

# SPAIN'S FLEET DESTROYED.

A Great Naval Battle Fought Off the Harbor of Manila Sunday Morning.

## A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

The Two Principal Spanish Warships Burned and a Large Cruiser Blown Up.

The United States Asiatic Squadron, Under Command of Commodore Dewey, Engaged and Completely Defeated Spain's Philippine Squadron. Several of the Spanish Ships Sunk to Prevent Their Falling Into the Hands of the Americans.



COMMODORE DEWEY.

London, May 4.—The United States squadron in Asiatic waters completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, Sunday morning.

All the news of the great naval battle thus far received is coming from Spanish sources. This shows conclusively that Manila has not yet been taken by the American forces and that the cable lines are still under the control of Spain.

From the fact that even the advice received from Madrid show that the American warships fared the best, there is hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtainable it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain.

During the two engagements that took place Commodore Montojo, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his largest ships. His flagship, the steel cruiser Reina Christina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up. The other Spanish vessels were badly damaged. One report adds that several of the ships were sunk by their commanders to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

There was a heavy loss of life among the Spanish. Captain Caceres, commanding the Reina Christina, was killed. Commodore Montojo, commanding the fleet, shifted his flag from the Reina Christina to the Isla de Cuba, a much smaller steel protected cruiser, just before the Christina sank. The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by great loss of life among the crew, her commander also being killed.

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

Both fleets lined up for battle about day-break Sunday morning. The guns of the American war ships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila. Under the protection of the guns of these fortifications 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.

A well directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of eleven hundred tons. A terrific explosion followed and the ship was blown up.

The American squadron about nine 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 engagement, but the American guns were being used with telling effect.

As the smoke lifted it was seen that the flagship Reina Christina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned. The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Mindanao 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 both sides. One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spaniards had two hundred killed and four hundred wounded.

Trustworthy details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila or has sent a vessel with despatches to Hong Kong.

Out Off News for Havana.

Key West, Fla.—The Engracia was captured off Cabanas, not off Cardenas. She had on board a crew of seven men and a cargo of fish. The men had been in the Spanish Navy. The officers of the Newport say the capture is an important one because the little vessel was attempting to carry into Havana news of the movement of the United States fleet.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Inventor Hudson Maxim wants the Government to build a cruiser at a cost of \$50,000 and arm it with his torpedo gun, the use of which, with his plans, patents and services, he offers free, which would, he says, "be sufficient to destroy the entire Spanish Navy."

Inventor Holland has proposed to the Strategic Board to throw a dynamite bomb from his submarine boat into Morro Castle without Government aid, if successful the boat to be purchased for \$175,000. The offer will probably be accepted.

John Wamaker will be given a Colonel's commission and his regiment mustered into the new Pennsylvania National Guard to be organized in place of the present guard, which goes into Federal service.

Secretary of War Alger wants the volunteer law extended so that six special regiments of yellow-fever immunized can be recruited in the Gulf States. One such regiment has already tendered its services.

The Emperor of Austria, as an individual, gave \$100,000 to Spain's naval fund, let Spain have the use of several Austrian naval officers, and will protect the present dynasty in case of an attempt on the throne.

John Walz, arrested as a spy at Port Eads, La., will be tried by a military commission. Major Quinn says he has evidence sufficient to cause Walz to be put to death.

More than 50,000 men have signed the volunteer rolls in New York City, and recruiting will now probably be suspended while the newly enlisted are organized.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Muenchener Allgemeine Zeitung quotes a high Russian official as saying that Russia won't look with favor at intervention.

The President is determined not to order the army to Cuba until it is proved that the insurgents, armed by the United States, cannot drive Spain off the island.

Weyler made a long speech in the Spanish Senate. He justified his atrocities in Cuba and called on the Government to take the offensive in the war with us.

Powder works and magazines in the vicinity of St. Louis and Carpenter's Steel Works at Reading, Pa., have been put under guard against Spanish spies.

The War Department has assumed all necessary expenses of the volunteer army between the time of enlistment and mustering into the Federal service.

