

to transact other business, but it was plainly to be seen that in spirit he had joined the anxious throng of newspaper men and officials who thronged the reception room and the corridors waiting for the news.

The naval cipher is one of the most complex in the world. The messages come in words of strange formation, taken from all languages. These words are turned by the translating clerks into groups of figures, and these in turn are resolved into their equivalent words in English. All this takes time. Meanwhile Secretary Alger, hearing of the receipt of the news, had come over from the war department to see his colleagues, and he waited patiently for the translation. Senator Hoar, a member of the foreign relations committee also joined Secretary Long and waited upon the cable experts.

About 10 o'clock a prominent officer gave the newspaper men a short abstract of the cablegram so far as receiver. This only whetted the interest of the crowd in waiting. Half an hour later Secretary Long appeared with a copy of the translated cipher in his hand.

There was a great rush towards him, but the secretary good naturedly made allowance for the excitement of the crowd and smilingly read from the corner of the room into which he had been forced the following cablegram:

"Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, Gen. Lezo, Marques de Duro, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport, and water battery at Cavite.

"The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hongkong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY."

It was immediately noticed that the cablegram, as officially promulgated, did not entirely agree with the brief summary of its points which had been previously given out, and the immediate presumption was that in the short time accorded for consideration, the officials had concluded that it was public policy to expurgate the dispatch. Thus, as made public, it contained no reference to the cutting of the cable by Admiral Dewey; to the fact that he lacked men to take possession of the place, and finally that he had the entire bay of Manila at his mercy.

It was also noted that the dispatch bore date of May 1. The McCulloch could not have occupied more than six days in making the short run across to Hongkong. Therefore, it was immediately assumed that the above dispatch was only the first of two or more that had been brought over to Hongkong by the McCulloch.

In other words, Commodore Dewey had written Sunday night, stating in his message that brief account of the day's work. Instead of sending it immediately by McCulloch to Hongkong, he had delayed that vessel for two or three days at least, probably to use her in the subsequent bombardment of the town and fortifications. The events of these last two days were without doubt made the subject of one or more official dispatches which we are following the original message.

The department, at 10 o'clock, after the first message was at hand, was still receiving sheets of the cipher code from the telegraph company, while the cipher experts were still at work beyond the closed doors of the navigation bureau.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Shortly before noon Secretary Long left the navy department for the White House, and an official confirmation was

made that a second dispatch from Commodore Dewey had been received. The secretary carried this to the White House, and pending the conference with the President there was intense eagerness among the waiting crowd to learn the contents of the second dispatch. Senators who saw the President secured a brief intimation that Dewey's victory was overwhelming, and that he had a large number of Spanish prisoners in his possession.

At 12:30 p.m. Secretary Long came from the President's private room carrying the copy of the second message from Dewey, but in order to give equal facilities to the great crowd of people waiting to gain information, he held it until he reached his private office. Then his secretary, Mr. Finney, brought the message to the large reception room, where a hundred or more anxious newspaper correspondents and curious observers took down the dispatch as Mr. Finney read it. It was as follows:

"Cavite, May 4, 1898.  
"Long, Secretary Navy:

"I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. I have destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance, patrolling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not fully known but very heavy—150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded; 250 sick and wounded are in the hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY."

Following this Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which has been cabled by direction of the President as follows:

Washington, May 7, 1898.—Dewey, Manila. The President in the name of the American people thank you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress. LONG."

As the last word of the dispatch was uttered several of the onlookers called for three cheers for Dewey. They were given with a will, and the usual official serenity of the navy department for the moment was broken by a round of cheers which fairly shook the building.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Arrangements are under way to send troops soon from the Pacific slope and Idaho, to enable the Commodore to take control of the Philippine Islands.

It having been decided to send a transport with troops and supplies to Commodore Dewey at Manila, the City of Pekin will be used for this purpose, and will be escorted by the cruiser Charleston.

It is the purpose to start the expedition on the 15th, a week from tomorrow. The troops will be taken from the West mainly.

## WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

May 3, 1898.

The weather conditions during the past week have been very favorable for general farm work, germination of seeds and growth of crops. The fore part of the week was unusually warm and sultry, the temperature averaging several degrees above normal, while the latter part was generally cloudy and cool with well distributed showers over the greater portion of the State. Heavy frosts occurred on the 27th, 28th and 29th, and in a few districts ice formed on standing water to the thickness of a pane of glass. Considerable snow fell on the mountain tops during

the latter part of the week, principally in Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier, Wasatch and Garfield counties.

The week, as a whole, was the most favorable one so far this season, though a trifle too cold during the latter part for the growth of vegetation. The fine gentle rains were just what was needed for the germination of seeds and advancement of crops. Spring seeding is about finished, except in the late districts, where it is nearing completion.

According to the majority of reports the condition of fall sown wheat is excellent. Spring sown wheat in sight is also looking very promising. Lucern is looking fine and growing fast. Sugar beets are coming along nicely and "thinning" will begin soon.

The outlook for an abundance of fruit is very promising at the present time. Corn and potatoes are being planted; oats and barley seeding progressing.

Warm weather during the coming week will make wonderful improvement in the condition of crops throughout the State.

Levan—The dry spell was broken on 29th by a nice rain in the valley and snow on the mountains, enough to bring up garden seeds and make vegetation look fresh and green; also very beneficial to field crops.

Greenville—Fore part of week warm and sultry; latter part rainy with snow on mountains.

Minersville—Frequent showers latter part of week benefitted all kinds of vegetation; frost nipped lucern; fruit trees in bloom; prospects good.

Greenwich—Most of grain in, some coming up; irrigation going on; high water going down.

Koosharem—Seeding in full blast; irrigation commenced; lucern green; refreshing showers 28th; snow and rain nearly all day 29th.

Deweyville—The weather has been fine for growing crops; thunderstorm on 30th, accompanied by good soaking rain; considerable corn and potatoes have been planted.

West Portage—Fore part of week warm and sunny; latter part cool and cloudy; winter grain 4 to 6 inches high; lucern 6 to 8; spring grain begins to cover the ground, and spring sown lucern is coming up; early garden stuff looks well; grass and ranges good.

Santaquin—Nice warm weather with plenty of sunshine the first four days; Thursday stormy with rain; Friday and Saturday rain at intervals; fall grain looking splendid; spring grain coming up good; ground in fine condition for planting corn and potatoes.

Salem—Very favorable week to the growth of vegetation in general; nice rain on 29th will bring the beet seed up and seeds that were doubtful to germinate on account of drought; apples in full bloom; wheat, rye and oats making the fields green; farmers busy planting corn and potatoes.

Plain City—Weather has been extremely dry and hot until noon Saturday when a thunderstorm passed over the place; much of the garden crops did not come up owing to the long dry spell; trees in full bloom; lucern on high land 16 inches high.

Huntsville—April has been quite warm, and has melted the small supply of snow in the mountains so that there is prospect of scarcity of water; farmers are about through with spring plowing.

Uintah—All crops look fine and promise abundant returns. No late frosts yet. Showers on the 29th and 30th. Max. temp. 85 deg., min. temp. 44 deg.

Spring City—Heavy frost Wednesday and Thursday; rain on Friday and snow Friday night. Crops look well; good stand. Corn planting in progress; lucern growing nicely;