THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ANNIHILATED THE FLEET.

In a Two Hours' Engagement Commodore Dewey Obtains a Complete Victory Over the Spanish Squadron.

Direct Report by the Governor of the British Straits Settlement—The Spanish Admiral Officially Acknowledges to Madrid that His Fleet has been Completely Demolished.

It is Reported from Spanish Sources that the United States Vessels Were Severely Damaged, but the Injury was Not Sufficient to Prevent Their Participation in the Bombardment of Manila—Further Account of the Battle Reported by the American Squadron on the One Side and the Spanish Forts and Squadron on the Other.

London, May 2.—The British governor of the Straits settlement cables that the American fleet "annihilated the Spanish fleet in a two hours' engagement at the bombardment of Manila, it is supposed, is now proceeding."

Madrid, May 2.—8 a. m.—The Spanish admiral acknowledges that his fleet has been completely demolished.

The United States fleet is blockading Manila. The bombardment is expected to take place today. The British consul at Manila has had a conference with Commodore Dewey.

Martial law will be proclaimed in Madrid if there is any hostile demonstration in the streets. Great dissatisfaction prevails, and "lack of foresight" of the government is blamed for the disaster.

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 route, but that they are resolved to spare no efforts in the defense of their country.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, on Sunday engaged, and completely destroyed the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

All the news of the great naval battle thus far 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 advices received from Madrid show that the American warships passed the Spanish batteries in hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtained, it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain. Reports of the battle thus far are coming in piecemeal.

During the two engagements that took place on Sunday, Commodore Dewey, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his largest ships. The flag ship the steel cruiser Reina Christina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned and the cruiser Don Juan De Austria was blown up. Several other Spanish vessels were badly damaged. One report adds that several other Spanish 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 Spaniards. Captain Parejo, 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 Christina sank. The bombardment 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 Subig bay, a few miles from Manila, at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, proceeded toward Manila. Under the cover of darkness he entered the harbor of Manila, the batteries located there commencing the battle.

Both fleets lined up for battle about day break—about 5 o'clock this morning. The guns of the American warships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila.

Under the direction of the guns of these fortifications the Spanish warships turned fire on the American fleet. The Spanish gunners fired rapidly. The American squadron, about 8 o'clock drew out of the west side of the bay and took refuge behind some Spanish merchant ships. The ships had evidently received considerable damage. After some hasty repairs, they returned to the battle.

During this engagement the guns of Cavite maintained a steadier fire than upon Commodore Dewey's ships. Then is 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 Montojo moved his flag from the Reina Christina to the smaller cruiser Isle de Cuba. To the surprise of all, he made this change between the two Isle fits.

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 Mindanoa were also badly damaged in this encounter.

That the American squadron received serious damage in the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that one of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two.

There were undoubtedly heavy losses on both sides. One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spanish had 200 killed and 400 wounded.

Trustworthy details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken possession of the harbor and a vessel with dispatches to Hongkong.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

London, May 2.—A special from Madrid says the Spanish officers are "determined to exhaust their resources in defense of the national honor."

The queen regent is said to have declared that her spirit can never be broken so long as she can rely on the patriotism and courage of the Spaniards.

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

"Two Americans who left Manila on Monday, but there has as yet been no capitulation.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Madrid says that the Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were totally burned and that the Don Antonio was sunk and the rest of the fleet badly damaged. The American fleet is believed to be much damaged.

Madrid, May 2.—A member of the cabinet this morning stated that the account of yesterday's naval battle sent by the governor general of the Philippine Islands had been completely borne out by later dispatches. The first shot was fired at 11:35, when the American warships steamed off.

DEWEY'S ORDERS.

Washington, May 2.—Commodore Dewey's instructions permit him to bombard Manila, if it is necessary to enforce his demands, but the islands but he was not to do so unless the city's harbor troops operated offensively against him.

BRITISH REPORT.

London, May 2.—The British consul at Manila has advised the foreign office that the Spanish fleet was practically annihilated.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 2.—Joy beamed on every countenance at the navy department this morning and the officials exchanged enthusiastic congratulations on Commodore Dewey's victory as they entered the department to take up their daily tasks.