President McKinley has determined to at once seize a seaport town east of Havana and fortify it as a base of supplies and operations for 10,000 troops.

The President's plans for the conduct of the war disclose the intention to try to force Spain to terms by starvation and long-time torment.

The marksmanship displayed by the United States fleet at the bombardment of Matanzas excites the admiration of British naval experts.

The American ship Shenandoah, reported captured by the Spanish, arrived safely at Liverpool with a cargo of wheat worth \$250,000.

Our battleship Oregon, dynamite cruiser Nitheory and gunboat Marietta are said to be coming north from Rio de Janeiro together.

The converted yacht Scorpion has joined the flying squadron and Commander Schley regards her as a very valuable acquisition. Proclamation was made at St. John's, N. F., forbidding the sale of coal to warships to enable them to attack an enemy.

Spanish sympathizers at Montevideo have threatened United States Minister W. R. Finch and the legation has been guarded. Admiral Sampson's plan to make the war short, sharp and decisive is to attack Havana by way of Mariano Bay.

Several Spanish warships have been sighted in English waters, evidently on the lookout for American vessels.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes says the national banks will subscribe largely to the proposed war loan.

Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, will succeed Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Portugal's Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs has called that Portugal will declare her neutrality.

A Spanish fleet of three ironclads and six torpedo vessels is said to be about to sail from Cadiz.

Captain-General Blanco declared a state of war in Cuba and revoked all the pacific decrees.

Orders were issued to recruit the regular army to its full war strength of 61,000 men.

A Spanish gunboat captured the American bark Sarana, coal-laden, near Manila. Spain is said to be preparing to seize American yachts in the Mediterranean.

The regular army has begun moving from Chattanooga to Tampa.

## FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Paris.—The Temps urges the European Powers to take prompt and energetic measures to prevent the United States forces from cutting the Cuban cables, claiming that such a step would be "an open violation of existing treaties and the principle of modern law, and a grave injury to the interests of humanity."

Plymouth, Eng.—It is rumored here that a Spanish gunboat is patrolling the entrance of the Channel, off the Lizard, the lighthouse situated on the extreme southwestern coast of England.

Manila.—The Spanish Government officials have just announced that the use of cipher or code telegraphic messages will not be allowed to or from the Philippine Islands.

London.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rio Janeiro says the departure of the United States dynamite cruiser Nitheory has been delayed by a break in her machinery.

Madrid.—Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

Buenos Ayres.—The Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario is still at anchor in front of the small bay.

# TO GARCIA WITH OUR PLANS

Lieut. Rowan Took an Expedition from Jamaica to the Insurgent General.

## CUBA IS TO BE INVADED.

Daring Soldier, Aided by the Kingston Junta, Succeeded in Reaching the Island Monday.

Told to Get Information to Aid in Effective Co-Operation When United States Troops Land—Will Bring Back Maps—Lieut. Rowan Speaks Spanish and Knows the Island Thoroughly—Would be Treated as a Spy.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—General Calixto Garcia, commanding the Cuban forces in the eastern end of the island, is now in full possession of the United States military plan of campaign.

He received his information from Lieut. Alexander S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, who has succeeded in landing on the coast of Cuba and reaching the insurgent forces.

Lieut. Rowan was ordered by the Secret Service Bureau to go on a secret mission in behalf of the War Department.

It was at first thought that his destination was Porto Rico. Then definite orders were issued for him to proceed to Jamaica, and thence across to Cuba and endeavor to reach General Calixto Garcia's camp, to communicate to the General the plans of the United States Government.

He was also to ask the rebel leader to make arrangements for effecting a junction of the insurgents in Southeastern Cuba with a probable American expedition.

Lieut. Rowan was told to obtain information of the character of the country, and to make maps and plans for the use of the Information Bureau as soon as he made a landing.

He sailed from Jamaica on the Atlas steamer, and reached Kingston April 16. He put himself at once in communication with Mr. Dent, the United States Consul here, and endeavored to cross over.

