FIRST REAL FIGHTING.

American Squadron Appears Off Manila and Sheds First Blood of the War.

Spain's Little Pacific Fleet Annihilated in Fierce but Unequal Contest.

Washington Jubilant at the Result Though Manila Forts Remained to Be Silenced.

The special Associated Press service to the Colonist on Sunday evening brought the news of the first bloodshed in the conflict between Spain and the United States. Bulletins announcing the meeting of the fleets at Manila were received about 8:30 p.m., and at 9 p.m. were given to the public in a war extra eagerly received by the expectant public. The news was all received from Spanish official sources, the specials to the London press having evidently been held back by the authorities, but all that could be obtained was printed in a second war extra issued early yesterday morning and containing with others the dispatches printed below.

Madrid, May 1.—(6:30 p.m.)—Advices from Manila say the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the Bay of Manila at 5 o'clock this morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor. The Spanish second class cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander was killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned. The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage. A second naval engagement followed in which the American squadron again suffered great loss and the Spanish warships Mindanao and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

Madrid, May 1.—(8 p.m.)—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the Governor-General of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieut.-General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila last night (April 30):

"The batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of night. At daybreak, the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the emeny in a brilliant combat protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to manoeuvre repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadaraso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the navy and volunteers is excellent."

Madrid, May 1.—(Midnight.)—Late official telegrams say Montejo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina, which is completely burnt. The Spanish cruiser Castilla was also burnt. The other ships retired from the combat, some being sunk to avoid their falling tnto the enemy's hands. Cabinet ministers speak of "serious but honorable losses."

El Heraldo de Madrid says that Admiral Montejo changed his flagship during the engagement or between the two encounters in order to better direct the manoeuvres. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina. The second engagement, according to El Heraldo, was apparently commenced by the Americans after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish ships Mindano and Ulloa suffered heavily.

Madrid, May 1.—Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustrained naval officers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulties, owing to their having no base where they could repair and recoal or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition.

London, May 2.—Dispatches from Madrid dated 2:20 a.m. say the city is now tranquil, although the mounted guards are patrolling all the main streets. At the theatres, cafes, and in front of the newspaper offices last evening the people loudly lamented the unpreparedness of Manila to resist the American warships, whose attack had long been expected. The Madrid authorities are determined to suppress all street demonstrations.

WASHINGTON JUBILANT.

Prediction That the Spanish Reverse Will Bring Early End to War.

Washington, May 1.—There is great rejoicing here to-day. Not since the dark days of the civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by news as they were this evening. The first battle of the Spanish-American war has been fought and victory lies with Commodore Dewey's faction. That was enough to set the people of Washington almost in a frenzy of enthusiasm. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippines, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When the news came indicating a victory for the American squadron, the enthusiasm of the people was let loose, and the streets of the city have rung with cheers throughout the night.

The first news of the battle received in Washington came in a brief cablegram to the Associated Press from Madrid about 8 o'clock this evening. As the night wore on the cable continued to sing the news of the victory for the squadron of Commodore Dewey and the interest grew into tremendous excitement. Ordinarily, Washington is the quietest of places on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good as well as bad news spread rapidly, and by 10 o'clock the streets were crowded with people all discussing the exciting topic of the hour.

While victory had been expected, the news of it, coming as it did from Spanish sources, gave vent to the patriotism of the people which has been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Commodore Dewey's name was on every lip and his praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

Thus far no advices have been received by the government, but the Associated Press dispatches were transmitted to the President and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The President in company with several of his colleagues read the bulletins in the library of the White House early in the evening, but later in the night he went to his office in the second floor of the executive mansion, where until a late hour he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officials of the navy department were reticent in discussing the conflict in the absence of official information, but they made no pretence of concealing their great gratification. Secretary Long declined to comment upon the subject, but it was evident that he felt relieved. When Secretary Bliss was shown the first dispatch, briefly recounting the victory of the American squadron, he unhesitatingly expressed his gratification at the result and gave utterance to the hope that Admiral Dewey's fleet had not suffered greatly. Secretary Hanna and Chauncey M. Depew, who were with Secretary Bliss at the time, were delighted with the advices and made no concealment of their pleasure. Secretary Alger declared that it was a "glorious victory," but in common with other officials of the administration declined to make extended comment upon it.