Many of the officers were worn to the verge of nervous prostration by the exhausting labors of the last few weeks, but all fatigue was forgotten for the moment as they stopped to talk of the battle of Manila. There was anxious inquiry from all sources for details of the fight. It was realized by the officers that nothing could be expected directly from Commodore Dewey in the usual course for at least two days more. There is, however, a possibility, which is magnified in importance since here into a probability that some information may be made more reliable and freer from color than that which comes from Madrid may be forthcoming through the British foreign office.

While the Spanish government in the case of an emergency might take the cable under its control, the U. S. at Manila it is not customary to deny access to it to the diplomatic and consular officials of neutral governments.

The cabled reports that the British consul general at Manila had a conference after the conflict with Commodore Dewey indicates clearly that he is in at least in possession of the American story of the naval battle and probably has been made acquainted with the extent of the loss suffered by the American fleet. It is not doubted that if the opportunity offers the consular officer will communicate promptly the facts to his home government and it is not possible that he has been requested by Commodore Dewey to see to it that a brief and clear statement of the facts are transmitted to the United States government. The conviction is growing in the state and navy department that the accounts which have been received so far of the engagements greatly minimize the achievements of the American fleet. A careful reading of the dispatches, even those from Spanish sources, leaves no warrant as assumption that Commodore Dewey has succeeded completely in his undertaking, and has accomplished everything that was expected of him and intended in his orders.

EFFECTS A LANDING.

It is noticed that in one some the report speaks of the Commodore's landing his command. This is regarded as a significant statement. It is not supposed for an instant that the admiral abandoned his wounded to the enemy, and the only sense in which some can be drawn is that he placed them in proper shelter on shore under a guard and left the United States fleet which is prepared to protect the landing with the guns of the fleet.

Until advices come that Commodore Dewey has crushed the Spanish fleet the prime subject of his expedition, and has recovered the control of commerce in the Pacific from the dread of capture, while in addition he has placed his fleet on Spanish soil he has left a base ashore which may be developed into a base of supplies for his fleet which thus will have found a legitimate home.

At the foreign embassies and legations, intense interest is shown in the news of the decisive victory of the American fleet at Manila. It was stated by high diplomatic officials today that another such victory would end the cause of Spain and would force her to sue for peace and peace.

The universal belief in diplomatic circles is that this stroke in the Philippines will be followed immediately by aggressive action in Cuba.

CONVULSION IN SPAIN LOOKED FOR.

Aside from the immediate effects of the Manila engagement, foreign representatives here say it is likely to precipitate an internal convulsion in Spain. This has been apprehended by the European powers and has been the chief cause of their activity, as it threatens to bring the war to the continent of Europe. Official advices of the Manila fight had not been received at any of the establishments of the great powers of Europe up to noon today.

From the fact reported from Madrid that Commodore Dewey had opened communication with the British consul at Manila, it is expected that the first reports, other than those of a Spanish character, will come from British sources. It is mentioned in the British consul at Manila, Mr. Rawson-Walker, has assumed charge of American interests in the Philippines, and under such circumstances is charged with the important duty of communicating the views of the Americans on shore at Manila and elsewhere. It is believed that Commodore Dewey will give the fullest attention to looking after these Americans ashore.

The cable from Manila, it is learned, is a British and not a Spanish cable, and it is believed that the British operators have charge of the cable station.

BRITISH CONSUL'S REPORT.

London, May 2.—A cable message has been received at the foreign office from the British consul at Manila, Mr. Rawson-Walker, announcing that the bombardment lasted an hour and a half and that the Spanish fleet was practically annihilated by the fleet of the United States.

CHEERING SUPPORTERS.

Paris, May 2.—A dispatch from Manila dated to the Temps says that according to the latest dispatches the British consul at Manila, in his visit to Commodore Dewey, made representations in behalf of the consular corps against the bombardment of the town. The dispatch also says:

"French, British and German war vessels are in the roads. No Spanish warship surrendered and the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting at the last moment.

"The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives.

"The American squadron attached furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage.

Commenting editorially on the battle the Temps says:

"The United States put into the balance a too crushing superiority of resources to leave a doubt as to the result."

