

DEWEY'S VICTORY.

More Complete and Glorious than the Most Sanguine Hoped For.

NOT AN AMERICAN IS KILLED.

The Spanish Fleet Entirely Destroyed and the Guns of the Forts Silenced—Cavite in Hands of the Americans—Dewey Cuts the Cable—

The Commodore Sends Two Reports to the Navy Department—Spanish Loss of Life Heavy—Only Six Americans are Wounded—The President's Thanks Cabled.

(Copyright by the Associated Press.)
Hong Kong, May 7.—The order of battle assumed by the Spanish was with all the small craft inside Cavite harbor behind stone and timber breakwaters and the larger ships cruising off Cavite and Manila. No patrol was established nor was a searchlight placed at the entrance of the bay.

On Saturday night the American ships crept inside the bay without being seen until the McCulloch's funnel emitted a spark. Then a few shots were exchanged with Corregido Island, but the fleet never stopped or slowed down opposite the city until dawn. The Spanish ships then opened fire, supported by the Cavite forts. The McCulloch remained at some distance and the enemy's shells passed but did not touch her. The cruiser Baltimore suffered the most of any of the American ships. Five or ten shots took effect on her, but none of her officers or crew was seriously hurt. Only a few slight injuries were suffered by the American fleet, the worst of which resulted from an explosion of ammunition on the deck of the Baltimore. The other ships of the fleet were practically unhurt.

One hundred and fifty Spaniards were killed and many were wounded. The cruiser Reina Christina was the worst damaged of the Spanish ships and it is believed that she was sunk. The other ships of the Spaniards were quickly riddled by the Americans' fire. Two torpedo boats from Cavite were quickly driven to return to that place for shelter.

The Cavite arsenal exploded and forty Spaniards were killed. The forts made a nominal resistance. The battery has never capitulated. The Spaniards ashore are still defiant.

INTENSIVE SURVEILLANCE.
Washington, May 7.—A day of excitement such as today has not been seen in Washington since the days when reports came in of great victories during the civil war. Official and unofficial Washington was in a ferment and few of the employees in any of the departments could maintain their composure sufficiently to go on with their routine work. They were in an explosive state and at the great state, war and navy department buildings during the day only increased the excitement by the gathering of crowd of reporters were sufficient to cause them to drop their work and swarm in the corridors, clamoring for news. The excitement was contagious and senators and representatives mixed in the crowds that gathered around the navy headquarters and gazed wistfully at the Mahogany doors of the navigation bureau behind which the cipher experts, under lock and key, were slowly deciphering the words that conveyed Dewey's glorious message to the American people. Senator Hanna aroused the crowd at one time by leading with a hip, hip hurrah for Dewey, and later on the afternoon the cheering of Theodore Roosevelt's room gathered everybody in the vast building to the east wing in time to witness the departure of the eastern contingent of the mounted riflemen. Mr. Roosevelt had said good-bye to the boys before they started at 2:40 this afternoon for San Antonio and the cheers was the means by which they took their leave. Mr. Roosevelt himself will follow Monday or Tuesday.

The state department has the honor of receiving the first news from the fleet. It came in the shape of a cablegram of three words from the United States Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong and was as follows: "HONG KONG—McCulloch Wildman." That is the usual form in which naval movements are reported by cable. This dispatch was received by Third Assistant Secretary Critzer, who had been on duty all night, at 4:40 o'clock this morning. The naval officials were promptly notified and awaited with intense interest the dispatch which was expected to surely follow from Commodore Dewey.

DEWEY'S REPORTS.
About 9:30 o'clock Manager Mearns, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared at the department, bringing with him a sheet comprising four lines of the mysterious jargon which makes up the naval cipher. He handed this directly to Secretary Long who gazed at it for a moment and handed it over to Lieutenant Whittelsey, one of the cipher experts of the navigation bureau, for translation into English. Then the secretary made a pretense of sitting down at his desk to transact other business, but it was plain to be seen that he had joined the anxious throng of newspaper men and officials who thronged the reception room and the corridors waiting for the news.

The naval cipher is one of the most complex in the world. The messages come in words of strange formation, taken from all languages. These words are turned by the translating clerk into groups of figures, and these in turn are received into their equivalent words in English. All this takes time,

provides that naval officers, who, upon the recommendation of the president, are the shales of command may be advanced one grade. The president will do this in Dewey's case, which will put 1,000 additional in his pocket and jump him over three commodores, as well as over Acting Admiral Sampson.

ANOTHER BOAT BOUGHT.
The navy department today bought another boat, the big steam yacht Dorothy, now at Camp's yard at Philadelphia and built for McKean. She will be sent to Admiral Sampson's squadron or to Havana on blockade duty.