The absence of any statement of any injury to the American vessels was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury and this was thoroughly pleasing to the naval students of the news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as indicating clearly that Commodore Dewey and his assistant officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight. In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvellous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because notwithstanding the disparity in naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so, was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

An opinion freely expressed to-night by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of the Spanish Pacific possessions, and indications are strongly toward the slipping of the Philippines from her control. It was said that only by quickly yielding to American demands in Cuba could their loss possibly be averted. Spain, it is argued, is confronted with a situation which promises naught save disaster in case she elects to force more fighting. The superiority of the American fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific and the same result, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic if a clash comes. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish government and believe an end of the war on the basis of Cuban independence is to follow soon.

WHAT LONDON THINKS.

Having No Base for Repairs, United States Squadron May Have To Return Home Unsuccessful.

London, May 1.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unsettled the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage. All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base on which to retire and to refit. Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco.

As the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and courage in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid the United States cruisers Olympia and Raleigh and two others, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor. No dispatch gives details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side. It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay; it should be the west side.

Probabilities point in the direction of the second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded. Reliable details cannot be had until Commodore Dewey is able to communicate with Hongkong. There is, however, a suspicious frankness about the Spanish dispatches that savors a desire to break unpleasant news to the Spaniards. It is not unlikely that Commodore Dewey may be able to renew the attack.

FAMINE AND MASSACRE.

Terrible Conditions at Manila to Which The Bombardment Has Added Horrors.

Shanghai, May 2.—Dispatches received rom Manila by the Shanghai Gazette say the capital of the Philippine Islands is short of food and ammunition and that the conditions prevailing have been made worse by the flocking into Manila of Spaniards from the provinces. It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the provinces, Spanish women and children being included in the victims. It is further asserted that the priests are the special objects of the natives' vengeance, about a dozen priests having been killed during the past week.

Famine prices for food are said to prevail at Manila and, it is claimed, the Spanish authorities are maintaining order with difficulty. People are burying their valuables to prevent their seizure by the insurgents or Americans. The military authorities are endeavoring to put a bold front on the situation; but the Manila correspondent of the Shanghai Gazette asserts that it is certain that the insurgents will sack the city when the United States fleet appears, and discriminating between Spaniards and other foreigners.

The dispatches allege that the Spaniards at Manila are almost unprepared to withstand an attack upon the part of the United States fleet, claiming that no defences in addition to the recently laid harbor mines exist except obsolete artillery. The natives, it appears, are gathering on the Bulacai coast, expecting the arrival of the insurgent leader.

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MANILA IS NOW BURNING.

Bombardment by the American Squadron Following Refusal to Surrender.

Spaniards Bent Only Upon "Avenging the Surprise at Manila Bay."

Disaster to the Fleet Complete But Spanish Forts Still Hold Out.

London, May 2.—A Madrid dispatch through a news agency says: Premier Sagasta has just gone to the palace. It is understood that he will communicate to the Queen Regent dispatches announcing that the town of Cavite has been raided and the unfortified parts of Manila are burning. The dispatches add that the Americans fired petroleum bombs. An extraordinary cabinet council has been convoked for sevtn o'clock this evening.

A Hongkong dispatch says: The bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. Operators at the cable station in the midst of the forts have fled for their lives.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail says: The Americans are now moving on Manila, but there has as yet been no capitulation.

Hongkong, May 2.— There is no news of the American squadron beyond a private telegram from Capt. Concha, of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, to his children at a convent school here, mentioning that firing was heard in the direction of Corregido island and it is assumed from this that the Americans were reconnoitering the entrance and trying the southern side of the island, which is six miles wide and surrounded by rocks and shoals, though not believed to be mined. There is no news either of the Spanish squadron, but according to the latest advices it could not take the offensive in any case. The cable to Manila is now interrupted.

