

# The News and Observer.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 61.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1898.

FIVE CENTS.

## Leads all Other North Carolina Dailies in Both News and Circulation.

### DEWEY AND HIS MEN

#### Congress Heaps Honors on the Heroes.

#### BRONZE MEDAL FOR EACH

#### A HANDSOME SWORD FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

#### GIVEN THE HIGHEST PLACE IN THE NAVY

#### The Honors Given by Congress Without a Dissenting Vote—Senate Votes on the Post Office Appropriation Bill To-Day.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Fitting tribute was paid by the Senate today to Admiral Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila Bay.

A message from the President was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by Congress to Admiral Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice, the Senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the President.

The Senate went farther, even than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of Rear Admirals in the Navy from six to seven, in order that the President might nominate Admiral Dewey to the highest position in the Navy within his gift and that, too, was passed without dissent. In addition a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the Secretary of the Navy to present to Admiral Dewey a sword of honor and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the Secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

The bill offered last Friday authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post offices at military posts and camps in order to facilitate the delivery of mail to soldiers was reported favorably by the Postoffice and Post Roads Committee and unanimously passed. Subsequently an amendment to the post office appropriation bill was agreed to, appropriating \$50,000 to carry the bill into effect.

The postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion during almost the entire session, the subject of discussion being the proposition to reduce the compensation of railroads 20 per cent. for carrying the mails. The amendment was defeated by the decisive vote of 40 to 8. At a late hour it became evident the bill could not be disposed of today and it was unanimously agreed to vote upon it at 2 o'clock tomorrow. At 6:55 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

#### Dewey and His Men Thanked—Bill for 10,000 Volunteer Corps—Food for Cubans.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The greater part of today in the House was consumed by war measures. The recommendation of the President that a vote of thanks be tendered Admiral Dewey and his associates and men was followed quickly with a unanimous vote, and with equal concert the House passed the bill creating an additional rear admiralship for the hero of Manila.

The bill providing for the organization of a volunteer engine brigade and enlistment of 10,000 volunteer troops immune to tropical diseases was passed after two hours of debate. The principal ground of opposition was found in the features giving to the President the appointment of all officers.

The Senate bill authorizing the army to distribute food among the suffering Cubans and to arm the Cuban people was passed.

So soon as the journal had been read the President's message was presented and read. The reading was not interrupted by applause, but at the conclusion a demonstration on the floor and in the galleries followed, which continued several minutes. When the applause ceased Mr. Bontelle, (Maine), chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, offered and asked immediate consideration of a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress in line with the President's recommendation. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Henry (Miss.) the vote was made a rising one, and it was unanimous.

Mr. Boutelle then introduced a bill fixing the number of Rear Admirals in the Navy at seven, in order to provide for the promotion of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. Boutelle said the Committee on Naval Affairs presented the bill for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the President's message and the manifest desire of the people of the entire country.

Mr. Bailey (Texas) said the case was exceptional and he would not interpose any objection to an appropriation so well merited, but he merely wanted to suggest that the action about to be taken was in no sense indicative of a purpose to increase freely during this war additional high salaried officers in the army and navy, and he would certainly oppose the inauguration of such purposes.

The bill was then passed unanimously. An additional section was added to the income bill.

It declares specially that the provisions

relative to the appointment of volunteers to the several States under call by proclamation and to the appointment of officers as made in the recent act providing for 125,000 volunteers shall not apply to the present act.

A motion to recommit offered by Mr. Cox (Tenn.) was voted down and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The House, at 4:50 p. m., adjourned.

### PREPARATIONS AT MOBILE.

#### The Work of Equipment and Concentration of Troops Goes On.

Mobile, Ala., May 9.—The concentration of equipment here is going on and is regarded as final preparations for movement of the regular troops toward the seat of war. One hundred and seventy-seven mules, 38 wagons and harness and a number of ambulances and 2,000 uniforms, the latter in part for volunteer troops, are expected from St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Philadelphia, etc. Corral is building at camp for the mules. Lieutenant H. D. Humphrey, of the 20th Regiment, left today for Cairo on recruiting service. Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Bragg, reported today, and was assigned to the Third Regiment. Nothing is known here of the reported assignment of Brigadier General Snyder to command the volunteers at Chickamauga. In the volunteer camp to-day the first muster took place, the companies mustered in being Company G., Jefferson Volunteers, of Birmingham, Captain H. R. Kennedy, 84 men; Company K., Birmingham Rifles, Capt. C. L. Ledbetter, 84 men, and Company L., Huey Guards, of East Lake, Capt. F. H. Hart, 84 men.

