

THE BATTLE OFF MANILA.

Detailed Account of Commodore Dewey's Bold Dash Against the Spanish and Its Results.

NEATLY PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT.

Spaniards Fire the First Shot—Submarine Mines Explode Near the Flagship But Cause No Consternation—Enemy's Fleet Destroyed in Two Brief Engagements.

Hong Kong, May 9.—The following dispatch, containing a detailed account of the battle, was brought here by the McCulloch:

"Manila Bay, May 1.—Last night Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay, and without consulting his officers decided to make a dash into the inner harbor. From his flagship, the Olympia, he signaled the commanders of the fleet to follow him, and with all lights out the squadron of sea fighters steamed into the bay with the crews at their guns. As they passed the fortifications at Corregidor the order of the vessels was as follows: Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, and Boston.

"Eight o'clock had just struck when the stately flagship steamed silently past the rowing batteries that command the entrance to the bay and in spite of the fact that the moon was shining brightly the fleet was well up the harbor before the Spaniards on watch were aware of its approach. Corregidor lay a mile behind them when the first gun boomed its warning that the enemy was at hand.

First Shot from Spaniards.
"One heavy projectile screamed over the floating ships and plunged into the water far away. This was followed by a second, which dropped astern. Instantly the Raleigh, the Concord and the Boston ac-

ceptor to begin the engagement. Dewey looked at the batteries, from which puffs of smoke were rising, and said, grimly: 'Shoot whenever you get ready, Gridley.' 'At 19 minutes of six the starboard eight-inch gun in the forward turret of the Olympia belched forth a welcome to the dons at a distance of 5,300 yards. The firing was taken up by the Baltimore and Boston in turn, and shell after shell from their great guns was sent hurtling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christina. At first it was all guesswork. The Spaniards, knowing the exact distance, fired rapidly.

"Their guns, ashore and afloat, were making it warm for the American squadron. Shot plunged and screamed about the vessels, while the shells burst in the air, their fragments lashing the water till it splashed all about their hulls. One shot struck the Olympia nearly abreast of the wardroom gun, but burst without doing much damage. Another entered the Boston's port quarter, exploding in the stateroom and starting a fire, which was quickly extinguished. Capt. Wildes, of the Boston, a moment later had a narrow escape. A shell from a Spanish gun tore through the vessel's foremast, passing just in front of him.

"Encouraged by the small amount of damage that was being done by the guns from the Spanish ships and batteries, the flagship turned and steamed majestically up within 2,000 yards of the enemy's vessels. At this range even the quick-firing six-pounders were found to be effective, and a perfect storm of projectiles was poured in upon the unfortunate Spanish fleet.

Vessels Burning.
"Three vessels were set on fire and their men were forced to abandon the guns. Satisfied with the work thus far accomplished, Commodore Dewey gave the signal and the fleet steamed slowly out of the range of the batteries, in order that the crews, which had been commencing at the guns for more than two hours, could go to breakfast. There was a lull in the firing, and shortly before eight o'clock the fleet steamed past the flagship, the men cheering lustily. For three hours they remained out of range of the enemy's guns, and then the signal for action fluttered at the halcyards of the flagship.

Attack Renewed.
"This time the Baltimore was given the place of honor. She opened up with her guns on the Spanish ships and batteries as coolly as if at target practice. The replies

PRAISE FOR DEWEY.

Congress Gives a Vote of Thanks to the Hero and His Men—The President's Message.

Washington, May 10.—The greater part of Monday in the house was consumed by war measures. The recommendation of the president that a vote of thanks be tendered Commodore Dewey and his associate officers and men was followed quickly with a unanimous vote, and with equal concert the house passed the bill creating an additional rear admiralship for the hero of Manila.

So soon as the journal had been read the president's message was presented and read. The message is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: 'On the 24th of April I directed the secretary of the navy to telegraph orders to Commodore George Dewey, of the United States navy, commanding the Asiatic squadron, then lying at the port of Hong Kong, to proceed forthwith to the Philippine islands, there to commence operations and engage the Spanish fleet.'

"Promptly obeying that order, the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord and Petrel, and the revenue cutter McCulloch as an auxiliary dispatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at daybreak on the 1st of May and immediately engaged the entire Spanish fleet of 11 ships, which were under the protection of the fire of the land forts. After a stubborn fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled, and the water battery at Cavite silenced. Of our brave officers and men not one was lost, and only eight injured, and those slightly. All of our ships escaped any serious damage.

"By the 4th of May Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, destroying the fortifications there and at the entrance of the bay, and placing their garrisons. The waters of the bay are under his complete control. He has established hospitals within the American lines, where 250 of the Spanish sick and wounded are assisted and protected.

bay. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

The senate went farther even than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent. In addition a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword and medal of honor, and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

Sagasta Defends Spain's Position.

