

DEWEY'S VICTORY

The Story Told in Detail of the Great Triumph of the U. S. Squadron.

Spaniards Were Outlashed and Taken by Surprise, but Fought Bravely

Hongkong, May 8.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here to-day, there is only one subject of discussion, the annihilating victory of the American fleet, under Commander Dewey, over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay on Sunday last.

Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagement somewhat brief.

Commander Dewey's orders were to capture the Spanish fleet, and his instructions were in more complete fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few ruddies. The American commander had most successfully arranged every detail of action and apparently even the most insignificant were carried out with perfect punctuality and railroad time table order.

At the end of the action Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message to the governor, General Augustus, announcing the inauguration of the blockade and declaring that if a shot was fired against his fleet he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over six hundred men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to 14, were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite also was destroyed with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American fleet is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed; not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the cruiser Baltimore.

The order of battle taken up by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the storeroom and breakwater of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila. The American fleet entered Manila Bay on Saturday morning, and the Spaniards were surprised. The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay. In the morning the Spaniards were surprised, and the American ships were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor island, but the fleet did not slow down, and soon took up the pursuit of the Spaniards, awaiting dawn in order to commence hostilities.

The early hour of morning revealed the opposing ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships and the Cavite forts opened up and the small Spanish vessels brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been led into the bay through a narrow channel by the flagship Olympia, did not reply, though the shots of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them, but moved onward.

When near the end of Baker Bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both unsuccessful. The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being completely ineffectual, either falling short or going wide of the mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay, the Spaniards were in a desperate condition. The flagship Olympia, the Baltimore, the Emerald, the Reina Christina, Petrel and McCulloch, with the two store ships, the Nanahan and Zafiro, bringing up the rear. And in that order they swept the bay, and they faced the enemy in column line. Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans received their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy. When the battle began the Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Leon and Isla de Pines were in line of battle outside Cavite, with the four gunboats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor. The American ships then poured the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot counted, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

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been run ashore to save her from the storm behind the breakwater. The battle, which was started at about 5:30 a. m., and adjourned at 8:30 a. m., was resumed about noon, when Dewey started in to put the finishing touches upon his work. The Spanish fleet, which was left in the Spaniards by that time, and at 2 p. m. the Petrel and the Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them a heap of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scattered, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the defenders of Spain.

On the water, the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while of the American fleet only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. Several shots struck her, but they did not injure her. The Spanish gunboats were then scattered, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality among the defenders of Spain.

On the other hand, about 150 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter also was destroyed in due course of the action.

The Reina Christina lost her captain, her lieutenant, her chaplain and a midshipman, by one shot which struck her broadside. The Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Leon and Isla de Pines were in line of battle outside Cavite, with the four gunboats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor. The American ships then poured the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot counted, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

Indeed, some estimates give the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

The Olympia was struck five times above her upper works and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continuously during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them and the batteries afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said that Commodore Dewey feared rioting on the part of the insurgents if he began a bombardment of the remaining fortifications of Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled on Wednesday after they had capitulated. It is said that the Spaniards ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

Hongkong, May 8.—It is said that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. It is also said that the Spanish commander, Admiral Montojo, was surprised to find it was advisable to surrender in the interests of humanity, as it was impossible to resist the American attack, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was half shot away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, and her stern shattered by a cannon shell and her steam pipe cut.

The Petrel passed a gunboat up the river Pasagua and the Spanish captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender of Cavite. The Spanish captain said: "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to make the great and glorious sacrifice of our lives." "We are willing to fight, because our store is exhausted."

London, May 8.—Further particulars gleaned from the dispatches from Hongkong, show that the Spaniards, having got under steam, fought at a great disadvantage compared with the great mobility of Commodore Dewey's squadron. The latter, however, few shots were exchanged, with the batteries on Corregidor island, but the fleet did not slow down, and soon took up the pursuit of the Spaniards, awaiting dawn in order to commence hostilities.

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WARSHIPS THAT WENT DOWN

List of Admiral Montojo's Vessels Destroyed by Dewey.

Washington, May 7.—As soon as the navy department here completed the list of Spanish ships destroyed by Commodore Dewey, it turned to the data, showing the character of the ships destroyed, as it gave a full idea of the extent of the devastation caused by the American fleet. Under the list is the order reported by Commodore Dewey, the ships destroyed are as follows:

Reina Maria Christina, cruiser, single screw, bark-rigged, one funnel, displacement, 3,043 tons; length, 280 feet; beam, 43 feet; mean draft, 25 feet; armament, 10 12-inch guns, 4 5-inch torpedo tubes; complement, 370 men.

Castilla, built at Cadiz in 1887, single screw, bark-rigged, one funnel, displacement, 3,842 tons; length, 246 feet; armament, ten Krupp guns and four revolving torpedo tubes; complement, 390 men.