The embassies and legations Commodore Dewey's reports were read with great interest and served to renew the high tributes of the foreign authorities to the gallant American commander. The remarkable disparity probably was without a parallel in history. How the Spaniards could have lost 150 killed and 250 wounded, while the American loss was confined to a few men slightly injured, as revealed by the foreign papers, is clearly disclosing the utter worthlessness of Spanish arms. The ambassador of one of the great powers said it showed that the guns of the Spanish forts, as well as those on their ships, were worthless, otherwise they would have inflicted at least some mortality upon the American sailors. "It recalls Solferino," said he "at that time France and Austria were at war. The range of the French guns was longer than that of the Austrians. That brought them together on unequal terms and the simple difference in the length of range of the French guns determined the outcome of that battle. So it was with Dewey. He not only had the guns, but they had the modern strength and destructiveness while the Spanish guns were antiquated and guns only in name. It serves to show that the lack of modern arms is a national misfortune, else it is at a terrible disadvantage and its men are left practically at the mercy of an enemy having all the latest appliances of destructive warfare. It is the lesson of Solferino over again and this time Spain learns it."

It was thought that the British embassy would receive direct advice but none came. The French, German and other foreign establishments were also lacking in direct advice.

In all foreign quarters much concern

is shown as to the effect of these reports upon the temper of the people of Madrid. It was believed it would add fuel to the flames already existing here and incite the mob to need to overthrow the government.

Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department during the day, but it was not in connection with the war. He came as dean of the diplomatic corps and to express his sympathy and return. Official notice was sent by the state department today to the ambassadors and ministers that Judge Day had assumed the duties of secretary of state, and the foreign officials will take early occasion to pay a formal call of respect to the new secretary.

PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS TO DEWEY.
Formal announcement of the brilliant achievement at Manila was made to the president at 11 o'clock today by Secretary of the Navy Long. There was a large number of visitors during the day and to all the president either read or announced the contents of the cablegrams. There was mutual congratulation in the great victory which all declared the most remarkable in the history of naval warfare.

Secretary Long by direction of the president sent the following reply to Dewey.

"Washington, May 7th, 1898.

"Dewey, Manila.

"The president, in the name of the American people, thank you and our 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.

Chicago, May 7.—The Chronicle has the following:

Hong Kong, May 7.—Commodore Dewey's flag lieutenant, Thomas M. Brumby, arrived at Hong Kong this morning on the United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, with the first official news of the greatest naval battle of modern times, that of Manila harbor. The official dispatches were at once forwarded by cable to the United States government at Washington.

The first connected story of the engagement was told by the officers of the McCulloch, who saw it and participated in it. They said that Spanish fleet of ten vessels was wholly destroyed. The Reina Maria Christina flagship of the Spanish squadron, was the center of attack at the beginning of the action and under the hot fire poured in on her from the American ships, she was soon burning from stem to stern.

Admiral Montojo, the Spanish admiral, was compelled to escape in a small boat to the Isla de Ombay, another of the Spanish vessels, and as soon as his flag was hoisted the guns of the American fleet were turned on it and in a few minutes it was destroyed. The admiral was again forced to escape in a small boat.

The defenses of Manila and its batteries, as well as those at Cavite, were silenced and beaten to the ground by the rain of shot and shell.

The American battle line was led by the flagship Olympia and the cruiser Raleigh. The Boston, Baltimore, Concord and Petrel and the revenue cutter McCulloch followed. The American fleet in easy speed approached the Spanish ships, which were drawn up in two lines, the Reina Maria Christina, the flagship, in the center.

As the dawn broke and the position of the American squadron was discovered the Spanish fleet immediately opened fire supported by the Cavite forts. The Spaniards fired the first shot. The challenge was given by the Reina Maria Christina. The Olympia replied and at once the entire American fleet was in action. The Spanish ships did not hesitate in their fire and the Cavite batteries let loose their heavy guns. The best gunners in the American fleet manned the most destructive weapons on their ships and the Spanish fleet was soon in a state of confusion. The Spanish flag was seen to fly from the mainmast of the American cruiser Baltimore, but none of her crew was seriously hurt.

As soon as the Spanish admiral left the Reina Maria Christina and boarded the Isla de Cuba, the fire was directed at the later mercifully, every 8 inch gun on every ship joining those of the flagship. The Isla de Cuba was riddled and in a few rounds she was put out of action and almost before Admiral Montojo had time to get his bearings he was driven out a second time.

The Spanish cruiser Castilla burst into flames under the remarkable gunnery of Dewey's men. The American commodore then directed a hot fire against the batteries. This was a surprise to Admiral Montojo, who apparently thought himself secure under the guns of the Cavite fortifications.