### ATTACK AT CARDENAS.

#### Blanco Says the American Ships Had to Retire.

Madrid, May 9.—Blanco says that an American cruiser and torpedo boat attempted to force Cardenas channel. After half an hour's engagement with three Spanish gunboats the Americans were forced to retreat.

### CONFERRED WITH GARCIA

#### JEUT. ROWAN RETURNS FROM HIS MISSION TO THE INSURGENTS.

#### He is Now at Nassau—Is Accompanied by Gen. Callazo and Col. Hernandez—Sighted Sampson's Fleet Friday.

Nassau, N. P., May 8.—First Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth Infantry, the agent of the United States War Department, who has been on a visit to Cuba, arrived here today, after accomplishing his mission. He has seen the Cuban leaders and, incidentally he saw Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet steering in an easterly direction.

Lieutenant Rowan left Cuba on May 1, in an open boat. General Callazo and Col. Hernandez have also arrived here from Cuba. They left Bayamo on May 3 which, as called exclusively to the Associated Press from Kingston, General Calixto Garcia had entered, on April 29, after the town had been evacuated by the Spanish troops. General Garcia, it appears, also holds the river Cauto to Embarradero. The party passed Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet at daylight on Friday, off Manatee.

### THE STATE VOLUNTEERS.

#### Secretary Alger Furnishes Statement Showing Where They Will Be Sent.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—In answer to repeated requests from all sections of the country, for information as to where the various organizations of State troops, which are being mustered into the United States service, are to be sent, Secretary Alger to-day furnished the Associated Press a statement showing the destination of the volunteer troops. The list is subject to correction. It will be noted that, generally speaking, three points are to receive the greater number of troops. The official list contains the following:

Among the troops assigned to Washington is one regiment of Virginia infantry.

To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga; North Carolina, one regiment of infantry; South Carolina, one battalion of infantry; Virginia, one regiment of infantry.

To Tampa, Fla.—Georgia, one regiment of infantry.

To department commanders for coast defense and reserve—Florida, one regiment of infantry; Georgia, one regiment of infantry and two batteries of light artillery; North Carolina, one battalion and one regiment of infantry; South Carolina, one regiment of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery; Virginia, one regiment of infantry.

### CABINET CRISIS INEVITABLE.

London, May 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is believed that Cabinet matters may continue as they are for another week but a crisis is regarded as inevitable. Senator Sagasta and Senator Montero Rios, President of the Senate, visited the Queen regent to-night (Sunday) and the latter subsequently visited Senator Gamao, who is regarded as the coming man."

### LAYING IN PROVISIONS.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 9.—The Spaniards are trying to provision the fortifications of eastern Cuba before the blockade begins. Local shipping merchants today received large orders for food from Santiago and Mansanillo.

### ARMS FOR CUBANS

#### The Steamer Gussie Sails With Supply.

#### 100 U. S. TROOPS TO GO

#### THEY WILL SEE THE SUPPLIES SAFELY LANDED.

#### SECRECY AS TO THE LANDING POINT

#### Expected that the Arms and Supplies will be in the Hands of the Insurgents within a Week—Ammunition for Blockading Fleet.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory Line of boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of one hundred United States troops from the First Regiment of Infantry, will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo on the coast of Cuba, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain J. H. Dorst, General Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gussie has on board between six and seven thousand rifles, and about 200,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tacks. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck today, a one pounder rapid fire motion gun for protection. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point not far from Key West by a gun boat from the American blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas Saturday with two companies for the Fifth Infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms, ammunition and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed, it is believed that the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least fifteen thousand men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.

Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here. On Picnic Island there are twelve cars loaded with dynamite, torpedoes, powder and ammunition, which will soon be sent to Key West, and as many cars on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars with orders to shoot anyone attempting to tamper with the seals. Hundreds of carpenters are at work to-day fitting up the big transports. Heretofore the work has been rather slow, owing to lack of material, but it is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

The Engineer Corps to-day were drilled in the use of the big canvas pontoons, which are a part of their equipment. In the spacious hold of the Alamo are stored enough of these pontoons to form a bridge several hundred feet in length. They will be carried along with the expedition.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—1:35 a. m.—A telephone message just received from Port Tampa, says that the steamer Gussie has not yet sailed, and perhaps will not go out before morning.

### LEE AND WHEELER.

#### They Expect to Start to Chickamauga Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—(Special.)—Wheeler and Lee expect to start for Chickamauga on Wednesday. They have had made their Major General uniforms. They are entitled to the following staff: Adjutant General, Assistant Quartermaster General, Assistant Commissary General, Assistant Inspector General, one Surgeon, one Engineer, and three Aides-de-Camp.

It is very likely that Wheeler and Lee will take some of their most important staff officers from the regular army.

The volunteers from North Carolina have been ordered to these points, the particular regiment to go being left to the State Camp Commander, subject, however, to orders from here, which may be changed: North Carolina, one regiment of infantry to Chickamauga; one regiment of infantry and one battalion to commander of coast defenses, reserves.

### LEAVE GRANTED CAPT. COWLES.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—(Special.)—Official order: By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence until further orders, is granted Captain Calvin D. Cowles, Twenty-third Infantry, to enable him to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. He will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to the Governor of the State.

### SAMPSON'S FLEET

#### No Fears Entertained for its Safety.

#### HAS NOT MET THE ENEMY

#### NO REPORT EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

#### PLANS FOR SPEEDY MOVE ON CUBA

#### Indications Point to a Short, Sharp and Speedy Campaign—Provisions for Mobilizing, Transporting and Feeding Many Thousands of Troops.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—There is the best authority for the statement that to-day having passed without a report from Admiral Sampson, the Navy Department does not expect to hear from him within several days. The authority for this statement is fully acquainted with Admiral Sampson's plans, and the remark would seem to indicate that the Admiral having failed to find the enemy at the place expected, had turned his attention to the alternative project. What this is cannot be ascertained. It is evident, however, that the department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the American fleet, nor of any vessel of the fleet.

The War Department saw fit to-day to gratify the universal desire and inform the country through the press just where the various State volunteer organizations are to be concentrated. It is the first time that any official statement has been made as to the points of concentration themselves. The order as published by the department is thought, in some quarters to warrant the assumption that it contemplates a speedy movement of the United States military forces upon Cuba, and in much greater force than was originally planned. The War Department officials refuse to say anything on this point, but there is every indication that they expect a short, sharp, conclusive and immediate campaign, such as could not be waged by five or ten thousand soldiers. It is also to be noted that preparations made by the Quartermaster's Department, and the Commissary's Department, so far as is disclosed by actual orders, indicate that provision is being made for mobilizing, transporting and feeding many thousands of men outside of the United States.

With a view to systematizing the great work of mobilizing the forces and putting them in service, the War Department has planned a scheme, which it is believed, will very much hasten the work of getting the men together and equipping them, while avoiding any congestion of the railroad traffic, such as is always to be apprehended in cases of war. Instead of allowing all the troops called for from a particular State to be assembled and broken in at the rendezvous the department is instructing its mustering officers to complete the organization of regiments as rapidly as possible, and as soon as one is organized to report that fact to the department when the regiment will be ordered at once to the point selected for concentration. In this way the government will be greatly relieved in the distribution of stores, which will be called for only as fast as they are needed. The men also will be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside of their own States. It is the expectation that the first regiment organized and reported from the States will be sent to Chattanooga, thence going to Cuba via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston, for expeditions will be dispatched from each of these ports. The Governor of a State will have no hand in the designation of the regiments to go to particular concentration camps; the destination will depend upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized, and are ready for transportation. Probably about one-third of the entire levy called for by the President, or about 30,000 troops, will constitute the force to be sent south to take part in the first campaign. These troops will be the first to receive their equipment. When they are organized, equipped and concentrated the government will be ready to equip the second contingent; namely the forces, about equal to another third of the total call, which will be assigned to the defenses of the coast and harbors, replacing the regular United States troops withdrawn from those points.

