

IT WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY

Spanish Flag Shot Out of the Waters of Philippine Islands.

STARS AND STRIPES FLOAT PROUDLY IN MANILA HARBOR

Total Rout of the Enemy by Dewey and His Brave Lads.

ANOTHER NAME IN THE GALAXY OF NAVAL HEROES

Daring Deeds of the Commander of the Asiatic Squadron Give Additional Luster to the History of the American Navy—Graphic Pen Picture of the Bold Attack on the Spanish Fleet and the Uter Rout and Discomfiture of the Proud Castilians.

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MADRID, May 2.—(Via Bayonne.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I am now able to give the first consecutive account of the greatest naval battle since the ironclad was invented, the greatest naval fight and the most overwhelming naval victory in the annals of the United States.

As information wholly from Spanish and pro-Spanish sources in chiefly from government telegrams the facts in favor of the Americans are doubtless far below the truth. The sailing of the American fleet from Hong Kong April 27 was promptly called to Manila and in spite of the authorities it was soon known throughout the island. Many of the better class at once hurried aboard merchant vessels with their valuables and fled. Those left behind took no courage from the confident boasts of the Spanish army and navy officers, but gave way to panic from fear of what would happen when the natives were encouraged to practice the lessons in savagery Spain has been so long and so carefully teaching them.

It was known to the Spanish authorities that the American fleet would be almost certain to arrive in the evening of Saturday. The Spanish fleet, which the governor general had been overpersuaded by Admiral Montojo to put to sea and meet and destroy the cowardly "Yankee pigs" there, was recalled Saturday afternoon and lined up seven miles down the bay from Manila at Cavite, where the arsenal, dry dock and naval works are defended by a long line of earthworks. These works had been greatly strengthened of late, notably by the addition of several big modern guns. They were regarded as very formidable by old-fashioned Spanish military engineers.

ALL IN READINESS. The fort on Corregidor island, the battery on Caballo island and the works on the main-land points to the north and south of these islands were all in readiness and the chain of mines which guarded both channels were prepared to blow up each American ship as it passed.

Saturday night fell with the Spaniards on land and water quite cheerful over the coming engagement. Shortly after midnight, the darkness being intense, one of the guns in Corregidor suddenly boomed out. All the other guns about the entrance to the bay took up the cry and the anxious people at Manila, twenty miles up the bay, poured into the streets. They thought the battle had begun. In reality the American fleet had only passed the entrance and was on its way up the opposite side of the bay.

How the Americans got past the forts is not yet known. It is believed they did not have to fire a gun and it is said that the location of the mines was known to them and that Admiral Dewey daringly resolved to run the chances of being misformed. It was a night of terror in Manila. The women and children fled to the churches. The men rushed to and fro. Many seized upon the Spanish soldiers. They had not believed that the Americans could ever get past the entrance, batteries and the mines. Before dawn the panic became frenzy, because of reports that came in from the interior of the island that the natives were massing for a descent upon the city to pillage and massacre.

When day broke the tens of thousands watching on all sides of the vast and beautiful harbor saw the enemy in line of battle about ten miles out, directly in front of Manila.

IN BATTLE ARRAY. There were nine vessels in all: the Olympia, 5,800 tons, a swift commerce destroyer, carrying four terrible eight-inch guns and six deadly five-inch quick firers; the Baltimore, scarcely less formidable than the Olympia, with four eight-inch guns, six six-inch rapid firers; the Boston, smaller than the Olympia and Baltimore, but still a real and powerful fighting fort, with her two eight-inch guns and her six six-inch rapid firers; the Raleigh, of about the same size as the Boston, with one six-inch and ten five-inch guns; the Concord with six six-inch guns; then there was the gunboat Petrel with five six-inch guns and to the rear were the transport ships with coal, ammunition and accommodations for the wounded with a bright American flag floating gaily over each ship, with the rigging, the decks and all visible appointments so neat and trim the fleet seemed out for a holiday rather than waiting the opening of the only road

demonstration of an ironclad fleet in action the world has had.

The Spaniards could hardly believe their own eyes when they saw this formidable apparition in the very center of their harbor, almost within firing distance.