Hong Kong, May 7.—When the American ships were nearing Baker bay a sudden upheaval of the waters occurred a little distance in front of the leading ship and quickly following this a second water spout denoted that the Spaniards had fired a couple of shells at the batteries. This was a surprise to Admiral Montojo, who apparently thought himself secure under the guns of the Cavite fortifications.

A torpedo boat tried to creep along the shore, round the bluff and attack the non-combatants Zafro, Nanshaw and McCulloch, but was driven off and shot to pieces. The Mindanao was run on to the beach and the other small craft retired behind the Mole. The fight started at 5:30 o'clock, was adjourned at 8:30 o'clock and resumed at 10 o'clock. The Spaniards' touches were given to Cavite by the Petrel and Concord at 2 o'clock. The Raleigh grounded twice in shallow water during the engagement.

The Spanish ships caught fire one after another, or were driven to ground to save their crews. Commodore Dewey continued the fighting until the last vessel of the enemy had been destroyed. By that time the shore batteries were silenced and the American fleet had won a most remarkable victory. The American ships were kept under way to manoeuvre about the Spanish fleet. By this means much of the enemy's fire was rendered harmless. The spectacle of the American warships manoeuvring as it were on parade, and at the same time directing terrific fire at the enemy's ships and forts was a magnificent tribute to the skill and discipline of modern naval warfare.

The terms of capitulation are still unsettled. Commodore Dewey fears rioting by the rebels if he attempts a bombardment.

The forts at the entrance to the bay capitulated, and were dismantled on Wednesday. The Americans cut the cable because the Spaniards refused to surrender of the city, and it is, therefore, not known what is transpiring on shore.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

Man embraces everything the human race should be but is not.

OUR BLOCKADERS.

A Duel Between Two of the Fleet and Forts Yet Standing at Matanzas.

ALL THE GUNS NOW SILENCED.

The Montgomery Captures Two Small Prizes in One Day—Commodore Remy Takes Command of Part of the Squadron—Greatest Danger to Our Fleet on Cuban Coast—Captain Dorst Just Returned From the Cuban Lines Consults with General Shafter on the Question of Location for Landing Troops in Cuba.

Key West, Fla., May 7.—The torpedo boat Dupont came in tonight and reported a sharp engagement off Matanzas last night and this morning. The Dupont and the auxiliary cruiser Hornet were cruising near the shore last night and when about 600 yards from land were fired upon by a body of cavalry, about 200 strong, which was spread along the shore on the lookout for filibusters. According to the Dupont's story both United States vessels returned the fire, scattering the Spanish troops and then bombarded the Matanzas fortifications. These were in the nature of sand block houses, nine in number. The bombardment lasted from 4 to 5:30 o'clock. The Dupont men say that their shells toppled over the barricades in course of erection and are sure that many of the Spanish soldiers were killed, as they afterward saw wagons taking away dead or wounded. The survivors fled to the hills.

This morning the Matanzas fortifications opened fire, sending three 8-inch shells at the Dupont and Hornet. They were line shots, but the boats had got out of range. The Dupont and Hornet then resumed the bombardment and continued it until 8:30 o'clock. The Dupont men think they have effectually silenced what the fleet left of the fortifications there and that in the two engagements the two boats fired about 200 shots.

TWO PRIZES IN ONE DAY.
The cruiser Montgomery, Captain Converse, is the first ship of the American squadron to acquire the distinction of capturing two prizes in one day, which she did yesterday. The captives are the Frasquito and the Lorenzo, both small boats of no great value as compared with the big steamers taken during the first days of the war.

The Montgomery was cruising about fifty miles off Havana when the Frasquito, a two-master, came bowling along toward the Cuban capital. When the yellow flag of the enemy was sighted the helm was swung in her direction and a blank shot was put across her bows. The Spaniard wisely heaved to and the customary prize crew was put on board. They found that the Frasquito was bound from Montevideo for Havana with a cargo of jerked beef. She is of about 140 tons register and sails from Barcelona. The prize crew took her to Havana waters and the Annapolis assigned the cutter Hamilton to bring her into Key West.

A few minutes afterward, the Montgomery encountered the Lorenzo, a Spanish bark, bound from Barcelona to Havana with a cargo of dried beef. She was taken just as easily and Ensign Osborn brought her over here this evening.

Commodore Remy today formally hoisted his flag on the Mianotomah and the ships in the harbor gave him a commodore's salute of thirteen guns. Some apprehension was felt throughout the day when a brisk northerly arose, but late this afternoon, after a sharp but short squall, the skies cleared and the wind moderated so that shipping may safely navigate the gulf tonight.