Later the Temps says:

"Thereby Castilian honor has received the satisfaction demanded. We put out the moment have come for Europe to say its word and take as a basis for its decisions the wise advice of the Duke of Devonshire in his speech on Saturday evening."

MAINE WRECK DESTROYED.

Spanish Authorities Have the Work Done in Havana Harbor.

War to be Continued Till Spain Yields Up the Parties Who Caused the Maine Explosion.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

The state department has learned through its secret agents that the wreck of the battleship Maine lying in the Havana harbor has been destroyed by the Spanish authorities. It is supposed by the officials of the administration that this action on the part of the Spanish authorities has been taken to prevent the raising of the wreck after the capture of Havana.

A cabinet member is authority for the following statement to the Journal:

"We shall make a part of our first business after taking possession of Havana, to find out who were the perpetrators of that crime of the night of February 15th.

"If we find that they have escaped from the island and have gone back to Spain, we will follow them there and we will tell Spain that the war shall not stop until the guilty are delivered up to us for punishment."

HOW THE SPANIARDS DO.

Atrocities Perpetrated on Women in the Philippines.

Shanghai, May 1.—Dispatches received from Manila by the Shanghai Gazette say that the Spaniards in the islands is short of food and ammunition, and that the conditions prevailing are said to be made worse by the flocking into Manila of the Spaniards from the provinces.

It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the provinces. Spanish women and children are also included in the victims.

It is further said that the priests are the especial objects of the natives' vengeance, about a dozen priests have been killed during the past week.

The dispatches of the Gazette allege the Spaniards at Manila are almost unequipped to withstand an attack on the part of the United States fleet, claiming that no defense exist, in addition to the lack of proper harbor mines, except obsolete artillery.

The Topeka Arrives.

New York, May 1.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieut. J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19th, arrived safely in port this morning after a rough passage of twelve days. The Topeka entered the Narrows at 9 a.m., where she was met by the health officers' inspection, the proceeding to the mainof-war anchorage off Tompkinsville.

MOVE ON CUBA TUESDAY

Announcement that Gen. Alger Has Issued Such Orders to the Troops.

SECRETARY IS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Matanzas is to be the Objective Point—Attempt by Supposed Spanish Spies to Blow Up a N. Y. Powder Magazine.

New York, May 2.—A special to the World from Tampa, Fla., says:

A rumor is in circulation here to the effect that five thousand troops sail soon for Cuba. The Cuban Junta claims that Gen. Alger has issued orders for Matanzas for the invasion of Cuba.

The World correspondent's information says that an army officer told him that he had seen an order from the secretary of war ordering the troops to move Tuesday night, Matanzas being their objective point. Transports are expected Tuesday.

It is known that of the thirty days rations given out a few days ago, none is being used, and the regimental officers have received word to have their commands ready to move at a moment's notice.

It is known that the batteries have been served out with 200 rounds each, and all soldiers have full cartridge belts.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer, is expected her today.

An attempt was made last night to blow up the powder magazine of Knight & Wall. This magazine contained a large store of powder, shell, powder and firearms. It is believed to have been the work of agents of the Spanish government, who have at work in this city.

IMMEDIATE ACTION INTENDED.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—When asked if the army was preparing for an invasion of Cuba on an early date, Secretary of War Alger replied: "We are preparing for immediate action, and we try to keep as prepared, but plans made today may of necessity have to be changed tomorrow, and that is why we are compelled to keep such absolute silence, for every detail that becomes doubtful necessitates another change."

The President has decided that there shall be five army corps of three divisions each.

While this feature of the organization may be changed, there is no likelihood of it, since it has the sanction of the military authorities. This will give the President an opportunity to appoint major-generals, five to command an army corps, one of which Gen. Dodge has already, and fifteen in command of divisions. Each division will be composed of three brigades, which will make commissions for forty-five brigadiers. Each brigade will be composed of three regiments.

THE TROOPS READY TO GO.

Tampa, Fla., May 2.—Eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery are now concentrated in this place, ready for a move at about 1:00 min. All the troops recently ordered here from Mobile, New Orleans and Chickamauga have now arrived. It is generally believed in Tampa that this force will be augmented in the near future by at least two regiments of cavalry from Chickamauga, besides the artillery.

