to the Spaniards."

The Times says: "The destruction of the Spanish fleet was complete, as complete as any achievement recorded in naval annals, Commodore Dewey showing himself worthy alike of the great traditions of the United States navy and of his kinship with the race that produced Nelson."

The Standard remarks: "Commodore Dewey has evidently taken as his model for dispatch writing that laconic British sailor of famous memory who reported a decisive naval victory thus: 'Engaged enemy yesterday. Captured ships as per margin.'"

FOURTEEN KILLED.

The Municipal Buildings at Linares, Spain, Sacked by a Mob—The Soldiers Fire on the Crowd.

LONDON, May 9.—A special from Madrid says the municipal buildings at Linares has been sacked and the crowd fired on by soldiers, 14 were killed and 60 wounded.

TERRIFIC CANNONADING.

It is Said to Have Been Heard Off Monte Christi—A Battle is Thought to Have Been Fought.

PLATA, San Domingo, May 9.—Dominican officials report heavy cannonading off the north of Monte Christi, about 50 miles from here. It is believed here that Rr. Adm. Sampson's squadron is engaging the Spanish Cape-Verde fleet. The firing began about 9 o'clock Sunday morning and was terrific.

The American fleet was due to arrive in Porto Rican waters Saturday afternoon. The Spanish fleet was expected at about the same time. Sampson came here with orders to find the fleet and reduce it. He will, after destroying the Spanish ships, begin a strict blockade, and, if necessary, will bombard and capture Puerto Rico.

The Americans Wounded at Manila. HONG KONG, May 9.—Following are the Americans wounded in the battle of Manila, all of the Baltimore: Lieut. F. W. Kellog, Ensign U. E. Irwin, Enlisted men: Bartlow, Duding, Covert, O'Keefe, Reccioridilla and Sullgrove. None seriously.

FLOOD IN ARKANSAS.

Incalculable Damage to Property and an Unknown Number of Lives Lost—Situation Growing Worse.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—The Arkansas river is on a rampage and has left its bank, doing incalculable damage to property and causing the loss of an unknown number of lives. The situation is serious now and is growing worse every hour.

At 6 o'clock the gage showed 24.1 feet at Little Rock, a foot above the danger line and was rising very fast. The high water is increasing at Webber Falls and the Verdigris and Illinois river are rushing great torrents into the Arkansas. At Van Buren miles of country are inundated, farms in some instances being eight feet under water. Several farm houses have been swept away above Little Rock and in one instance an entire family were drowned. Below the city the situation is very alarming and many of the big cotton plantations have already sustained heavy damage. The levee opposite Grady, in Lincoln

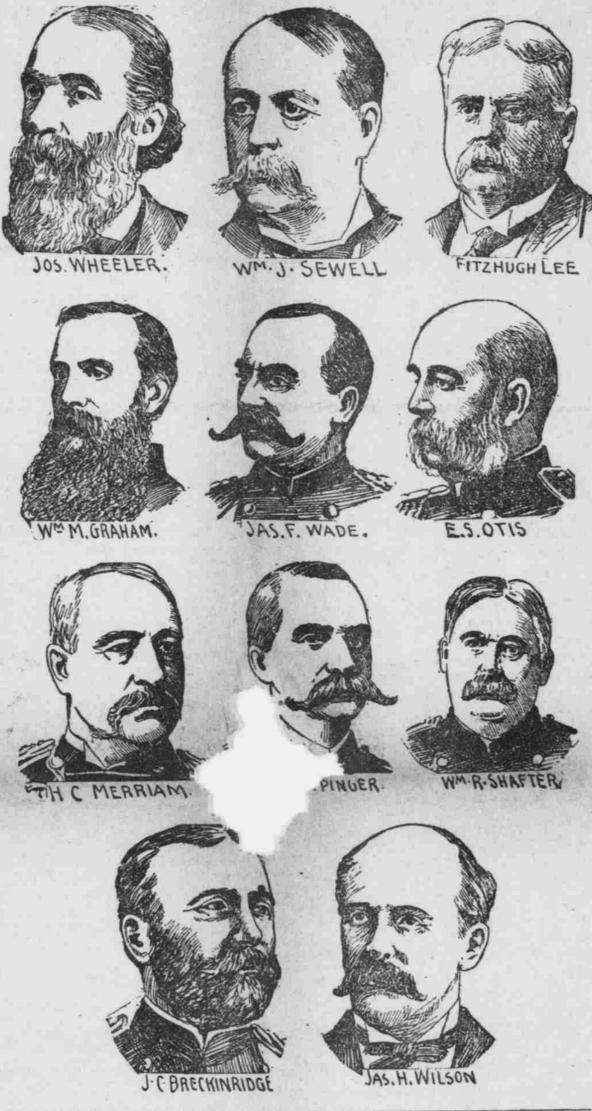
INVASION OF CUBA.

