

WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Dewey Breaks the Silence and Dispels the Anxiety.

CLEAR AND CONCISE REPORT OF HIS MANILA FIGHT.

SEVEN SPANISH BOATS WENT DOWN--THREE HUNDRED SPANISH SOLDIERS KILLED AND FOUR HUNDRED WOUNDED.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON UNINJURED, ONLY A FEW WOUNDED.

Full Story of How the Big Battle Was Fought--He Has Taken the Fortifications and Landed Marines at Cavite, and Holds Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded Spaniards as Prisoners--Manilla is at His Mercy and He Does Not Need Anything at Present.

Washington, (Special.)—Commodore Dewey's official report reads as follows:

On the morning of May 1, 1898, our Squadron at daybreak Sunday, May 1, 1898, immediately engaged the Spanish Squadron and destroyed the following vessels:

REINA CHRISTINA, ISLA DE FERRE, CASTILLA, DON ANTONIO DE ULTOA, DON JUAN DE CAZATE, ISLA DE MINDANO.

GENERAL LESO, MARCELO SUTER, and the armed torpedo boat ISLA DE MINDANO.

Showing the scene of Commodore Dewey's naval operations.



The American Squadron was uninjured. A few men were slightly wounded.

The only means of telegraphing is through the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him as soon as possible. (Signed) Dewey.

Manilla at Dewey's Mercy. A special dispatch from Commodore Dewey announces that he has taken the fortifications and has landed 250 wounded Spaniards as prisoners, and that Manila is at his mercy. Dewey states that he does not need anything at present.

How the Battle Was Fought. (By Associated Press.) Hong Kong, (By Cable.)—The order of battle assumed by the Spanish was that all the small craft inside Cavite harbor, behind stone and timber breakwaters, and the larger ships cruising off Manila. No patrol was established to watch the entrance of the bay.

On Saturday night the American Squadron made the bay without being detected until the McCulloch's funnel was seen. Then a few shots were exchanged with the Spanish vessels. The Spanish ships then opened fire on the American Squadron. The Spanish force was estimated at 1,000 men, 100 guns, and 100 torpedoes. The American force consisted of 11 ships, 10 guns, and 10 torpedoes.

The Business Situation. Bradstreet's commercial report for the past week says in part: "Evidence is accumulating that the corner has finally been turned in the trade situation, and that the business is beginning to show signs of recovery."

The News Comes From Shanghai. London, (By Cable.)—A special dispatch from Shanghai, purports that Japanese reports of the fighting at Manila, received via the Island of Formosa, say that after disposing of the Spanish fleet and Cavite, Commodore Dewey bombarded Manila itself.

A Charm to Save "Fighting Bob." Captain Barksdale and W. R. Ferrill, of Virginia, have sent "Fighting Bob" Evans, of the Iowa, a Patrick county fair stone, beautifully mounted in gold, "hoping that it will lead the fighter a charmed life."

Balloons for Use in Cuba. The Government issued orders for the construction of two military balloons by the Government workmen for use in Cuba.

THE SHIPS THAT WENT DOWN.

List of the Boats Destroyed by Dewey--Extent of the Devastation.

Washington, (Special.)—As soon as the Navy Department had this complete official list of the Spanish ships destroyed by Commodore Dewey, they turned to their data showing the character of these ships, as it gave a full idea of the extent of the devastation caused by the American fleet. Taking in the last order reported by Commodore Dewey, the ships destroyed are as follows:

Reina Christina, cruiser, single screw, barque-rigged, 1,100 tons; length, 250 feet; beam, 43 feet; draft, 15 feet; armament, 19 Hotchkiss 4.7-inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedoes; complement, 370 men.

Catala, built at Cadix in 1874; single screw, barque-rigged, 1,100 tons; length, 250 feet; beam, 43 feet; draft, 15 feet; armament, 19 Hotchkiss 4.7-inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedoes; complement, 369 men.