The troops now here are the First, Fourth, Seventh, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Infantry, and the Ninth cavalry.

The Plant system today notified the government that the steamers Olivette and Florida were at its service for use as transport ships. The Mariette also will be purchased at once. These three boats have a capacity of 1,500 men.

Of the volunteers now opened in Tampa today for the enlistment of Cubans for General's army. The anecdotal times offer only young, unmarried men to enlist. It is believed at least 700 will respond.

DEFINE THE STATUS OF SPANIARDS

President Will Check the Operations of Spies in This Country.

Washington, May 2.—The President has in the course of preparation a proclamation, which will be issued within the next day or two, fixing the status of Spanish subjects in this country.

Generally speaking the proclamation will make it known that such subjects are now suspected and if it is believed will announce that stringent measures will be taken to prevent their hindering a speedy and vigorous conduct of a war against the kingdom of Spain.

GOMEZ IS PRACTICALLY KING.

The Veteran Commander Holds Things His Own Way in the Cuban Army.

Haverhill, Mass., May 2.—William C. Frost has returned to his home in this city after a six months' stay in Cuba.

During that time he was engaged in filibustering, was twice arrested and confined in the Spanish jail, and also spent two weeks in the camp of Gen. Gomez, of the insurgent army.

In speaking of the insurgents, Mr. Frost says:

"Gomez is king. His word is law and it is enforced with an iron hand. Vices are not tolerated, not even card playing. The old general who fought through the war is adored by his men, able though not educated, is all the law that these men have. With him are several Americans.

"The spirit of all revolutionary forces is still unshaken and he fully justifies the confidence in him. They are looking to the United States for help and believe that the day of their deliverance is near at hand."

It was previous to this visit to Gen. Gomez that Frost was arrested. He was put under guard at Matanzas and tried before a drumhead court martial. He was convicted and sent to Morro Castle at Havana, where he and other prisoners but was released three days later through the efforts of Gen. Lee. He was in Havana for two days after his release and confined three hours in the dungeon at Morro until word was sent by Gen. Lee to release him. During his three days' confinement he says many prisoners were shot and he and his companions expected to meet the same fate. After that he was sent to Havana.

Mr. Frost was in Havana the day of Gen. Lee's departure and went out of the harbor on the same boat, although he returned a few days later to visit Gen. Gomez. Since the departure of General General Lee, the lives of Americans in Havana, he says, have been in constant danger.

Trouble in Tangiers.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tangiers says: The United States consul here has asked for a guard, owing to the threatening attitude of the Spaniards.

ALL THE SAME AS ELSEWHERE.

Chicago Greets the American Victory in the Philippines With Joy.

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.

Preceding the news of Dewey's victory in front of the newspaper offices and marched about the streets cheering.

Unusually dull jubilee for the cause and the demonstration 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 of the theaters the audiences shouted with delight. The police and firemen were among the most enthusiastic and over the news and the desk sergeant gave it wide publicity over the patrol lines.

WILL UTAH BOYS LIKE THIS?

All Volunteers West of the Missouri River May Go to the Philippines.

Col. Tollmer, Adjutant General of the Department of the Colorado, Thinks They May be Called to Hold the Islands.

Denver, Colo., May 2.—According to Col. W. J. Volkmar, adjutant general of the department of the Colorado, the volunteers raised in the states west of the Missouri river will probably be sent across the Pacific ocean to hold the Philippine islands.

"It will be necessary to hold the islands," said Col. Volkmar, "while the war is being prosecuted in other directions, and what would be more natural than for the troops recruited in the West to be placed aboard transports in the harbor of San Francisco and sent to the important points in the Philippines. The government may dickker with Japan as to the future ownership of the islands, but in the meantime the troops must be ready and firmly held. This victory is far reaching in its character but does not mean that the war is over. It will come to a close. That does not follow by any means, although the loss of the Philippines will be a bad blow from which Spain cannot recover."

RACE FOR HIS LIFE.

Newspaper Editor Who Slandered the Flag Comes Near Hanging.

Port Scott, Kan., May 1.—George E. Brennan, an associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist paper, published at Girard, and who was socialist candidate for lieutenant governor of Rhode Island two years ago, has been compelled to flee from Girard to save his life from a mob of citizens incensed at an article he wrote for the paper.