Washington, May 2.—The late reports that Manila was being bombarded caused much uneasiness at the foreign headquarters. It was said that if the town itself was under bombardment serious complications might arise, as non-combatants and the foreign colonies, it is held, should have been entitled to at least 24 four hours' notice of an attack upon the town proper. If, however, Commodore Dewey is confining his bombardment to Cavite and other forts no such question can arise.

THE POWERS SILENT.

Washington, May 2.—Although the British colonial office had been fully advised from Manila of the American success the authorities in London did not communicate with the British embassy here nor did the foreign offices at Paris, Berlin, or other capitals notify their representatives here. This is taken to indicate that the foreign offices will not communicate events of a strictly military character and also that the American occupation of the Philippines has not yet assumed a political aspect at foreign courts.

DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

London, May 2.—In the house of parliament, in the hotels, which are beginning to be full of American tourists, at all the government offices and particularly at the admiralty, the brilliant defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Asiatic fleet of the United States at the battle of Manila was the great subject talked of throughout the day. The United States embassy was the centre of interest for all London. There was a continuous line of callers requesting information, the majority being Americans. U. S. Ambassador Hay is overjoyed at this demonstration of the prowess of the American navy, remarking concerning Commodore Dewey, who is a personal friend of the Ambassador: "It is hard to imagine so quiet and amiable a gentleman controlling a fierce naval battle." Colonel Hay added: "It is these gentlemanly men who may be depended upon to surprise the world when the opportunity of making history comes in the line of duty."

Hotel bulletins are surrounded with enthusiastic Americans, many of them desplaying American flags in their button holes.

Many British naval officers have expressed the warmest admiration of the work of the American fleet. In fact the preponderance of sentiment in the British navy seems to be with the Americans throughout, the officers giving many practical evidences of their partiality.

All the information obtainable here concerning the Spanish forces of auxiliary cruisers in regard to which vague reports have emanated from Madrid tends to show that it has been overestimated. The two best ships, the Columbia and the Normania, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, are yet unarmed and it is believed they will be unable to secure armament.

The chief factor of the remainder of the Spanish force of auxiliary cruisers consists of the six steamers belonging to the Barcelona Transatlantic Steamship company. They are fairly armed but they have been scattered. Two of them are with the Cape Verde squadron as transports; one is convoying the torpedo flotilla; another, it is said, is at Santiago de Cuba, and two are at Cadiz.

The afternoon newspapers comment at length upon the victory of the United States fleet. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The earlier Spanish stories left no shadow of doubt that the Spanish fleet has been, to put it roughly, smashed, and the later information this morning places that event beyond Spanish denials." The newspapers all discuss the ultimate fate of the Philippine islands as a question in which the European powers are vitally interested and they agree in saying that another element of discord has been introduced into the Far Eastern scramble.

In the House of Commons to-day A. J. Balfour, the government leader, and first lord of the treasury, answering a question on the subject, said the government had received information pointing to a serious battle at Manila and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. He added that a British warship was on her way there, explaining that anything the government could do to preserve British lives and interests would be done.

A SHOCK FOR MADRID.

Madrid, May 2.—The government's news from Manila is apparently behind that of the newspapers, as the latter's despatches arriving in Madrid at 12:24 yesterday morning were not delivered until 9 o'clock in the evening. While the ministers yesterday were discussing the Governor-General's first despatch, a rumor reached the cabinet that the newspaper men had received news of the second engagement. General Correa and Admiral Bermejo immediately communicated with their departments and found that a fresh despatch was being deciphered. Premier Sagasta ordered the despatch to be brought to the council for deciphering. The confused wording of the message showed the state of mind of the sender, Admiral Montejo, but finally its contents were elucidated and demonstrated, to the minister's horror, the compiete destruction of the Spanish squadron; General Correa and Admiral Bermejo went straight to the Queen Regent, who was terribly distressed.