Don Antonio de Ulloa, built at Caraca in 1887, iron cruiser, single screw, bark-rigged, one funnel, displacement, 1,172 tons; length, 140 feet; armament, eight 10-inch guns, one machine gun, two torpedo tubes; complement, 173 men.

Isla de Cuba, built at Elswick in 1896, steel cruiser, single screw, bark-rigged, with military tops, length, 187 feet; displacement, 1,040 tons; armament, 12 guns, three torpedo tubes; complement, 184 men.

General Lozo, built in Carthagena in 1887, double-screw, schooner-rigged, length, 158 feet; displacement, 525 tons; armament, three 8-inch guns, one machine gun and one torpedo tube; complement, 98 men.

Margues del Duro, built at La Seine in 1875, iron gunboat, double screw, schooner-rigged, displacement, 500 tons; armament, three guns, one machine gun; complement, 98 men.

The El Correo, supposed to be the El Cano, that being the name given in the data of the navy department. She is an iron cruiser, single screw, bark-rigged, schooner-rigged; armament, three guns, three machine guns and one torpedo tube; complement, 98 men.

Island of Mindanao, transport, built in 1881, displacement, 4,195 tons.

The naval books at the department do not show the name of the schooner of the Isla de Ulloa. The nearest to that name is Don Antonio de Ulloa. As the latter is in Dewey's list it is probable that the schooner of that name has been made out wrong.

CAN PASS THROUGH THE CANAL. Nothing to Prevent Spain Sending a Fleet Against Dewey.

Washington, May 7.—If Spain desires to send a fleet to the Philippines to attack Commodore Dewey, she is at perfect liberty to send it through the Suez Canal, was the statement made by a high official of the state department.

"Of course," he continued, "the serious question of coal supply would greatly handicap the Spanish fleet. We are sure that can and dealers willing to take the risk of violating the neutrality laws of the nation in which their coal piles are located, will be glad to supply the fleet. The same thing will pay the necessary cost."

"There is a great deal of popular opinion here that the Suez Canal is open to belligerents. The principle of the neutralization of the Suez Canal was applied by the convention of October 29, 1888, which was signed by the six European powers, by which the canal was declared to be open to all nations, whether merchant or vessels of war, whether belligerent or neutral, but no acts of war are to be committed in the canal itself or in the sea to a distance of three miles from either end of it.

DEMONSTRATION AT SEATTLE.

Bands Paraded Followed by Citizens Carrying Emblems.

Seattle, May 7.—A monster demonstration in honor and recognition of the splendid services of Admiral Dewey in his achievement of the great naval victory at Manila is in progress here.

With the receipt from Washington of his messages detailing how the United States squadron under the command of the Philippine fleet, military bands began to parade the streets, followed by thousands of patriotic citizens waving miniature flags and other national emblems.

Their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and none but words of praise and commendation of the intrepid naval hero are heard.

Salt Lake, May 7.—Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila is being celebrated to-night by open air speeches, brass bands and a magnificent display of red fire. Thousands of people are marching in the streets, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails.

OLYMPIA CONGRATULATED. Cruiser Olympia Sends News of Victory to City of Olympia.

Olympia, Wash., May 7.—Mayor Geo. B. Lane received to-day the following cablegram from Hongkong: "Hongkong, May 7.—Mayor, Olympia, Wash. Cruiser Olympia to city of Olympia, through New York Herald, sends news of victory."

In reply to which a cablegram was forwarded to the city of Olympia, care New York Herald, Hongkong: "Congratulations of mayor and citizens."

A large open air meeting is being arranged for Monday night to celebrate the victory by flag raising and salute with cannon. Everybody here is overjoyed because of Dewey's splendid victory.

Boston, May 7.—Mayor Quincy received the following telegram "This afternoon, May 7.—Mayor, Boston: Congratulations of mayor and citizens."

Key West, Fla., May 7.—The torpedo boat Dupont came to-night and reported a sharp engagement of Matanzas last night and this morning. The Dupont and the Matanzas were engaged in a battle near the shore last night, and when about 600 yards from land were fired upon by a body of cavalry about 200 strong.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN. Cuba To Be Invaded and Porto Rico Occupied at Once.

Washington, May 7.—The Post prints the following: "The president has today following the receipt of official advices from Dewey, important conferences were in progress at the White House and the war and navy departments. The result of these conferences, plans have been perfected for the retention of the Philippines, the immediate occupation of Cuba and the occupation of Porto Rico."

Telegrams have been sent in all directions advising military and naval commanders of the adoption of an aggressive policy, and in six weeks the war ought to be at an end. In the meantime Spain's fleet on the Atlantic will be sent to the Indian Ocean along the coast of Africa.