Don Antonio de Ulloa, built at Carraque in 1877; iron cruiser, single screw, barque-rigged, 1,100 tons; length, 250 feet; beam, 43 feet; draft, 15 feet; armament, 19 Hotchkiss 4.7-inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedoes; complement, 370 men.

Isla de Cuba, built at Elwick in 1886; steel cruiser, double screw, two-masted, with auxiliary tops; length, 250 feet; displacement, 1,000 tons; armament, 12 guns, 2 torpedoes; complement, 361 men.

General Leso, built at Carraque in 1877; iron cruiser, single screw, barque-rigged, 1,100 tons; length, 250 feet; beam, 43 feet; draft, 15 feet; armament, 19 Hotchkiss 4.7-inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedoes; complement, 370 men.

Marcelo Suter, built at Carraque in 1877; iron cruiser, single screw, barque-rigged, 1,100 tons; length, 250 feet; beam, 43 feet; draft, 15 feet; armament, 19 Hotchkiss 4.7-inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedoes; complement, 370 men.

Island of Mindano, built at Carraque in 1877; iron cruiser, single screw, barque-rigged, 1,100 tons; length, 250 feet; beam, 43 feet; draft, 15 feet; armament, 19 Hotchkiss 4.7-inch guns, two machine guns, and five torpedoes; complement, 370 men.

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MOBILIZING THE FORCES.

Elaborate Scheme Planned to Get the Men Together.

WHEN THEY WILL BE SENT.

One North Carolina Regiment Will Be Sent to Chickamauga, and S. C. One Battalion of Infantry.

Washington, (Special.)—With a view to systematizing the great work of mobilizing the forces and putting them in service, the War Department has planned a scheme which, it is believed, will very much hasten the work of getting the men together and equipping them, while avoiding any congestion of the railroad traffic, such as is always to be apprehended in cases of war. Instead of allowing all the troops called for from a particular State to be assembled and broken in at the rendezvous, the Department is instructing its mustering officers to complete the organization of regiments as rapidly as possible, and as soon as one is organized to report the fact to the Department, when the regiment will be ordered at once to the point selected for concentration. In this way

the government will be greatly relieved in the distribution of stores, which will be called for only as fast as they are needed. The men also will be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside of their own States. It is the expectation that the first regiments organized will be sent to Chattanooga, thence to Cuba, via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans, and Galveston, from which they will be dispatched from each of the points. The Governor of a State will have no hand in the designation of the regiments to go to particular concentration camps; the destination will depend upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized and ready for transportation.

These troops will receive their equipment when they are organized, equipped and concentrated. The government will then be ready to equip the volunteers as fast as they are organized. The men also will be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside of their own States. It is the expectation that the first regiments organized will be sent to Chattanooga, thence to Cuba, via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans, and Galveston, from which they will be dispatched from each of the points. The Governor of a State will have no hand in the designation of the regiments to go to particular concentration camps; the destination will depend upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized and ready for transportation.

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IMMEDIATE INVASION OF CUBA

That is the Idea of Uncle Sam at Present.

TROOPS WILL GO TO CUBA

Instead of Chickamauga - The Spanish Squadron May Go Through the Suez Canal and Attack Dewey.

Washington, (Special.)—The 50,000 volunteers ordered to Chickamauga will go straight to Tampa instead. This means the immediate invasion of Cuba. Gen. Miles' staff accompanying him will consist of Colonel Mans, Colonel Michler, Major Osgood, Doctor Greenleaf, Captain In Station, Colonel Gilmore, Captain Scott and General Miles and General Fitzhugh Lee.

At a conference General Quesada presented General Miles with dispatches from General Gomez of great importance, giving details of the plans of the insurgents who will meet and cooperate immediately in the invasion. General Miles imparted the information to the President at once.