Preparations for Embarkation of United States Troops Almost Complete—Seven Transports at Port Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., May 7.—Preparations for the embarkation of the United States troops are rapidly being completed, seven of the transports to be used in carrying the soldiers and their horses and supplies to Cuba are now at Port Tampa. They are the Comal, Allegheny, Berkshire, Florida, Whitney, Gussie and Decatur H. Miller, the last named arriving Friday from Baltimore. Nearly all of the ships have been given a full supply of coal. The Florida, Berkshire and Allegheny had a large force of carpenters working on them all day erecting stalls for the accommodation of the cavalry and artillery horses and the pack mules and will be in readiness for loading by Saturday.

Rations enough for 7,000 men for 30 days are expected to arrive Saturday. In spite of the intense heat the men were given long drills Friday. They are rapidly becoming acclimated, and

THE NEW MAJOR GENERALS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



county, has broken and that town is threatened with destruction.

A boat sent down the river to rescue the people living along the river below Pine Bluff is unable to make the return trip. About 100 people were rescued. At one place the rescuers learned that a family of four were entirely cut off by the water and were in great danger, but they could not be rescued on account of the swift current.

At Newport White river is on a big boom and is rising two inches an hour.

THE SPANIARDS

Reported to Have Beheaded an American Major and Two English Newspaper Men in Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., May 7.—Word was received here Friday that Maj. W. D. Smith, who was guiding several newspaper men to the camp of Gen. Gomez, had been captured by the Spaniards and executed. Col. Dorst, one of the three American officers recently sent to confer with the insurgents, brought the news. Maj. Smith and his party landed near Cardenas April 25. He was accompanied by Mr. Nichols and Mr. Hare, who represented English papers. Nothing so far has been learned of the fate of the newspaper men, who were British subjects, but it is feared they were killed. According to the information brought by Col. Dorst, which was gained from a Cuban officer, the Spanish troops beheaded Smith as soon as they discovered he was an American.

Spain's Many Squadrons. LONDON, May 7.—If Spain possesses as many squadrons as rumor credits her with she would be in a good way. Friday's rumors talk of a squadron of California, another going to the relief of Manila, and a third going to Porto Rico.

Roosevelt Sworn In. WASHINGTON, May 7.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt was sworn in Friday as lieutenant colonel of United States volunteers, to serve with the regiment of mounted riflemen to be made up mainly of plainsmen, rough riders, etc.

when the time comes for shipment as bronzed and trained a lot of men as ever shouldered guns will break camp and embark.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON, Off Havana, May 7.—There has been a feeling of unrest in the blockading squadron and some natural criticism, owing to the failure to receive orders to occupy some port of Cuba. The supposed nature of the order recently received by Rr. Adm. Sampson has lessened this tension.

If the advantageous circumstances, what present render Sampson's fleet so fit to fight would only continue indefinitely, naval officers could possibly find some explanation for the delay, but it is urged against this view, that every 24 hours spent at sea detracts somewhat from the fighting capacity of up-to-date warships.

Then, too, in a short time the rainy season will commence, and military operations will then be conducted at a disadvantage. At present there are many places suitable for landing troops under the guns of the fleet when the danger of yellow fever is nil, where a naval and military base can be easily established, and whence a fair sized army can operate with every chance of success. No doubt of ultimate victory is harbored by any naval officer, nor does any petty jealousy of the army prompt criticism of the campaign.

Hostilities Against Gomez. MADRID, May 7.—An official dispatch from Havana says: "Since April 30 hostilities have been pursued against Gomez with the greatest activity and vigor."

Big Government Order for Pork and Bacon. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—The Jacob Dold Packing Co. received a government order Friday for 2,500,000 pounds of pork sides, hams and bacon, to be delivered to the commissary department of the United States army within 30 days.

Triple Tragedy in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—While resisting arrest in this city Friday a Negro desperado named Dennis Burrell alias Brown, shot and killed two members of the New Orleans police force and was himself finally killed by citizens after a long and exciting chase.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Santa Clara Water Batteries and the Vicksburg and Cutter Morrill Fight.

The Wily Spaniards Arranged a Trap for Our Vessels, and They Walked Into It—Yankee Ingenuity, However, Got Them Out.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—Only poor marksmanship on the part of the Spanish gunners saved the Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill from destruction off Havana Saturday morning. For over half an hour they were under the fire of the guns of the Santa Clara water batteries, but both escaped without material injury, although shrapnel shells from eight inch guns exploded all about them and both now show the pitted scars of the Spanish bullets.

The wily Spaniards had arranged a trap to send a couple of our ships to the bottom. They baited it as a man would bait a trap. A small schooner was sent out from Havana harbor shortly before daylight Saturday morning to draw some of the Americans into the ambushade. The ruse worked like a charm. The Vicksburg and the Morrill in the heat of the chase and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery walked into the trap that had been set for them. Had the Spaniards possessed their souls in patience but five minutes longer not even the bad gun practice would have saved our ships, and Sunday morning two more of our vessels would lie at the bottom within two lengths of the wreck of the ill-starred Maine.