Eventually an expedition was organized through the Cuban Junta, with expert pilot and guides, Lieut. Rowan left St. James Bay on April 24, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He started with a good breeze and reached Cuba last Monday morning.

His mission is one of great danger, and if captured he would be treated as a spy. The greatest precautions were exercised here to conceal his mission. Rowan is an expert cartographer and well acquainted with Cuba.

As he went to Eastern Cuba, it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Porto Rico. With him he took an official Spanish map of Eastern Cuba, with emendations made by the War Department hydrographers. It is expected that General Garcia will cover a landing of the United States troops.

The Paris Outwits Spain.

New York, May 2.—The fleet American auxiliary cruiser Paris, which the Spaniards hoped to capture, steamed proudly up the bay Saturday morning with all her flags flying. She looked as if confident that the reception she would receive would be a hearty one. The steamer was sighted off Fire Island at 2:47 o'clock, and the observer hastened to telegraph the news to the tens of thousands who knew were eager to hear from the crack liner.

Port Cabanas Shelled.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson, with his flagship the New York, has shelled and battered into fragments the fortifications of Port Cabanas, thirty-five miles west of Havana. The fort had fired on the Ericson and Porter, and the bombardment was for the purpose of silencing the place. It took them only fifteen minutes to turn the fortifications into a mass of debris. At one time the bombardment of Havana was imminent.

Spain Sees Ruin Unless Europe Intervenes.

Madrid.—Spain will bend her every energy to postpone as long as possible the defeat she knows is inevitable. Her only hope now is to prolong the struggle, for the sake of inducing Europe's interference. She thinks that by a heroic resistance in the face of great odds she may excite such admiration and sympathy as will impel the monarchies to save her from extinction by the great American Republic.

The Terror's Superb Aim.

Key West, Fla.—The Terror has made another important capture. It is the Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Coruna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money for the Spanish army. Her crew numbers thirty-five men. When the Terror fired a blank shot the Guido put out all her lights and tried to run away. Four shots were fired from the Terror's 6-pounders, all of which hit the ship.

\$57,000,000 for the Navy.

Washington, D. C.—The conference on Naval Appropriation bill have reached an agreement, and the report will be presented at once. As completed, the bill will carry a total of nearly \$57,000,000, which is some \$19,000,000 greater than what it passed the House, and \$32,000,000 more than the appropriation for the current year.

Shots Fired at the Cushing and Foote.

Havana, Cuba.—The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is announced here, encountered at Cayo Piedra, near Cardenas, not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat, supposed to be the Cushing, which opened fire on the Spanish warship. The gunboat, it is added, answered with eleven shots.

British Cruisers Looking Out.

St. John's, N. F.—The British cruisers Cordoba and Pelica have been ordered to Newfoundland waters to cope with any emergency that may arise. If the Spanish warships should visit the coast for coal.

## CRISIS IN MADRID.

Madrid, May 4.—The Civil Governor has just issued a proclamation intimating that the civil officials have transferred the control of the capital to the military authorities, who are now responsible for the maintenance of order.

General Daban, commander of the First Army Corps, has therefore assumed the reins. Military patrols are out, and the police and gendarmes are also under military control.

This measure is the direct result of the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans. The spirit of false elation, based on the Ministerial misrepresentations regarding the battle at Manila, has yielded to great indignation now that the facts are seen in their true perspective. The people have become fully aware that the Spanish squadron has been lost and that the situation is hopeless. They expect momentarily to hear that Manila has been captured and that the Philippine Islands are in the hands of the enemy.

### Another Large Prize.

Key West, Fla.—The gunboat Nashville, that fired the first shot of the war when she captured the Buena Ventura, is now coming to Key West to report the capture of a valuable Spanish mail steamer. On boarding the prize the Nashville found that she was the Argonauta, a mail steamer from Havana, bound to Cienfuegos with mails, despatches, etc. Among the passengers were General Vincente de Cortejo and his staff, in all ten officers, with 100 soldiers and ordinary passengers to the number of two boatloads, men, women and children, say thirty in all. They were put ashore, but the General and his staff were detained as prisoners of war.