While sitting in the newspaper office he was assaulted by a friend of the approach of the mob, which had a hemp rope, intending to hang him. He escaped through back doors and ran to this city, a distance of twenty-five miles, without money or baggage. Chief Editor Wayland, had grave fears for a repetition of the Lovejoy affair with his newspaper office.

The article which so incensed the people referred to the national flag as a piece of patched rag, fit for a stick. He was reminding the warship of the flag above the regard for fellow creatures. Mr. Bowman came from Providence, Rhode Island, about a year ago. He has left here and is en route to Washington state.

This Demonstration Put Off.

Madrid, May 1.—An unusual demonstration party in hope of a Spanish victory over the fleet of Commodore Dewey is being organized for tomorrow night. The latter, it appears, who had already heard of the revolution, was offered an "enthusiastic enthusiasm." and declared that while the loss of so many ships was a misfortune, there was "satisfaction in the reflection that the Spaniards had covered themselves with honor." The queen regent is said to have added: "My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely on the patriotism and courage of the Spaniards."

The absence of further details of the Spanish defeat is supposed, according to the Spanish officials, to be due to the pre-occupation of Captain General Augusta in defending Manila."

SPAIN'S LOSSES.

Paris, May 2.—Madrid advices say that no Spanish warship surrendered and that the majority perished.

A dispatch from Madrid estimates the Spanish loss at 400 men killed.

DANGER OF TROUBLE IN MADRID

Madrid, May 2.—The authorities here have adopted the most extreme military precautions to check the increasing public indignation at the defeat to the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Martial law will be proclaimed if the government is provoked over hostile demonstration in the streets.

The feeling of discontent prevails everywhere. The military feel equally with the civil officials the effects of the disaster in which according to one announcement, "our interior war craft, although they fought gloriously, perished through lack of foresight in reasonable quarters."

The general tone of the newspapers, even in the case of the ministerial press, is calm.

It is now evening, which may prevent the second of May passing as well as the bull fight, which have not been prohibited, although both Sunday and Monday were made the occasion of demonstrations.

Senor Romero Y Robledo, the conservative leader and former minister of justice, is expected to inaugurate a parliamentary debate in the chamber tomorrow, in which he will be backed up by the Carlists and republicans.

Gen. Weyler, whose popularity is increasing, will also provoke a debate in the senate.

The newspapers of this city, commenting upon the utter defeat of the Spanish fleet at the battle of Manila, agree in saying that yesterday was "a sad but glorious day for Spain."

They urge the people to be calm and allow nothing to shake their confidence in the future welfare of the Spanish armies.

PHILIPPINES WANT AMERICAN PROTECTION.

New York, May 2.—A copyrighted telegram from Singapore to the World says:

Upon his arrival at Hongkong, Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippines, will present a paper offered on an American dispatch boat to Commodore Dewey at Manila. Aguinaldo's policy, after the Philippines have been captured, embraces the independence of the islands, the internal affairs to be controlled under European and American advisers.

The insurgents desire American protection, temporarily at least, on the same lines as proposed after the Cuban war of liberty.

The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, a complete reformation in the corrupt judicature under European officials, the entire freedom of the press and public utterance, a general religious toleration, the abolition and expulsion of religious orders, the church being represented by secular priesthood, provisions for facilities to exploit resources, the building of railroads, the removal of restrictions on enterprise, and the investment of capital.

Aguinaldo could undertake the maintenance of public order.

Spaniards have committed massacre of defenseless prisoners. Cebu City was almost entirely destroyed.

DEWEY IS PROMPT AND PLUCKY.

Washington, May 2.—It is said at the navy department that it was at the request of Commodore Dewey to bombard Manila, if it is a large resort. His plans contemplate the landing of a force on the town, but it is not believed that any such step will be taken, and a general bombardment will be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

The news that the Spanish soldiers were to make a stand on the plaza intimates that some further resistance is likely but it is believed that this can be overcome by a few well directed shots of the warships. The officials believe that the Spaniards have learned, through the press that the Spanish forts, which, if they were, have been destroyed by the Dewey fleet. So far as is known here, the only defense of Manila is the shape of fortification that amounts to anything is that of Cavite.