The sun was hardly clear of the horizon before the American fleet began to steam slowly and straight toward the city. Near its resting place were anchored three men-of-war from three different nations—French, German and English. The decks and rigging of each of these ships were thronged with eager officers and sailors, discipline seeming to be forgotten in the intense desire to see what the Yankees would do; these Yankees who in three-quarters of a century have never sent a hostile fleet into any port of a European power.

On came the American fleet until it was within about three miles of Manila. Two Spanish gun boats on the battery spoke, but the shells fell short. Then from the Spanish fleet steaming slowly up from Cavite came several shots. The American fleet turned. The two duellists were face to face. To expect eyes the Spanish fleet seemed far inferior, yet to people watching and apparently to Spanish officers and sailors the difference did not seem so great.

The Spanish ships were of older patterns, rather than smaller, and were far more numerous. There was the Reina Christina of 3,000 tons, with six six-inch and two three-inch guns; the Castilla, with four six-inch and two five-inch guns; the Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, with four seven-inch guns, and three torpedo boats. Each of these four, Spanish naval officers thought, could take care of the Olympia and Baltimore, or, alluding to the rest of the American fleet, they relied upon the Don Antonio or Orlas, Don Juan de Austria, Velasco and ten gun boats and then there were their batteries on shore all along the low peninsula.

To get the full effect of all their guns the Spaniards formed so that the Americans would face not only all the guns afloat but the guns on shore at Cavite, while further up the batteries of Manila could perhaps send shots when the American maneuverings brought their ships within range.

BATTLE BEGINS. At about 6:35 a real duel began. The Spanish fleet lay steady, flanked by the batteries on the south. The American fleet began to steam languidly to and fro. Then there were one or two sharp cracks, followed by a succession of deafening roars, and then one long, reverberating roar that boomed and bellowed from shore to shore. A huge cloud of smoke lay close upon the waters, and around it was a penumbra of thick haze. Through this the American ships could be seen moving, now slowly, now more rapidly, flames shooting from their sides and answering flames leaping from the Spanish ships and land batteries, while now and then from the direction of Manila came a hollow rumble as the big guns there were discharged, more from eagerness to take part than from a hope of lending effective aid.

It was impossible to see from shore the effect of many of the shots, but from the fact that the American ships were alternately advancing and retreating in the course of their maneuverings the Spaniards on shore got the impression that the Yankees were being beaten.

About 7:30 there was a lull in the terrific uproar, the wind blew away the haze and smoke and one of the American gunboats was seen making off toward the stern part of the bay, clearly disabled. A cheer went up from the Spaniards and their flames burst from the bow of the Christian, one of the two best ships and the flagship of the fleet.

The Americans again closed in and the uproar began with increased fury. The Americans could not have suffered great loss up to this time, as not many shots from the heroic but incompetent Spanish gunners had struck them.

FLAGSHIP ON FIRE. When the ships were again seen the Christian was wrapped in flames. On her decks sailors, Spaniards and natives, were rushing frantically about. The Isla de Cuba came near and part of the Christian's crew, perhaps all that were still alive, and the Spanish Admiral went aboard her, but hardly were they aboard when she, too burst into flames.

REMAIN AT LINCOLN

State Militia Will Be Mustered in at Capital City.

ALL PREVIOUS ORDERS ARE REVOKED

Omaha Will Not Entertain the Citizen Soldiers.

SECRETARY OF WAR CHANGES HIS MIND

Lieutenant Stotsenburg Gets Orders from Washington.

GENERAL BARRY NOTIFIES THE GUARD

After Several Orders and Countermands It is Now Settled that the Troops Will Remain in Lincoln for the Present.

Just before midnight Captain Jones received a telegram from Lieutenant Stotsenburg to the effect that the latter had just had an order by wire from Secretary Alger to muster the Nebraska troops at Lincoln. On this account the troops will not come to Omaha today.

Captain Jones, in the absence of orders could not say how the latest move of the secretary of war would affect his office.

Late yesterday afternoon a contract was let to the B. & M. to transport the troops from Lincoln to Omaha, and the trains were ordered for noon today, that the movement might be accomplished by 4 o'clock. At Camp Alvin Saunders the work of packing had an order by wire from Secretary Alger to muster the Nebraska troops at Lincoln. On this account the troops will not come to Omaha today.