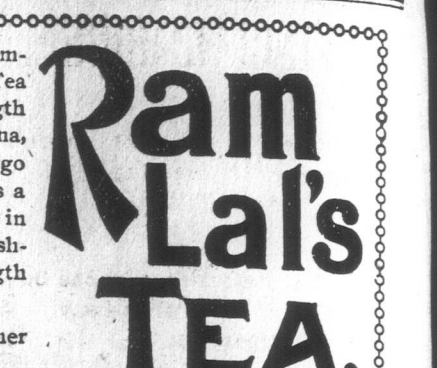
It is to be no silken glove which the United States is to stretch over the Pacific. It will be a hand of mail. Armed men are to be sent with guns and bayonets and light artillery and the expedition is to be no summer picnic.

The military governor of the islands will probably be General Henry C. Merriam, a brave fighter and a fine executive officer. There is to be no training camp for the new government of the insurgents as will be the case in Cuba. Such a step would endanger the lives of Spaniards as well as those of the United States.

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there is no doubt whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, cannot attack them without our permission."

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT. Washington, May 8.—"We expect important news from Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet about Sunday night," said a member of the cabinet to-night.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, with a number of his ships, is rapidly sailing towards the Porto Rico coast. He is expected to arrive off Porto Rico Saturday evening.

The Spanish Cape Verde fleet, which is believed to be making for San Juan, Porto Rico, about the middle of the week, is expected to arrive off Porto Rico Saturday evening.

The Spanish fleet is considered by the American authorities as presenting a very formidable array of fighting vessels, and the ability of its commander, Admiral Villamil, is well known. But the naval officials have no fears of the result of a battle between the two fleets. President McKinley and Secretary Long have received no information to change their belief that the Cape Verde fleet is coming this way. Should Rear-Admiral Sampson attempt to locate the Spaniards after a diligent search it is not possible that he will attempt to seize Porto Rico.

TUMULT IN THE CORTES. Molla Reflects on the King and is Expelled from the Chamber.

Madrid, May 7.—The chamber has just witnessed the most uproarious scenes in the annals of the cortes. Senator Molla, a Carlist deputy, in a speech made use of a Scriptural quotation referring to "an unfortunate nation, whose kings are boys," alluding to the fall of thrones. Senator Sagasta, the premier, supported by a majority of the chamber, protested amid great confusion against Senator Molla's language. The Republicans sided with the Carlists. The speaker requested Senator Molla to withdraw his words, but the deputy refused to do so, saying that they were Scriptural.

The president named Senator Molla a traitor, declaring that he had used with disrespect to the reigning dynasty, and submitted the question of the expulsion from the chamber of the offending member.

A division was taken, amid a terrible uproar, resulting in the expulsion of Senator Molla on a vote of 109 to 19, the Republicans voting with the Carlists.

Upon the announcement of the result both the Republicans and Carlists walked from the chamber. The Carlists declare they will not return unless Senator Molla be readmitted.

The president of the chamber explains that the expulsion applies only to today's sitting. This is the first expulsion in pursuance with the new rules. The incident created intense excitement, both inside and outside the chamber.

PROVINCIAL

Little Discussion at Reading of the Money Bill.

An Important Amendment in Position to the Yukon Proposition.

Mr. Speaker took the chair in the legislative assembly. Mr. Hume presented a number of the electors of the Yukon territory to favor the government railway.

Mr. Helmecken presented from the number of the city of Victoria protesting against the taxes and licenses as provided in any agreement of the city council with the Yukon proposition.

The hon. finance minister who paid a license to a petition from the Yukon territory, rather than with all means in his power to prevent the construction of a Yukon railway.

Mr. Helmecken moved: That the license to a petition from the Yukon territory, rather than with all means in his power to prevent the construction of a Yukon railway, be rescinded.

The mover said that he did not believe that the license was a well known fact. It was a well known fact that the license was a well known fact. It was a well known fact that the license was a well known fact.

San Francisco, May 7.—Thomas Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, and James J. Jeffries, the boxer, were in the city to-day to settle the question of supremacy. Every nook and corner of the vast auditorium had an occupant.

Before the fight an accident happened which for a time made fair to assume serious proportions. The seats elevated on the whole end of the west side of the pavilion suddenly collapsed. The occupants were piled in a confused heap for a brief period and auditors believed that many had been fatally injured, but it was subsequently ascertained that none of the bruises were serious.

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Advertisement for Hood's Pills, featuring the text 'Easy to Take Easy to Operate' and 'Hood's Pills'.

Advertisement for 'OF INTEREST TO MEN', featuring the text 'The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by the author.'

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring the text 'For Infants and Children' and 'Castoria'.

Advertisement for Windsor Tea, featuring the text 'Windsor TEA' and 'Purest and Best for Table and Dairy'.