It was scarcely expected in naval circles that Commodore Dewey would act with such great promptness in entering the Manila harbor. It is believed its mouth was too wide to be commanded by the inferior ordnance of the Spaniards and that the water was too deep to permit the successful defense of the entrance to the inner bay, by mines. The charts show that the harbor entrance is no less than five miles across. But it is by no means certain that mines have not been placed in the inner harbor and it was a plucky undertaking for Commodore Dewey to enter this harbor without spending some time in cautious exploration and countermining.

Here's a Spanish Story.

Madrid, May 1.—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 out of the harbor in a west direction. She sustained some slight damage. Other men-of-war have threatened the Mariel coast. Troops have gone to its defense."

IS BOMBARDING MANILA.

American Commander Loses No Time, and on the Spaniards Refusing to Surrender this Morning, Opens Fire.

Spanish Officials Admit That, Now Spain's Fleet in the Philippines is Destroyed, the Fall of Manila is Only a Question of a Few Hours' Time—Cable Communication Interrupted.

Admiral Montojo is Said to Have Sunk His Remaining Ships to Save Them from Capture—The Spaniards in Manila Estimate Their Loss in the Philippine Naval Fight at Four Hundred Killed—Inhabitants of Manila Flee Into the Country—Philippines Want an American Protectorate.

New York, May 2.—A Hongkong dispatch says: The bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. The operators in the cable station in the midst of the forts have fled to save their lives.

Cable communication is interrupted.

Madrid, May 2, 8 a.m.—A special to the Liberal from Manila says Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, acknowledges the Spanish fleet has been completely demolished. He adds that the crew of the Spanish warship Mindanao, has been saved.

The British consul at Manila, E. H. Rawson-Walker, has conferred with Commodore Dewey. The object of this conference is not known.

Further advices from Manila to the Liberal say the United States fleet has taken up a position in front of Manila and has established a blockade of the port.

The population of Manila is fleeing from the city. A bombardment of the town is expected to take place today.

SPAIN'S FLEET DESTROYED.

The publication of the Liberal's dispatch from Manila removing the last hope of the Spaniards, and it is now admitted on all sides that the Spanish fleet has been completely destroyed and that it is probably only a question of hours as to when the Americans will occupy Manila.

The fact that the Liberal, which is Premier Sagasta's organ, admitted the complete defeat of the Spaniards, gives additional significance to the frank announcement.

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 Imparcial says: "Let government arm all the available shipping and convert the vessels into an auxiliary fleet for the purpose of capturing and destroying American merchant vessels."

BRITISH GIVE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

London, May 2.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They cannot be made public, however, received yesterday evening, the substance of which has been furnished to the Associated Press by the officials of the colonial office today.

The first cable dispatch announces that the American fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak yesterday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight with both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement here lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. This dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel, in the center of the roadstead, for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

Commodore Dewey requested the British consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish governor general demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila, and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The first of the cable messages ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British consul and the telegraph companies agent, and that pending a decision no one would be allowed to send nor permitted to handle messages.

The second cable dispatch received by the colonial office announces that the Spanish governor general had refused to surrender the torpedoes and the cable offices, and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey.

The message ends with the statement that the British governor of the Straits Settlement expected that the bombardment of Manila would begin on Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these cable messages was received at 8:30 o'clock yesterday evening and the second was received at midnight. They have not yet been given to the newspapers here.

No other messages on the subject have been received in London, although the foreign office expects more from the British consul at Manila. Therefore, it is supposed that the injunction of the governor of the Straits Settlement should be fulfilled and that the Spaniards have cut the cable.

The officials here gathered from the fact that Commodore Dewey's demands are limited to the guns, torpedoes and cable, that he does not consider that he has a force sufficient to land and occupy the town.

SPANISH FULL OF WAR TALK

Met, according to a special dispatch from Madrid to the Evening News, sat for four hours and only discussed the four hours and only discussed the Manila disaster. The discussion, it is added, showed the Spanish soldiers are "now fully aroused and will exhaust their resources in defense of the national honor."