Lieutenant Stotsenburg, Lincoln, Neb.: Troops will be mustered in at Lincoln.

L. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL ORDER WAS ISSUED:

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.—Order No. 15: Pursuant to orders received from the secretary of war, the First and Second regiments, Nebraska National Guard, will be mustered into the service of the United States at Lincoln, Neb. Previous orders to move to Omaha are hereby revoked. By command of the commander-in-chief.

P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General.

THEY READ BETWEEN THE LINES. Speech of Conservative Leader Silveira.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—(Via the frontier.)—The speech of the conservative leader, Silveira, in the Cortes is taken to have much more significance between the lines than even the most important declarations which are known to be official. It has taken by surprise not only the other Spanish parties, but also many conservatives, who listened with amazement and consternation to the extraordinary utterances. Everybody understood that Silveira desired to say what Sagasta or Moret could not have ventured to do without making the liberal government more unpopular. Everybody instantly jumped at the conclusion that Silveira acted as a mouthpiece for ideas well known to be prevalent at the courts of Madrid and Vienna.

He said even the pope has recognized the fact that the Spanish monarchy under the queen regent and her present ministers could only recover some prestige and popularity in Spain by an appeal to arms against the United States, subject, however, as Silveira had the courage to say, to the imperative necessity of going further than gaining some satisfaction for the national pride and honor. This point would be reached when Spain was either beaten in a fair fight or successful in some sea or land encounter. Then, as Silveira says, Spain must find a government strong and resolute enough to take vigorous measures like suspending the sittings of the Cortes, suspending the constitutional guarantees, proclaiming a state of siege, using extra-constitutional dictatorial powers. It must oblige the people to accept the idea by appealing to the Spanish sentimentality, power, not on the old sentimental lines, but with the practical plea that the modern nations require a foreign policy based on material interests. Silveira would approach, above all, Germany and Russia with offers of compensation in the Spanish archipelago of the far east and with offers to enter European alliances if the powers would interfere with force and forcibly oblige America to respect Spanish rule in the West Indies or at least make Cuba independent on terms acceptable to Spain but financially and politically. These declarations and insinuations of Silveira are known to be highly approved at court by the diplomatic corps and the papal nuncio.

Should Sagasta and the liberals make way for a conservative cabinet it would be headed by Silveira. Such a cabinet would be backed by Marshal Campos and all the most influential generals and admirals except Weyler. It is most curious to notice how the European diplomacy, and the governing classes in Spain seem to believe all this will be forced upon the United States even if England declines to join the continental powers in checking America as they did Japan and Turkey.

LONDON IS PLEASANT WITH NEWS. United States Embassy Becomes the Center of Interest.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Parliament, at the hotel, which are beginning to be full of American consuls; 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 throughout the day.

The United States embassy was the center of interest for all London. There was a continuous stream of callers requesting information, the majority being Americans.

Colonel John Hay, United States ambassador, 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 who may be depended on to surprise 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 button-holes.

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 concerning the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers, in regard to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid, tends to show that it has been overestimated. The best two ships, the Columbus and the Normania, formerly of the Hamburg American line, are yet unharmed and it is believed they will be unable to secure ordnance.

The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish auxiliary cruisers consists of the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona Transatlantic Steamship company. They were fairly well armed, but scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron; it is conjectured the two remaining, another it is said is at Santiago de Cuba and two are at Cadiz.

OPINION OF A GERMAN ADMIRAL. Thinks Spanish Fleet in Cuba Must Be Destroyed.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) BERLIN, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Admiral Ploedenmann, probably the best tactician in the German marine service, says that the power which commands the Cuban seas does not necessarily command Cuba. He does not believe the seamanship of the Spaniards excels that of the Americans, but he expects from the Americans better form and better leadership. No blockade of Cuba, in his opinion, can be effective until the Spanish fleet is destroyed. Admiral Ploedenmann lays special stress on the importance of Porto Rico falling into American hands as the most effective base of operations possible to stop the fight in outside waters.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Variable Winds.