Madrid was not excited this morning, but sad faces were to be seen everywhere. Capt. Cadarso, of the Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Christina, who was killed and whose vessel was among those destroyed, belongs to a Madrid family who are proud of the circumstances of his death.

The newspapers censure the street demonstrations made yesterday against the cabinet and in favor of General Weyler. A crowd of people gathered before General Weyler's residence cheering for the former Captain-General of Cuba, and another crowd assembled before the house of Premier Sagasta and hooted him. Several arrests were made.

ENLISTMENT OF CUBANS.

Washington, May 2.—Senator Proctor to-day introduced a bill permitting Cubans to enlist in the American army during the Spanish war. The bill also permits the President to accept the services of Cuban independent volunteer troops and muster them into the military service of the United States for a period of not less than one month and not more than two years. There is also a provision depriving those serving under this law from the benefits of the pension laws of the United States.

SPAIN SEEKS REVENGE.

Madrid, May 2, (6 p.m.)—The celebration in honor of the Spanish officers Ruiz, Daoiz and Velardes, the victims of Murat's massacre, having proceeded today as usual in spite of the bad news from the Philippines, the streets were packed, but there was no outward display of sorrow. The procession passed off in glorious sunshine.

There was no patriotic speeches. The minds of the people are too full of the disaster to think of anything but avenging the surprise at Manila bay.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

London, May 2.—Details of the battle at Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages received yesterday evening, the substance of which will be furnished the Associated Press by officials of the colonial office to-day. The first dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak, stationing itself opposite the city. The fort opened fire on the American warships whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila Bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both forts and the Spanish fleet. The engagement lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The American ships then withdrew to their magazine vessel, stationed in the centre of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling. One American vessel, whose name is not mentioned, is said to be disabled.

Commodore Dewey requested British Consul Dawson-Walker to convey a message to the Spanish governor-general demanding the surrender of all torpedoes and guns in Manila and possession of the cable office, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The first message ends with the statement that the Spanish officials are conferring with the British consul and the telegraph company's agent, and that pending a decision the cables would not be permitted to handle messages. The second dispatch announced that the Spanish governor-general refused to surrender torpedoes, guns and cable office, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey. The message ended with the statement that the British governor of the Straits Settlement expected that the bombardment of Manila would be begun on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable. The first of these cable messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, the second one was received at midnight.

FIGHTING OFF CUBA.

American Ship Bombarding Battery at Cienfuegos Driven Off by Gunboats.

Madrid, May 1.—(2:50 p.m.)—An official dispatch from Havana says: "An American ship has bombarded a battery at the entrance of Cienfuegos, but it was driven off by three of our gunboats which put off the harbor in another direction. We sustained some slight damage. Other men-of-war have threatened the Mariel coast. Troops have gone to its defence."

A dispatch from Havana says: "Many Cubans are offering their services to the Spaniards to 'repel the American attacks' and it is added that they will be incorporated into a Cuban brigade."

PORTUGAL NEUTRAL.

She Impresses the Fact That Spanish Warships Have Not Been Specially Favored.

Washington, May 1.—The Portuguese minister called at the state department yesterday and gave official notice of Portugal's neutrality. Afterwards he expressed regret at the published reports attributing delay to Portugal and a disposition to favor Spain as against the United States. The minister says that the reports are unwarranted and that an official dispatch, received from Lisbon last night, shows the authorities at Lisbon acted with promptness. His dispatches from Lisbon stated that the warships of the belligerent powers were not allowed to make more than one brief stay in ports of Portugal. As to the return of several of the Spanish torpedo boats to the Cape Verde Islands, because of injuries resulting from a collision, the minister says such injuries, if bona fide, permit warships to remain long enough to repair damages. This cannot be made an excuse for extended stay, however, and the minister says that the Portuguese authorities will see that bona fide injury to all ships is fully established before they will be allowed to remain. He desires to have it fully understood that Portugal's desired purpose from the outset has been to observe neutrality between the United States and Spain.