After the cabinet council, the Madrid dispatch to the Evening News continues, General Correa, the minister of war, and Admiral Permojo, the minister of marine, made a report to the queen regent. The latter, it appears, who had already heard of the revolution, was offered an "enthusiastic enthusiasm," and declared that while the loss of so many ships was a misfortune, there was "satisfaction in the reflection that the Spaniards had covered themselves with honor." The queen regent is said to have added: "My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely on the patriotism and courage of the Spaniards."

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Madrid, May 2.—The authorities here have adopted the most extreme military precautions to check the increasing public indignation at the defeat to the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Martial law will be proclaimed if the government is provoked over hostile demonstration in the streets.

The feeling of discontent prevails everywhere. The military feel equally with the civil officials the effects of the disaster in which according to one announcement, "our interior war craft, although they fought gloriously, perished through lack of foresight in reasonable quarters."

The general tone of the newspapers, even in the case of the ministerial press, is calm.

It is now evening, which may prevent the second of May passing as well as the bull fight, which have not been prohibited, although both Sunday and Monday were made the occasion of demonstrations.

Senor Romero Y Robledo, the conservative leader and former minister of justice, is expected to inaugurate a parliamentary debate in the chamber tomorrow, in which he will be backed up by the Carlists and republicans.

Gen. Weyler, whose popularity is increasing, will also provoke a debate in the senate.

The newspapers of this city, commenting upon the utter defeat of the Spanish fleet at the battle of Manila, agree in saying that yesterday was "a sad but glorious day for Spain."

They urge the people to be calm and allow nothing to shake their confidence in the future welfare of the Spanish armies.

PHILIPPINES WANT AMERICAN PROTECTION.

New York, May 2.—A copyrighted telegram from Singapore to the World says:

Upon his arrival at Hongkong, Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippines, will present a paper offered on an American dispatch boat to Commodore Dewey at Manila. Aguinaldo's policy, after the Philippines have been captured, embraces the independence of the islands, the internal affairs to be controlled under European and American advisers.

The insurgents desire American protection, temporarily at least, on the same lines as proposed after the Cuban war of liberty.

The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, a complete reformation in the corrupt judicature under European officials, the entire freedom of the press and public utterance, a general religious toleration, the abolition and expulsion of religious orders, the church being represented by secular priesthood, provisions for facilities to exploit resources, the building of railroads, the removal of restrictions on enterprise, and the investment of capital.

Aguinaldo could undertake the maintenance of public order.

Spaniards have committed massacre of defenseless prisoners. Cebu City was almost entirely destroyed.

DEWEY IS PROMPT AND PLUCKY.

Washington, May 2.—It is said at the navy department that it was at the request of Commodore Dewey to bombard Manila, if it is a large resort. His plans contemplate the landing of a force on the town, but it is not believed that any such step will be taken, and a general bombardment will be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

The news that the Spanish soldiers were to make a stand on the plaza intimates that some further resistance is likely but it is believed that this can be overcome by a few well directed shots of the warships. The officials believe that the Spaniards have learned, through the press that the Spanish forts, which, if they were, have been destroyed by the Dewey fleet. So far as is known here, the only defense of Manila in the shape of fortification that amounts to anything is that of Cavite.

It was scarcely expected in naval circles that Commodore Dewey would act with such great promptness in entering the Manila harbor. It is believed its mouth was too wide to be commanded by the inferior ordnance of the Spaniards and that the water was too deep to permit the successful defense of the entrance to the inner bay, by mines. The charts show that the harbor entrance is no less than five miles across. But it is by no means certain that mines have not been placed in the inner harbor and it was a plucky undertaking for Commodore Dewey to enter this harbor without spending some time in cautious exploration and countermining.

Here's a Spanish Story.

Madrid, May 1.—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 out of the harbor in a west direction. She sustained some slight damage. Other men-of-war have threatened the Mariel coast. Troops have gone to its defense."

SURRENDER OF MANILA.

Announcement from Washington that News of the Capitulation has Been Received There.

Chicago, May 2—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: The President and cabinet have received information that the Spanish governor-general of the Philippine Islands has sent a flag ofruce to Commodore Dewey.

This act is interpreted to mean the capitulation of the Spanish forces.