- 1 Story of Dewey's Victory. Guard to Be Mustered at Lincoln. Dewey in Charge of Manila. 2 House and the Revenue Bill. Senate Gets Down to Business. 3 Nebraska News. 4 Day at Camp Saunders. Sporting Events of a Day. 5 Editorial and Comment. 6 New York and the Exposition. Comment of Dewey's Action. 7 News Rejoicing at Washington. 8 Council Bluffs Local Matters. 9 General News of the Farther West. 10 Mass Meeting of the Women. Hot Time at the Woman's Club. School Board and School Sites. 11 Educational Notes and Comment. Matters in the Federal Court. School Board and Book Agents. Discussion of Dewey's Victory. 12 Commercial and Financial News. 13 An Official Study of Death. An Interrupted Love Story.

Temperature at Omaha: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 40 1 p. m. 52 6 a. m. 47 2 p. m. 53 7 p. m. 47 3 p. m. 53 8 a. m. 48 4 p. m. 53 9 a. m. 49 5 p. m. 54 10 a. m. 49 6 p. m. 54 11 a. m. 51 7 p. m. 52 12 m. 51 8 p. m. 51 9 p. m. 50

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The Spanish fleet of Manila has a depressing effect here. It is generally believed America will never relinquish her hold on the Philippines unless to England in exchange for the later West Indian possessions. The defeat of the Spaniards, according to opinion here, does not necessarily end the war, but it brings it perceptibly nearer conclusion, as undoubtedly the impression produced by it in Spain will be tremendous. Sagasta may be driven hastily to conclude peace to prevent internal revolution, which may break out any day. Any attempt made by America to possess themselves finally of the Philippines would create very bitter feeling in Germany.

INTERRUPT CABLE TO HONG KONG. Chinese City Has No News of the Naval Battle.

HONG KONG, May 2.—11:15 p. m.—There is no news of the American squadron beyond a private telegram from Captain Concha of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria to his children at a convent school here, mentioning that firing has been heard in the direction of Corregidor island. It is assumed from this that the Americans were reconnoitering the entrance and trying the southern side of the island, which is six miles wide, and surrounded by rocks and shoals, though not believed to be mined.

There is no news either of the Spanish squadron, but according to the latest advice it could not take the offensive in any case. The cable to Manila is now interrupted.

The steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies here to bring away specie from Manila, reached there, and it is believed that it has been boarded by the Americans.

NEWS RECEIVED AT KEY WEST. Officers and Men Are All Glad to Hear It.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) KEY WEST, Fla., May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Newspaper bulletins conveyed the first authentic information received of the Manila fight by naval officers here. When taken aboard the Cincinnati Lieutenant Commander E. B. Barry read the telegram aloud to his officers and men. The news was received with cheers. Captain Chester of the Cincinnati said:

"All naval men here rejoice over the victory of our brothers in the far east. I send hearty congratulations to Admiral Dewey on the success attained by our arms."

Captain Harrington said: "The officers and men of the Puritan are rejoicing heartily over the news from Admiral Dewey's fleet. They say hard knocks and an early victory will make an early peace."

SPANISH OFFICERS CAPTURED. Another Good Prize Taken by American Vessels in Cuban Waters.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) KEY WEST, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Eagle while scouting on the southern shore of Cuba yesterday near Cienfuegos encountered an attack from shore. The Eagle then ran upon the Argonauta and engaged her.

There was considerable firing from the Argonauta, but the Eagle bravely engaged her, and the Marblehead and Nashville coming up the Spanish steamer soon surrendered. She had several Spanish officers on board, who were taken aboard the Nashville. The non-combatants on board were sent ashore.

MANILA IS GREATLY SHOCKED. Utter Consternation Now Reigns in the Spanish Capital.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Sunday Night, May 1 (Via Frontier.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Utter consternation reigns here since the full truth of the Manila disaster had been slowly divulged. The cabinet was in possession of the detailed particulars this morning and copies are being sent around to the ministers' houses to avoid causing excitement by hurriedly summoning the cabinet in a consultation to be held at noon at the palace. The queen was present and only after a discussion of nearly two hours' duration was the decision arrived at to make known the bad news and the fear that the American squadron at any moment may capture Manila and seize the cable.

The strongest incentive for this resolve, which was most reluctantly reached, was that the first popular cry was that treachery alone could account for the American squadron obtaining an entrance to the bay protected by submarine mines and powerful batteries. The ministers, taking note of this tendency and foreseeing a popular revolt if unchecked, then issued further statements calculated to allay popular anger by describing the heroism of the Spanish navy in the face of the superior ships and guns of the American squadron.