Madrid, May 10.—In an interview Premier Sagasta deplored the defeat at Manila, and insisted that it was due to the superiority of the American fleet, and, while it brought sadness, it did not produce despair. He denounced the enemies of the monarchy at home, and said the greatest danger to the government lies in the intrigue and opposition of unpatriotic factions, who continue to plot against the ministry. He said war was deliberately forced by America's greed, and declared that the United States, taking advantage of Spain's financial weakness and her troubles with her colonies, declared war in order to secure for herself the long-coveted possession of Cuba.

Failure of a Grain Firm.

Chicago, May 10.—One failure was recorded Monday as a result of the fluctuations in the wheat market, and the

READY FOR INVASION.

Movement to Land Boys in Blue on Cuban Soil to Begin.

Regulars and Volunteers Ordered to Concentrate on the Gulf Coast Preparatory to Boarding the Transport Steamers for Cuba.

Washington, May 11.—Orders were issued from the war department Tuesday to move every portion of the regular and volunteer armies selected for the invasion of Cuba directly to the gulf coast, and Monday's order, which contemplated the concentration of the volunteer army corps at Chickamauga, was countermanded in the interest of greater dispatch. Instead of delaying the land attack on Havana the powerful expedition which was decided upon last Sunday will be hurried into the island with the least possible loss of time, and in place of assembling the reserve composed of volunteers at Chickamauga to follow a few days behind the regulars, the movement will be simultaneous all along the line. Under the latest orders the volunteers from the states east of the Alleghenies will proceed directly to Tampa, most of those from the remaining states east of the Mississippi will concentrate at Mobile, and the regiments from farther west will leave New Orleans as the end of their land journey. To these three points all the transports already chartered by the government have been ordered, and they are expected to be prepared for departure by the end of the week. Service in Cuba is to be made distinctly a reward for military readiness, and those states which are most prompt and whose militia forces are best equipped will have first recognition.

The 25 transports which have already been secured for moving the army will carry between 23,000 and 24,000 men each trip, and it will therefore be necessary for them to make three trips each in landing the forces unless additional vessels are secured by the first of next week. The transportation of the regiments from their states is already being arranged with the railroad companies, and no delay is expected to result from the failure of the army to secure a uniform rate over all lines.

Some 60,000 soldiers will be thrown around the doomed city of Havana as quickly as human energy and unlimited resources can get them there. The discovery that the Spanish fleet has made a cowardly retreat to Cadiz leaves Admiral Sampson free to capture San Juan and return to Havana in time to blow its fortifications into smithereens before their guns can do any harm to the American land forces.

The 6,000 troops to help Admiral Dewey complete the conquest of the Philippines will be hurried from San Francisco as fast as they can be mobilized, and two big transports, with accommodations for 5,758 men, have already been chartered for the voyage.

Rations for 100 Days.

The commissary department has arranged to deliver 1,000,000 rations at Tampa, which should last 50,000 men 100 days. A vast store has already been accumulated there, and transportation arrangements have been perfected to deliver at that point 500,000 rations a day until further orders. Similar provision has been made for rations for the troops concentrating at the Mobile and New Orleans rendezvous. Mustering returns received at the war department show a total volunteer force of 50,000 men, not over half of whom were equipped for actual service. This deficiency, however, will be remedied in the next two days and equipments for 100,000 men will be available where most needed by the end of the week.