Spain's Fleet May Intercept the Oregon.

Washington, D. C.—The naval experts have reached the conclusion that the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cape Verde Islands last week is bound for the north coast of South America, its chief purpose being to intercept the Oregon and the Marietta, which were joined by the Nitheory, the torpedo cruiser purchased of the Brazilian Government. Plans are being devised to head off the Spanish warships and give them a battle they are not counting upon.

Newspapers Cry for Revenge.

Madrid.—The newspapers express a determination to avenge the defeat of the Spanish fleet. The conduct of the Spanish Admiral in sinking the remnant of his fleet in order to prevent its capture is highly extolled by the press. The Imperial advice the Government to arm all the available shipping and convert the vessels into an auxiliary fleet for the purpose of capturing and destroying American merchant vessels.

Two Maxim Guns for the Yale.

New Haven, Conn.—The committee in charge of the fund which is being raised among the Yale men to purchase a gift for the cruiser Yale announced that it has decided to present to the cruiser two Maxim guns. It is understood that a fund of \$5,000 will be raised. One-half of this sum has already been subscribed.

Cable to Manila Has Been Out.

Hong Kong.—It is announced at the cable office here that the transmission of messages to Manila or from that place is interrupted.

## THE MARKETS.

Produce.

A considerable advance in prices all around is shown in our grain market report of this week.

Wheat, 118 1/2 @ 122 1/2; Corn, 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2; Oats, 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2.

CREAM AND MILK.

The average daily receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near New York for the week have been as follows: Fluid milk, 23,589 cans; condensed milk, 163 cans; cream, 497 cans.

The Exchange price is 2 1/2 cents a quart net to the shipper.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extras..... @ 18  
First..... 17 @ 17 1/2  
Thirds to seconds..... 15 @ 15 1/2  
State—Seconds to firsts..... 16 @ 17 1/2  
State Dairy tubs, extras..... @ 17  
Factory, Fresh, firsts..... 14 1/2 @ 15

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large @ 8 @ 8 1/4  
Small..... 8 @ 8  
Partskims, good to prime..... 3 1/2 @ 4  
Full skims..... 2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh & doc. 11 @ 11 1/2  
Jersey—Fancy..... 12 @ 12 1/2  
Watson—Choice..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, # bbl..... 2 12 @ 2 02  
Onions, white, # bbl..... 1 00 @ 8 00  
Red, # bbl..... 50 @ 1 50  
Turnips, Boston, # bbl..... 75 @ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, # lb..... @ 9  
Chickens, # lb..... @ 9  
Turkeys, # lb..... @ 9  
Ducks, # pair..... 60 @ 60  
Geese, # pair..... 75 @ 75  
Figones, # pair..... 25 @ 25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, # lb..... 9 @ 10  
Broilers, # lb..... 8 @ 9  
Western, dry plucked..... 10 @ 10 1/2  
Fowls, State & Penn., # lb..... @ 9  
Geese, # pair..... 75 @ 75  
Figones, # pair..... 25 @ 25

LIVE STOCK.

Berries.—Medium to good native steers; \$4 75 @ \$5 50; 100 lb; good to choice, same and steers at \$4 50 @ \$4 75; bulls at \$3 50 @ \$3 75; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 25; dry cows at \$3 20 @ \$4 05.

CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ \$5 50; 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$5 00 @ \$5 75; mixed calves at \$4 00 @ \$4 65.

SWINE AND LAMBS.—Common to good medium sheep, \$4 00 @ \$4 75; 100 lb; medium sheep clipped at \$4 00 @ \$4 50; choice small lots at \$4 50; mixed lambs at \$3 50 @ \$4 00; choice at \$4 00 @ \$4 50; spring lambs at \$3 00 @ \$3 50; 100 lb; choice at \$3 00 @ \$3 50; mixed at \$2 50 @ \$3 00.

# MATANZAS BOMBARDED.

The Batteries Are Silenced by Three American Ships in Eighteen Minutes.