FESTIVAL AT MADRID.

Vain Hope That Victory by the Fleet at Manila Might Give Further Cause for Rejoicing.

Madrid, May 1.—(Noon.)—All is quiet, but the festival being organized for tomorrow promises to be an unusual demonstration, being the anniversary both of the liberation of Spain from France and of the naval 'victory' of Spain at Callao, Peru, in 1866; while interest in the event is heightened by the hope of the Spaniards that the Spanish fleet will be victorious over the United States fleet commanded by Commodore Dewey, thus giving them a triple celebration.

The mayor of Madrid has issued a manifesto inviting all the inhabitants of this city to participate in the celebration. He says: "Spain is engaged in a struggle to repel the unjustifiable attempts of the Yankees to rob her of her rights in Cuba; but the Yankees will not find it an easy task to conquer a race whose history during twenty centuries has been notable only for war exploits."

SPAIN'S ARMY IN CUBA.

Almost One-Third of the Great Host Regularly in Hospital.

Savannah, Ga., May 1.—Dr. W. F. Brunner, formerly United States sanitary inspector at Havana, has just returned from Washington where he went to place valuable information in the hands of the government. Dr. Brunner while in Havana had the original reports from all the Spanish military hospitals. These reports are now in the possession of Surgeon-General Wyman. They show, Dr. Brunner states, that there were in the Spanish hospitals daily out of an army of 110,000 men, from 30,000 to 32,000 soldiers. The unsanitary conditions surrounding the men and the insufficient attention given them, together with lack of food, are responsible for these facts, he states. Dr. Brunner does not think an army of invasion should be sent to Cuba on account of the likelihood of great mortality from yellow fever.

CHINA WAITS TO SEE.

She Has Not Yet Declared Neutrality And United States Hopes She Will Not.

Washington, May 1.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, called at the state department Saturday afternoon and had a talk with the officials concerning the war situation. He did not bring a notice of China's neutrality nor had he received word thus far from his government that China will declare her neutrality. The authorities here would not be displeased if China withheld her decree altogether, as such a course might be of distinct advantage to the United States in case Commodore Dewey's fleet fails to effect a landing on the Philippines, and is obliged to seek some open port.

With an American fleet in Asiatic waters, the situation becomes hazardous unless a belligerent port is captured or a neutral port remains open. Up to Saturday all countries occupying Western Asiatic territory had declared neutrality except China alone. The notice of Korea was given two days ago, thus closing all Japanese ports, including Yokohama, which is the most advantageous harbor in Asiatic waters, and nearer the Philippines than any other port. The British and French decree closed Hongkong and ports of British India, and of French Tonquin.

When Mr. Wu Ting Fang was seen at the Chinese legation last night he said that having received no notice of China's neutrality, he presumed none had been issued by the imperial government. At the same time he had noticed press dispatches that the American fleet had left Mirs Bay, which is a Chinese possession, owing to a declaration of neutrality. The minister believes this declaration if made was given by local officers and applies only to the province of Canton. As to whether the Emperor will decree neutrality, Mr. Wu is not able to say.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

No Interests Calling For Intervention Except to Help in Settlement if Desired.

London, May 1.—At the Royal Academy banquet last evening there were present the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Christian Victor, Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, Col. John Hay, and others of the diplomatic corps, with the exception of the Spanish ambassador, Count de Bascon, and many other leading men. The Duke of Devonshire in the course of an address, said: "At present we are spectators of a war between one of the oldest and proudest European states and one of the youngest and most powerful communities of America, in the foundation of which Great Britain has taken so large a share and in whose fortunes she has taken so much interest."