As the true significance of the calamitous news became appreciated, a settled gloom spread over the city and the demeanor of the Sunday crowds on the public promenades bore striking evidence of the general feeling of depression and humiliation. It transpired that the captain general at Manila ordered the fleet back from Subic bay on advice from Madrid of the superior strength of the American fleet and a full confidence that the defenses of Manila would afford effective

protection to the Spanish ships. The captain general was ordered to defend Manila, Cavite and the arsenal with his utmost resources, especially as the movements of rebel bands in the vicinity were causing uneasiness.

The complete failure of all these plans is evident in the unpreparedness of the Spanish naval and shore defenses, filling politicians with dismay and causing indignation which is certain to react against the cabinet. The revolutionary parties are in full activity and the necessity for the formation of a military cabinet is being impressed on the leaders of the different parties in the Cortes.

MANILA IS IN DEWEY'S HANDS

Sagasta Practically Admits That the Philippine Town Has Fallen.

SAYS UNFORTIFIED PART OF THE CITY IS BURNED

Town of Cavite, He Reports, Has Been Razed to the Ground.

COMMODORE DEWEY TURNS GUNS OF HIS FLEET ON CITY

Spanish Commander is Called Upon to Surrender on Demand of the American Commander, but Refuses—People of the City Seek Safety in Flight and Cable Communication is Cut Off—Spaniards Admit Their Defeat in the First Naval Engagement of the War.

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LONDON, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A late report is current in the House of Commons at midnight that an official telegram has been received at the foreign office from the British consul general at Manila announcing the capitulation of Manila. The story is unconfirmed, but it is known that several cable messages have passed today between Balboa and the British ambassador at Madrid, in which the British government is understood to have advised the Spanish cabinet that honorable submission is the best way of safeguarding Spanish interests in the Philippines as well as those of other powers concerned.

HONG KONG, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish admiral at Manila has cabled his children here that Dewey has commenced bombardment of the Corregidor. Wildman credits the statement.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing at midnight, says: "Senor Aqlera, the civil governor of Madrid, has just posted on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil officers consider the justification of the handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order. The order reads as follows:

"Lieutenant General Daban Daban, captain general of Madrid, has assumed charge and the first military patrols have just appeared in the Puerto del Sol. "The measure has been taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties since yesterday. The whole garrison is ready in barracks."

LONDON, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to a reported despatch from Madrid, gave Captain General August 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 despatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Captain General August authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of this compliance.

DEWEY HOLDS MANILA BAY.

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 will 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.

LONDON, May 2.—Official news agency dispatches from Madrid say that Sagasta has gone to the palace. It is understood that he will communicate dispatches announcing that the town of Cavite has been razed and the unfortified part of Manila burned.

LONDON, May 2.—The bombardment of Manila, it is supposed, is now proceeding. WASHINGTON, May 2.—Commodore Dewey's instructions permit him to bombard Manila if necessary to the taking possession of the islands, but he will not do so unless the city harbors troops operating offensively against him.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. The operators in the cable station, in the midst of the forts, have fled for their lives.

HONG KONG, May 2.—Cable communication with Manila is interrupted. CHICAGO, May 2.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: The president and cabinet have received information that the Spanish governor general of the Philippine islands had sent a flag of truce to Commodore Dewey. This act is interpreted to mean the capitulation of the Spanish forces.

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

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

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MANILA IS DEWEY'S TRAPALGAE. Admiral Brown Speaks of the Victor in the Philippines.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Admiral George Brown speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Commodore Dewey. "Why," said the admiral today, "I may say that I brought him up. I have known him since he entered the naval academy in 1854 or 1855. What a chance he had, but he was equal to it. The fight at Manila was his Trafalgar. More fortunate than Nelson, he will live to enjoy the honor he has won. "The moral effect of the victory in Europe is almost incalculable. The demoralization to Spain cannot be computed. I do not think Blanco can now hold out a month in Cuba. "I would have been greatly disappointed if Dewey had not accomplished everything he was sent to do. With fine ships, with a splendid corps of officers, with a good fighting sailor as there are in the world, with modern guns, it was with me a foregone conclusion that Dewey would win."