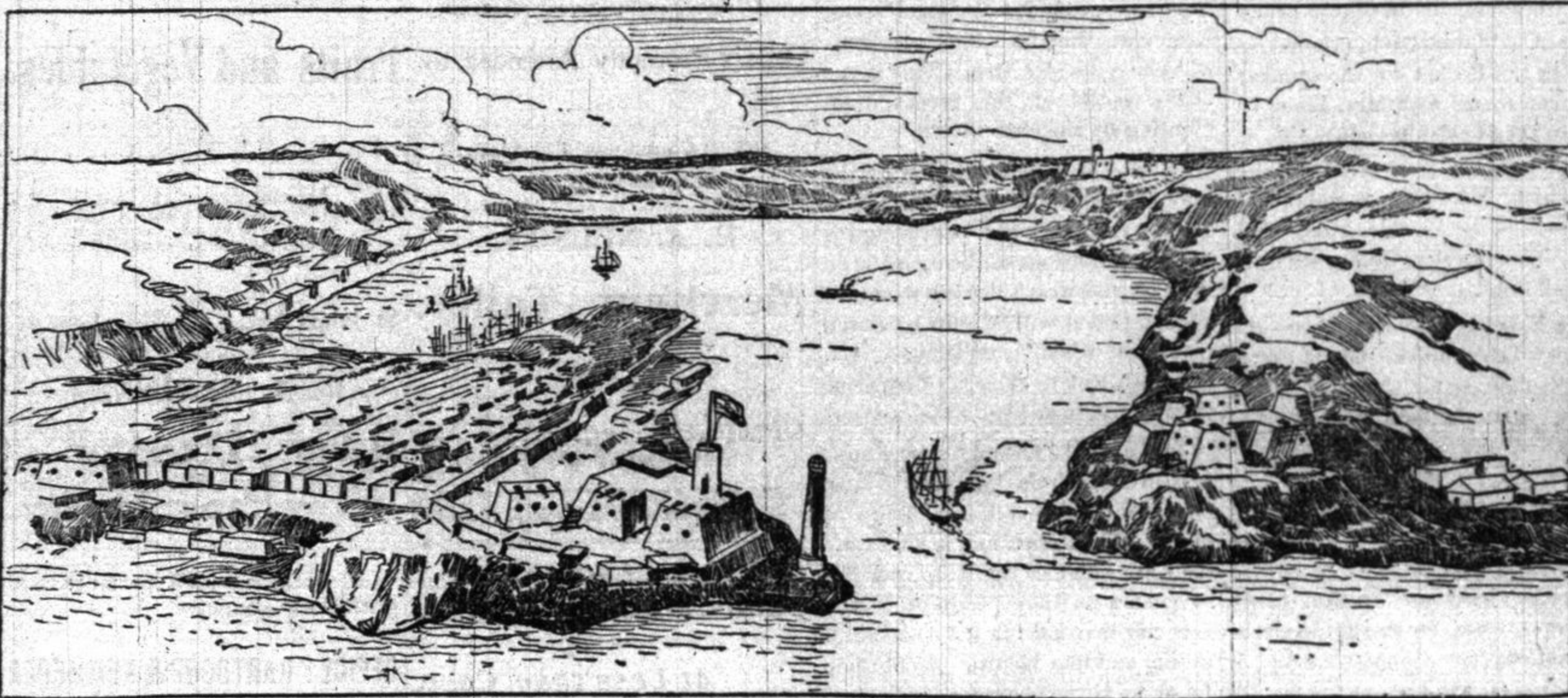
Miles to Command.

Washington, May 11.—By Friday morning the commanding general of the United States army, Maj. Gen. Miles, will have assembled his staff around him at Tampa, Fla. He leaves Washington Wednesday night, taking with him Col. Michler, Col. Maus, Col. Greenleaf, Maj. Osgood, Maj. Humphries, Capt. Seyburn and Capt. Scott. Unless present plans are changed the general will go with the first military expeditionary force to Cuba. He is not expected to relieve the major generals already selected for that task of the conduct of the campaign, but both in Florida and in Cuba will exercise the same general superintendence over the campaign that he now does from his headquarters in Washington.

To Be Sent to Tampa.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., May 11.—Maj. Gen. Brooke, commanding the United States regular provisional army corps at Chickamauga park, received orders from the war department directing him to send all the cavalry and infantry troops now in camp at Chickamauga park, about 6,000 in all, to Tampa, Fla., without delay. The order is accompanied with instructions to provide the men with a full supply of ammunition for 60 days. On receipt of the order Gen. Brooke at once issued an order to the division commanders instructing them to notify the regiment commanders to prepare at once for departure. Gen. Brooke and staff will remain here to assist in the organization of the volunteer army, should it be ordered here. The signal corps have also been ordered to remain here until further orders.

SAN JUAN BAY, PUERTO RICO, SHOWING FORTIFICATIONS.



cepted the challenge. A shell from the Concord described a long curve and apparently landed exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Slowly the squadron edged its way toward Manila and the men, with long watches, were allowed to drop beside their guns for a nap on deck. So closely had the arrival of the fleet been timed that at break of day Dewey was within five miles of Manila.

"Here he sighted the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montojo's flag was seen fluttering from the cruiser Reina Christina. Just ahead of it was moored the Castilla, a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons. Astern and to seaward in line of battle were arranged the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quifros, Marquis del Obrero and General Lezo. With the flagship, they remained under way in anticipation of the action that followed. The vessels moved down to the attack in single file at a uniform speed of eight knots, and as they passed in front of Manila three great batteries mounting powerful guns opened up at a distance of five miles. Suddenly the Concord's guns boomed out a reply. For a moment there was silence and expectation. Commodore Dewey signaled not to attack these batteries, for fear of sending his shells into the crowded city.