The Duke of Devonshire said he believed that both belligerents admitted that Great Britain had no power or interests which prescribed any other course than one of strict neutrality; and while he admitted that "not even the dictates of humanity warrant action on our part that could be construed as uncalled for interference in a quarrel which is not ours," he felt sure that the country would join in the wish that, if opportunity ever offered itself, the good offices of Great Britain, if asked for, should serve to bring to a speedy and honorable conclusion a war which, however inequitable it might have been, was attended by conditions more than unusually pathetic. The address of the Duke was received with applause.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Explanation Promised as to Issue of Miners' Licenses at Summit of Passes.

Five Hundred Postmasters Dismissed—Progress of Civil Servants' Garnishee Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 2.—In the House to-day Sir C. H. Tupper called attention to the reported issue of free miners' licenses at the summit of White and Chilcoot passes and asked for an explanation. Mr. Sifton promised it for to-morrow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Mr. McInnes' resignation has not been received.

It is definitely settled that the Yukon military contingent will leave here for the West on Friday. A portion of the supplies will go by the Grand Trunk, but the major portion by the C. P. R.

There have been 521 postmasters dismissed since the Liberals took office.

The commissioners who investigated the grievances of the Crow's Nest laborers make many recommendations with a view to improving the condition of railway laborers.

Mr. Richardson's garnishee bill, to enable civil servants' salaries to be attached, passed the committee stage tonight by a vote of 50 to 23. Nearly all the ministers opposed it.

THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS MORE.

Voted by the Senate Without a Murmur —Fever Proof Soldiers Sought From the South.

Washington, May 2.—Several war measures were passed by the senate today, and notwithstanding their importance, not one of them elicited the slightest debate. Probably the most important was the emergency war deficiency bill, carrying $35,720,945. Not more than ten minutes were consumed in passing it, that time being occupied in reading the measure.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, secured the passage of a bill providing for the enlistment of a volunteer brigade of engineers and one thousand men in the South who are immunte to yellow fever, these enlistments to be in addition to those provided for in the President's call for 125,000 volunteers. These men will enlist "for the war."

The other measures passed were for suspending, for the duration of the war, the restrictions placed by existing laws upon the quartermaster's department of the army, in order that supplies may be purchased without the present formalities, and another providing that owners of mining claims shall not forfeit them for not performing assessment work upon them providing they enlist for the war.

The war revenue measures passed by the house of representatives last week were received by the senate and referred to the finance committee for consideration.

TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

It is reported at Havana that an engagement between Spanish troops and the insurgents has taken place at Puerto Principe, the insurgents losing 15, among them two officers.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spaniards fought splendidly, the sailors refusing to leave the burning and sinking ships. The captain of the Reina Christina went down with his ship.

According to a dispatch from Cadiz to the London Daily Chronicle it is believed there that orders have been given for a fleet of five vessels to start for Cuba on May 15.

A new torpedo boat left Baltimore yesterday for Norfolk to take her place in the United States navy.

When the news of the victory off Manila had spread through Chicago processions were formed in front of the newspaper offices and marched about the streets cheering.

The following dispatch has been sent to President McKinley: "In the name of millions of Irishmen, Parnellite members of the House of Commons send you congratulations on the brilliant victory achieved by the American fleet."

The conduct of the Spanish admiral in sinking the remnant of the ships of the fleet in order to prevent their capture, is highly extolled by the Madrid press. The Imparcial advises the government to arm all available shipping and convert the vessels into an auxiliary fleet for the purpose of capturing and destroying American merchant vessels.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Las Palmas dated April 23 says: "The exodus continues. Business is paralyzed and great distress among the working classes is threatened. The strict censorship of telegrams prevents any news getting to the outside world."

Madrid, May 3.—The cabinet council after a late session has decided to proclaim a state of siege immediately. Ministers deny the existence of a cabinet crisis.

London, May 3.—A special despatch from Madrid says that martial law has been proclaimed there, the customary proclamation having been posted last night. The announcement is due to the action of certain political parties since the receipt of the news from Manila. The whole garrison is ready in barracks. Military patrols appeared in Puerto del Sol, the principal square, at midnight.

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