Steamers Under Charter. The Quartermaster-General has already gotten under charter twenty-seven merchant steamers for the transport of troops, and roughly speaking, these should carry about 20,000 men. Others are being procured as rapidly as possible. The plan of the War Department is to have these vessels assemble at the different Gulf ports—Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston—to take on troops which will be sent there.

Must Hunt Up the Spanish Ships. It is thought that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and to do this it now appears that our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores. It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez Canal, and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez Canal is open to the warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course they have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spaniards are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a portion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

Spanish Treachery.—Priests and sisters of charity of Cavite hospitals formed in a procession, bearing crosses and petitioned Admiral Dewey not to massacre the sick and wounded as they thought he would. Admiral Dewey replied that Americans would not injure the wounded. The Spaniards thanked the Americans for their unexpected humanity. The petitioners offered to repay by informing Admiral Dewey that the narrow channel was safe, while as a matter of fact the channel was clogged with torpedoes. Admiral Dewey exploited the names in the narrow channel.

Want Spain to Sue for Peace. Washington, (Special.)—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportunity of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, to sue for peace upon Spain the facility of further prosecuting the war, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

Over 34,000 Mustered In. Reports received at Adjutant General Corbin's office show that 34,554 men have been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States.

Battery C Going to Fort Casswell. Battery C, of the Sixth Artillery, which is now at the arsenal in Washington, will be stationed at Fort Casswell, near Wilmington, N. C.

Lee and Wheeler Report for Duty. Generals Lee, Wilson and Wheeler have reported to Chattanooga for duty under General Brooke, who will undoubtedly command one of the army corps.

Here and There. C. F. Haverover, a son of the sugar king, killed himself at his residence in New York, with a revolver.

An Attleboro, Mass., craftsman has made a bronze watch chain of metal taken from the Maine, for President McKinley.

New Orleans has a thoroughfare which has been called Spain street, but which is henceforth to be known as Dewey street.

Dewey Reported Landed. Madrid, (By Cable.)—The Imperial says that the officials of the German embassy here have received a dispatch from Hong Kong, saying that the American commodore in Manila Bay is reported to have effected a landing at Cavite, after a fresh bombardment of that place.

"John Bull" With Us. London, May 6.—England has again snatched the powers that are advocating intervention.

Red Cross Relief Committee. The American National Red Cross Relief committee has been organized, with Bishop Foster, of New York, as chairman, the purpose being to take in every auxiliary organization in the country, which has organized, or is about to organize, for the purpose of relieving suffering caused by war, disease or calamity incident to the war. This committee is the channel for all contributions from the country, whether in money or supplies of any kind.

Gen. Lee's Picture Fell. The beautiful picture of Gen. Lee, after his surrender at Appomattox, which was painted by Gerbarda, the artist, who is now engaged in the interior decoration of the National Library building at Washington, and which was placed in Lee Camp, at Richmond, Va., some months ago by a brother of Col. Morton Mayer, fell and a bad puncture was made in the canvas. It is a beautiful piece of work, and is valued at \$2,000.

Gen. Wade In Command. Major General James F. Wade is now in command of the army of invasion, by his right as senior officer, displacing Major General W. K. Shafter, heretofore in command.

Pope's Advice to the Queen. A Rome special asserts that the Pope has sent a telegram to the Queen Regent of Spain earnestly advising an immediate appeal to the European powers for mediation in the war with America. His Holiness is said to have promised his support and that of the powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.

Wise and Otherwise. Illness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it. The traditional bee in a man's bonnet is a sort of humbug.

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Wise and Otherwise. Illness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it. The traditional bee in a man's bonnet is a sort of humbug.

Gen. Lee's Picture Fell. The beautiful picture of Gen. Lee, after his surrender at Appomattox, which was painted by Gerbarda, the artist, who is now engaged in the interior decoration of the National Library building at Washington, and which was placed in Lee Camp, at Richmond, Va., some months ago by a brother of Col. Morton Mayer, fell and a bad puncture was made in the canvas. It is a beautiful piece of work, and is valued at \$2,000.

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