## THE FORTS DESTROYED.

Shell After Shell Poured into the Center of the Enemy's Fortifications With Unerring Aim.

Admiral Sampson's Flagship New York, Backed by the Monitor Puritan and the Cruiser Cincinnati, Fired on by Shore Batteries, Gallantly Sailed into the Harbor and Battered the Forts to Pieces—First Battle for Cuba Libre a Victory.



Key West, Fla., May 4.—Admiral Sampson has bombarded, silenced, and pretty well destroyed the Spanish batteries in position and in course of construction at the entrance of the harbor of Matanzas.

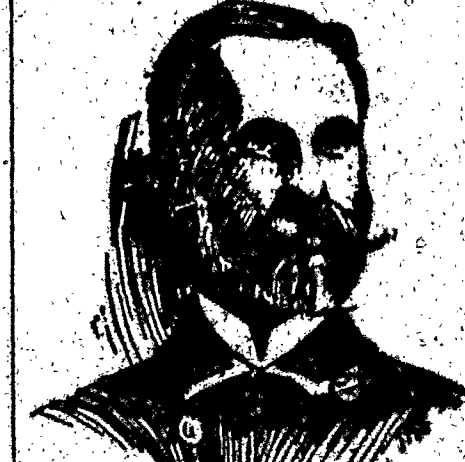
He did it with the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati. Not one of the American ships was struck, the Spanish gunnery being wild.

There are no means of knowing the number of dead and wounded on the Spanish side. It must be considerable.

While the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati were reconnoitering in force for the purpose of looking and destroying the formidable defenses being constructed, the flagship was fired on by the batteries on Point Rubalcava and Point Maya, guarding the entrance to the harbor.

The New York replied, firing her forward 8-inch gun on the port side. She steamed boldly in between the batteries and soon blasted away with both broadsides at them.

The Puritan steamed in behind the New York and engaged the fortification on Point Maya, while the New York went on and bombarded the batteries on the other side of the harbor. The New York's shells came close up to the land and poured her shells into Rubalcava. The Cincinnati, which had remained well back under cover, signalled for permission to engage, and received it, and soon was firing her guns at the fort on the west side of the bay.



Admiral Sampson.

The batteries fired explosive shells, and most of them fell wide of the mark. One burst just beyond the stern of the New York and a grape shot exploded above her.

It took the three ships just eighteen minutes to silence the batteries. The last shot that was fired by the Spanish came from Point Rubalcava. The Puritan replied with one of her 12-inch guns. The shell struck the battery with wonderful accuracy and blew up a portion of it.

After waiting in vain for the Spanish to renew the engagement the ships withdrew, leaving both batteries in ruins.

Miss Gould Gives a Fortune for War.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Helen Gould has telegraphed to President McKinley offering to donate \$100,000 to be used for national purposes. The President will accept this generous offer, and his reply will be made public as soon as the acceptance is formally made. This substantial manifestation of patriotism is more gratifying to the President and his reply to Miss Gould will probably be of such a nature as to encourage others to follow her example.

Don Thompson Carries Steamer.

Baltimore, Md.—President Baker, of the National Association of Leading Horse Breeders in the United States, has issued photographic instructions to local owners to the effect that in all cases they should immediately put ten thousand birds in training in accordance with Secretary Long's proposals of the association's plan.

Uncle Sam Says Navy Is Important.

Vietnam.—The torpedo factory at Hanoi has sold to the United States Government sixty torpedoes which were ordered by Brazil. The sale was made with the consent of the Brazilian Government. Thirty of the torpedoes have already been delivered.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee.

Richmond, Va.—General Fitzhugh Lee received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin congratulating him on the fact that the President had just officially announced the fact that he had declined to command a major-general. The communication was an expression of the President's confidence in him.

# AMERICA.

Count de Montojo.

Count de Montojo, the Spanish commander in Manila, has been ordered to leave the island and return to Spain. He is to be tried for his conduct in the battle of Manila.

He declares that Count de Montojo was Count de Montojo at the battle of Manila. He is to be tried for his conduct in the battle of Manila.

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