

WRECK OF MAINE

(Continued from first page.)

"It would not tolerate the bombardment of Manila," an Madrid had reported. It has sent no protest nor anything of the kind. The foreign office has merely pointed out in the friendliest manner the larger foreign, and especially German interests are at stake than Spanish and that these interests would suffer by bombardment. The dispatch of the German man-of-war Irene to the Philippines was ordered at the request of the German traders there who expressed apprehension that in case of a revolution the Spanish authorities might not be able to protect them.

Vice-Admiral Diezdrichs, commanding the eastern Asiatic squadron, has received full authority to dispatch if he deems it necessary another warship to the Philippines. But all this has nothing to do with Germany's neutrality.

COMPLETE CORROBORATION.

Madrid, May 2.—A member of the cabinet this morning stated that the account of the naval battle sent by the governor general of the Philippines had been completely borne out by later dispatches. The last shot was fired at 11:30, when the American warships steamed off.

UTTERLY ROUTED.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid, dated this morning, says:

The cabinet ministers admit that the naval battle off Cavite ended in utter rout, but they are resolved to spare no effort in the defense of their country.

REJOICING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 2.—News of Admiral Dewey's victory off Manila spread through Chicago and its suburbs with great rapidity. Dense crowds of men and women stood before the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices where the war bulletins were displayed and cheered until they were hoarse. Processions of small boys formed in front of the newspaper offices and marched about the streets cheering. Gradually men joined in the ranks and the demonstrations became exceedingly enthusiastic. The victory was the main topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies and when it was announced from the stages of several theatres the audiences shouted with delight. The police and firemen were among the most enthusiastic over the news and the decks were given wide publicity over the pasted lines.

NEEDS A GUARD.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tangier says:

The United States consul here has asked for a guard owing to the threatening attitude of the Spaniards.

SAGARTIA'S MISSION.

London, May 2.—Official news agency dispatches from Madrid say that gasca has been sent to the port of Manila to inform the government of the movements of the German warships. The last official statistics show about 300 Germans in Manila.

GIFION FOR MANILA.

Shanghai, May 2.—The German warship Gifion has gone to Manila to protect Germans there.

FURTHER DETAILS OF BATTLE.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, Sunday engaged and completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila in the Philippine islands.

THE MINES WERE CUT.

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PETROLEUM BOMBS.

Madrid, May 2.—It is said here that American petroleum bombs set fire to a number of native huts at Manila during the engagements.

SPANISH SORE.

Madrid, May 2.—The people's mind is too full of the disaster to think of anything but the avenging of the surprise at Manila bay.

DEWEY'S NEXT MOVE.

Madrid, May 2.—The Liberal says Dewey has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the Archipelago, threatening the harbor of the port if refused.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Madrid, May 2.—The greatest importance is attached to the cabinet council this evening.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Graham, Gaithersburg, Md.

One report adds that several other Spanish ships were sunk by their own men to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans. There was a heavy loss of life among the Spanish. Captain Cadalso, commanding the Reina Christina, was killed. Commander Montijo commanding the fleet shifted his flag from the Reina Christina to the Isla de Cuba, a much smaller steel protected cruiser, just before the Christians sank. The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by a great loss of life among the crew, her commander also being killed.

Commodore Dewey's squadron leaving Subi bay, a few miles from Manila, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon proceeded toward Manila. Under cover of darkness he entered the harbor of Manila, the batteries located there announcing his arrival.

Both fleets lined up for battle about daybreak about 5 o'clock this morning. The guns of the American warships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenals Manila. Under the protection of the guns of these forts the Spanish warships opened fire on the American fleet.

For several hours the harbor resounded with the roar of guns, the crashing of steel and timbers, the shrieks and groans of the wounded. Thick clouds of smoke at times obscured the opposing fleets from each other. A well-directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of 1800 tons. A tremendous explosion followed and the ship was blown up.

All the time during the first engagement the American ships were under way, their maneuvering being intended to render the marksmanship of the Spanish gunners less effective. The American squadron about 9 o'clock drew off to the west side of the bay and took refuge behind some foreign shipping. The ships had evidently suffered considerable damage. After some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict.

During this engagement the guns of Cavite maintained a steady and stronger fire upon Commodore Dewey's ships than in the first encounter, but the American guns were being used with telling effect. As the smoke lifted it was seen the flagship Reina Christina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned. In the interval between the two engagements Commodore Montijo moved his flag from the Christians to the smaller cruiser Isla de Cuba. To the fact that he made this change doubtless owes his life. The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruiser Don Antonio de Ossa and the Medina were also badly damaged in this encounter.

That the American squadron received severe damage in the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two. There were undoubtedly heavy losses in men on

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both sides. One apparently trustworthy source says the Spaniards had 90 killed and 700 wounded. Trusty details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila or has sent a vessel with dispatches to Hong Kong.

MOVING ON MANILA.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated at Madrid, this morning says:

The Americans are now moving on Manila but there has as yet been no capitulation.

TOTALLY RUINED.

London, May 2.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Madrid says that the Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were totally burned and one vessel purposefully sunk and the rest of the fleet badly damaged. The American fleet is believed to be much damaged.

AMERICAN RIGHTS OBSERVED.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, May 2.—(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press).—The efforts which have been made for twenty years past to induce the Haytian government to accord the same trade and labor rights to the Americans as to the natives, have at last proved successful.

An agreement has been arrived at that there shall be no difference in the classes. Americans are also admitted to the retailing privilege heretofore restricted to the Haytians. The United States minister, W. F. Powell, has informed with regard to the observance of the articles of the treaty between Hayti and the United States until an affirmative decree was issued, which will date from Sept. last.

NORTHPORT RAIDED BY FIRE.

Northport, Wash., May 2.—The entire business district was burned at daylight this morning. More than forty buildings were destroyed. Many people are homeless. Of all the buildings on the flat only two escaped, the Spokane and Northern and Kendrick's store.

The flames started in a tailor shop. The residence section was saved by blowing up the buildings with dynamite. The total loss is about \$100,000, with light insurance. The heaviest loss was Savage's grocery store with a stock of \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000. The other losses ranged from \$500 to \$1,000.

DEWEY'S DEMAND.

London, May 2.—A special dispatch from Madrid says Dewey gave Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with his ultimatum, demanding all the stores and coal. It is believed the government has cabled Augusti to comply.

ONE CENT PER MILE.

Chicago, May 2.—The rate to be made by the railroads for the transportation of troops during the war will be one cent per mile.

GERMANY'S INTERESTS.

London, May 2.—A German warship has left Kiao Chou for Manila. This, with the Irine, now en route from Nagasaki, will make three German warships in the Philippines. The last official statistics show about 300 Germans in Manila.

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MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

London, May 2.—The proclamation of martial law in Madrid is due to the action of certain political parties since the news received from Manila. The whole garrison is ready in the barracks.

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