Mines Explode.
"Veering up the bay, he passed slowly in front of Cavite, where two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. The commodore coolly glanced at his watch as he stood impassively on the bridge and called the attention of one of his officers to the fact that it was exactly six minutes past five o'clock. As the mines let go a smile flitted across his face, because of the fact that the Spaniards in exploding the mines had misjudged the position of the flagship. As it was, tremendous volumes of water were hurled into the air. But there was no hesitation. Dewey evidently had no fear of the mines. He signaled the ships to steam ahead, and in a moment he was within range of the guns of the batteries at Cavite. By this time the Spanish gunners had got the range and the shells began bursting close aboard.

Flagship the Target.
"The Spanish vessels also opened up with their guns, and the missiles flew all about the flagship, which was evidently the mark at which they were directing their fire. Aboard the American fleet the heat was intense. The men, stripped to the waist, stood at their guns waiting for the signal to open up. All was silent aboard the Olympia except the whirr of the blowers and the steady throb of the engines. All at once a shell screamed through the air and burst directly over the deck of the flagship. Then came the signal from the boat-swain's mate.

"Remember the Maine."
"Remember the Maine" was the defiant cry that rang out in the American ships. On the forward edge of the flagship stood Admiral Dewey, with his chief of staff, Executive Officer Rees, and Navigator Lieut. Calkins. Capt. Gridley, commander of the ship, from the conning tower awaited the

were slow and irregular. The Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel were directed to break into the inner harbor and destroy every hostile ship in sight. The gunboat Petrel, with her light draft, was enabled to move up within 1,000 yards. With her guns going as rapidly as they could be fired, she created awful havoc among the vessels still flying the Spanish flag.

"In the meantime the Reina Christina had been burning fiercely and had been abandoned. The Ulloa, which had also been deserted, lurched suddenly and sank beneath the waters of the bay.

Close Call for American Boats.

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 shots 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. A small schooner was sent out from Havana harbor shortly before daylight to draw some of the Americans into the ambush. The Vicksburg and the Morrill, in the heat of the chase and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery, walked straight into the trap that had been set for them.

To Assemble at Chickamauga.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., May 9.—It was given out officially Sunday that 40,000 men of the volunteer army would be mobilized here just as soon as they have been mustered into the government service. With the ten regiments of regulars now here filled to war strength the army at this point will number 50,000 men. It is also announced that Maj. Fitzhugh Lee and Maj. Joe Wheeler and Maj. Gen. Wilson would be in command, the purpose being to form the volunteer men into three army corps.

"The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage and devotion have won the fight, to the gallant commander and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

"Feeling as our people feel, and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had appointed him an acting rear admiral.

"I now recommend that, following our national precedents, and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of congress be given Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, of the United States navy, for his highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the bay of Manila.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"Executive Mansion, May 9, 1898."

The congressional resolution of thanks to Admiral Dewey and his officers and men is as follows:
"Joint resolution, tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command.
"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the president, made in accordance with the provisions of section 1588 of the revised statutes, the thanks of congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, for his highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine islands, May 1, 1898.
"Section 2. That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered through Commodore Dewey to the officers and men under his command, for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.
"Section 3. Be it further resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commodore Dewey and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Washington, May 10.—Fitting tribute was paid by the senate Monday to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila

man to go under was Robert Lindblom, one of the best-known operators on the board of trade and president of the civil service commission. Immediately after the close of business Monday afternoon he made an assignment in the county court to the Royal Trust company as assignee, the assets and liabilities being fixed at \$100,000 and \$125,000, respectively.

Dewey Was Promptly Honored.

Washington, May 9.—By direction of the president, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Admiral Dewey:

"Washington, May 7, 1898. Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievements and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress.
"(Signed) LONG."

Troops for Dewey.

Washington, May 10.—At Monday's special cabinet meeting the leading subjects of discussion were the measures to be taken to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila and the probable movement on Cuba. As to the former there has been no material change in the plans. Approximately 5,000 troops will be dispatched on the City of Peking and other transports. The Charleston will act as convoy.

St. Louis to Honor Dewey.

St. Louis, May 10.—Mayor Zeigenthal has officially proclaimed Saturday, May 14, a public holiday in honor of the victory of Admiral Dewey. A mammoth celebration will take place at Forest park. The programme of exercises will include speeches by the mayor and representative citizens, music and a parade.

Woodford Arrives.

Washington, May 9.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain arrived in Washington from New York Sunday evening shortly before nine o'clock. He went almost directly to the white house, where he was given a most cordial reception by the president.

Given a Good Place.

Washington, May 10.—Nicholas Senn, of Illinois, was appointed assistant surgeon general, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

REACHE

Spanish Steamer Have Gotten Blockade

Madrid, May 11.—Here from Havana says the Spanish which, with a valu large sum of Havana, escaped Cuba, has now re American square port of Havana here that this p the Cuban ports

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