Ever since the blockade of the Cuban ports was established the only real apprehension that has been felt for the safety of the fleet has been due to the possibility of a storm which might drive some of the smaller ships on the coast of Cuba. They are on a lee shore, with every harbor on the coast in the possession of the enemy and more than one naval officer has shaken his head as he hinted at the possibility of another Samoan disaster. The only place off the north coast of Cuba where a refuge might be found is in the lee of Salt Key shoal, about fifty miles northeast of Cardenas. The larger ships could easily weather any storm likely to rage at this season. The principal danger would be for the torpedo boats, which are not built to withstand heavy weather at sea. The light draught gunboats, like the Wilmington and Helena, which draw nine feet each, and the Castine, Annapolis and Vicksburg, which draw twelve feet, are like can buoys when their hatches are battened down and their machinery is heavy enough to keep them off shore in anything short of a hurricane.

SPANISH VERSION OF THE MATANZAS AFFAIR.
Madrid, May 7.—Captain General Blanco wires from Havana as follows: "One of the enemy's ships ventured within the range of one of our batteries which inflicted slight damage and compelled the ship to retire at full speed. American vessels bombarded the batteries at the entrances at Matanzas, firing sixty-five projectiles at the bescon light and blockhouse, which were struck nineteen times and damaged. Only one soldier was wounded."

CONSULTING OUR PROPOSED INVASION.
Tampa, Fla., May 7.—A conference lasting for several hours was held today between Major General Shafter, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Lawton and

Captain J. H. Dorst. Lieutenant Colonel Lawton left Tampa Thursday on the Olivette going to Key West, where he met Admiral Sampson and it is believed, discussed with the latter plans which contemplated a concerted movement of the army and navy with the co-operation of the troops of General Gomez. Both Lieutenant Colonel Lawton and Captain Dorst arrived today. Captain Dorst having been in communication with General Delgado, of the Cuban insurgents at a point not far from Havana. After General Shafter had received Lieutenant Colonel Lawton and Captain Dorst's reports, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, of the engineers' corps, was called in consultation. Several maps of the coast line and interior of Cuba were brought in and carefully examined, Captain Dorst explaining to General Shafter the nature of the country around several places at which landing is contemplated. The reports of Lieutenant Colonel Lawton and Captain Dorst, together with the recommendations of General Shafter, will be sent to Washington at once.

The fact that Telegrams have been received here for General J. V. Coppinger, in command of the troops at Mobile, has started anew the report that the Cuban army of invasion will be in two divisions. The first under General Wade, the second under General Coppinger, with General Shafter in command. Officials here, however, have, as yet, received no word that General Coppinger was coming to Tampa.

TROOPS FOR MANILA.
An Expedition to Take Out Five Thousand Soldiers to be Formed at Once.
Washington, May 7.—The details for the proposed expedition to the Philippines under the direction of the war department have been advanced materially as a result of conferences held today between Secretary Alger, General Miles and other officers of the army. The expedition, which will carry about 5,000 men, will start from San Francisco as soon as arrangements can be perfected. It is not finally determined whether all the troops will go at once, although this is not thought to be likely, nor has the exact composition been fully decided upon. The statement was made this afternoon that in addition to the regular soldiers the quotas of the national guard from the states of California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will in all probability be drafted, and an order for their rendezvous at San Francisco is expected very soon.

M. L. Youm, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most of the kinds of pills remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleaned the liver, cured constipation and all stomach and liver troubles." R. R. Bellamy.

Endorsed for Congress.
(Special to The Messenger.)
New Bern, N. C., May 7.—At the democratic convention of Craven county, held here today, resolutions were passed endorsing for congress from the Third district Hon. Charles R. Thomas, and the delegates were so instructed. Jones county also instructed for him. The resolutions were passed enthusiastically and unanimously.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

Hart's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Croscote and the Hypophosphites.
If faithfully used, is a specific in the treatment of weak tissues. Consumption, Bronchitis, etc. Leading physicians recommend it. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin, and H. L. Ferriss.

Cumberland's Candidate for Judge.
(Correspondence of The Messenger.)
Fayetteville, N. C., May 7.—The Cumberland county democratic convention met today at 12 o'clock in the city hall.

Major E. J. Hale was made chairman and B. T. McBryde secretary. The endorsement unanimously endorsed H. L. Cook, Esq., for the nomination for judge of the Seventh district. The motion to make the endorsement unanimous was made by H. McD. Robinson, Esq., Mr. Cook's friendly opponent, in a manly and eloquent speech.

Mr. Cook is a lawyer of force and ability and would make a safe and conservative judge, and is a rapid worker and quick in grasping the truth of any question. Cumberland presents him to the district and asks his nomination, and earnestly presses him for it.

Some writers get a dollar per word and some wrong does get more than that when they talk saucy to the judge. It is said that all walks of life have been subjected to the beneficial influence of the bicycle except sidewalk.