Friday evening the Vicksburg and the Morrill, cruising to the west of Morro Castle, were fired upon by the big guns of the Cojimar batteries. Two shots were fired at the Vicksburg and one at the Morrill. Both fell short and both vessels, without returning the fire, steamed out of range. It would have been folly to have done otherwise. But Saturday morning the Spaniards had better luck. The schooner they had sent out before daylight ran off to the eastward, hugging the shore with the wind on her starboard quarter. About three miles east of the entrance of the harbor she came over on the port tack. A light haze fringed the horizon and she was not discovered until three miles off shore, when the Mayflower made her out and signalled the Morrill and Vicksburg.

Capt. Smith, of the Morrill, and Commander Lilly, of the Vicksburg, immediately slapped on all steam and started in pursuit.

The schooner instantly put about and ran for Morro Castle before the wind. On doing so she would, according to the well conceived Spanish plot, lead the two American war ships directly under the guns of the Santa Clara batteries. These works are a short mile east of Morro, and are a part of the defense of the harbor. There are two batteries, one at the shore, which has been recently thrown up, of sand and mortar with wide embrasures for eight-inch guns and the other on the crest of the rocky eminence which juts out into the water of the gulf at the point. The upper battery mounts modern 10-inch and 12-inch Krupp guns behind a six-foot stone parapet in front of which are 20 feet of earthwork and a belt of railroad iron. This battery is considered the most formidable of Havana's defenses, except Morro castle. It is masked and has not been absolutely located by the American warships. It is probably due to the fact that the Spaniards did not desire to expose the position that the Vicksburg and Morrill are now aloft. The Morrill and Vicksburg were 6 miles from the schooner when the chase began. The steamer at her full speed, the Morrill leading until within a mile and a half of the Santa Clara batteries. Commander Smith, of the Vicksburg, was the first to realize the danger into which the reckless pursuit had led them. He concluded it was time to haul off and sent a shot across the bow of the schooner. The Spanish skipper instantly brought his vessel about, but while she was still rolling in the trough of the sea her sails flapping, an eight-inch shrapnel shell came hurtling through the air from the water battery a mile and a half away. It passed over the Morrill between the pilot house and the smoke stack and exploded less than 50 feet on the port quarter. The small shot rattled against her sides. It was a close call. Two more shots followed in quick succession, both Shrapnel. One burst close under the star-board quarter, filling the engine room with the smoke of the explosion of the shell and the other, like the first, passed over and exploded just beyond. The Spanish gunners had the range and their time fuses were accurately set. The crews of both ships were at their guns. Lieu. Craig, who was in charge of the bow four-inch rapid-fire gun of the Morrill, asked for and obtained permission to return the fire. At the first shot the Vicksburg, which was in the wake of the Morrill, slightly inshore, sheered off and passed to windward under the Morrill's stern.

Spanish Brig Taken. KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—The Spanish brig Francisca, from Barcelona to Havana, loaded with flour and wine, has been captured by the revenue cutter Hamilton. The brig was towed into this port Saturday morning.

Soap Plant Burned. DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—The Detroit Soap Co.'s plant at Dix Avenue and Twenty-fifth street was totally destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss is \$100,000, insurance \$80,000. Forty people were employed in the factory. Another factory will be operated temporarily and the works rebuilt. The fire originated near the engine room.

Last Chance for the Dynasty. HENDAYE, France, near the Spanish frontier, May 9.—Madrid advices say a military dictatorship, headed by Marshal Campos is probable as the last chance to save the dynasty.

Bad Eruptions

Sores Broke Out and Discharged But Hood's Cured.

"My son had eruptions and sores on his face which continued to grow worse in spite of medicines. The sores discharged a great deal. A friend whose child had been cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I began giving the boy this medicine and he was soon getting better. He kept on taking it until he was entirely cured and he has never been bothered with eruptions since." Mrs. EVA DOLBEARE, Horton, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Ironical Ifs. If manners make the man that explains some men's indone condition. If a man is misled by his feelings he is apt to travel in a zigzag course. If riches didn't have wings there would be fewer flyers in the stock market. If a man could only see himself as others see him he wouldn't say a word about it. If a man thinks life isn't worth living he can very easily find a way to give it up. If the saloons were open on election day it might be possible to poll a full vote. If Eve hadn't been forbidden to eat that apple the chances are it wouldn't have happened.—Chicago Evening News.

Fast Time to Colorado.

A new through Sleeping Car line between St. Louis and Colorado Springs will be established over the Wabash-Rock Island Short Line, May 15th, 1898. The time will be the fastest made with through service between these two points by many hours. A through Sleeper will leave St. Louis on Wabash train No. 3, at 9:20 a. m., arriving at Colorado Springs the next morning at 11:00, with a direct connection for Denver, arriving at 11:30 a. m. This is the fastest regular through service ever established between St. Louis and Colorado. Returning, the Sleeper will leave Colorado Springs at 2:45 p. m., and arrive at St. Louis the next evening at 6:15.

Patrons of this line will avoid the only unpleasant feature heretofore attendant on Colorado travel, inasmuch as the trip through Missouri's fertile fields will now be by daylight, and the unattractive portion of Kansas will be traversed during the night, with the mountain scenery to greet the tourists in the morning.

The fast time of this line will naturally commend the Wabash Route to intending Colorado tourists. Particulars will be gladly furnished on application. C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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