When these are equipped, the government will turn its attention to the third class, comprising the last third of the 125,000 volunteers called for. It is the sincere hope of the War Department that these troops before hostilities are an end, but the contrary assumption. This third division will constitute the second reserve to be drawn upon for reinforcements whenever needed, and it is possible that the men never will be called upon to leave their own States unless the plans of the War Department miscarry. It may be remarked by the way that out of the first-class will come the troops which will be sent to the Philippine Islands. General Miles has prepared a scheme changing the boundaries of the present departments to facilitate the working out of this plan, and it is now before Secretary Alger for endorsement. The responses so far received from the mustering officers continue to be very encouraging.

### CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS.

#### The Two Great Pugilists Will Meet Each Other Again.

Boston, Mass., May 9.—Bob Fitzsimmons has announced his acceptance of the offer of Kid McCoy to pay the champion \$10,000 for a fight at middle weight, and also his acceptance of the offer of James J. Corbett, of \$25,000 for an opportunity to regain the heavy-weight championship. Fitzsimmons will meet either man before the regularly organized club offering the largest purse, but he will insist on a side bet of \$10,000 in each case, and both matches must take place before the last of September, this year.

This announcement is accompanied with the offer of Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager and the prize fighter himself, to bet \$2,500 that neither McCoy nor Corbett will make good his offer.

### CORBETT'S CHALLENGE.

Denver, Colorado, May 9.—After reading the Associated Press dispatch from Boston this afternoon, announcing that Bob Fitzsimmons had accepted his offer of \$25,000 for an opportunity to regain the heavy weight championship, James J. Corbett sent the following dispatch to W. A. Brady, his manager, who is in New York city.

"Go after that man (Fitzsimmons) and make my offer to him again—\$25,000 that I will stop him in ten rounds—and put up some money. Show him up."

### RESCUED AT SEA.

#### A Schooner Saves the Crew of a Sinking Tug.

Norfolk, Va., May 9.—The schooner Alice M. Colburn, Capt. McLeod, from Boston, arrived here to-day with the crew of the tug Thomas G. Smith, Capt. Calhoun, of Philadelphia, taken off the tug while she was sinking between Fenwick and Chincoteague Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. The Smith left Philadelphia for Norfolk Saturday morning and met with heavy weather. The seas came aboard with such force as to stove in her deck house and the tug was leaking badly. When the Colburn hove in sight the Smith signalled for her and the crew was taken off.

Fifteen minutes later the Smith sank.

### IT IS DECLARED INVALID

#### INSPECTION FEATURE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR LAW.

#### Regulation of Original Package Sales, Valid—Decision of U. S. Supreme Court—Shiras and McKenna Dissent.

#### Washington, D. C., May 9.—In the United States Supreme court to-day the South Carolina liquor law was again made the subject of a decision which was handed down by Justice White. The State dispensary law having been amended since the recent decisions holding it invalid, to-day's decision deals with the new law. This law attempted to eliminate the feature of the old law discriminating against other States in the shipment of liquor to individuals for their own use in South Carolina, but while this inhibition was eliminated and the privilege restored in the new law, it was coupled with conditions of inspection which it was claimed still amounted to discrimination. The court in to-day's decision accepted this view of the case, holding that the inspection provision of the law was tantamount to a denial of the right of inter-State commerce and therefore antagonistic to the Constitution of the United States. The court held, however, that the portion of law regulating the sale of original packages within the State was valid. The decision was rendered in the case of Vance and Scott vs. the Vandevook Company, of California. The decision in the United States Circuit court for South Carolina, was in favor of the California company. The opinion rendered to-day had the effect of affirming this opinion in part and reversing it in part, and the case was remanded with instructions to proceed accordingly.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

The court reversed the opinion of the circuit court for South Carolina in the case dealing with the seizure of liquors shipped into South Carolina by Vandevook & Company, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Shiras and McKenna dissented as to the portion of the opinion reversing any part of the decision of the court below. They took the position that the law in its entirety is in violation of the Constitution, and that the opinion antagonistic to it, should be sustained.

### PRaise FOR DEWEY

#### The President Sends a Message to Congress.

#### NATIONAL GRATITUDE

#### RECOMMENDS THE THANKS OF CONGRESS BE EXTENDED.

#### TO THE GALLANT DEWEY AND HIS MEN

#### For Highly Distinguished Conduct in Conflict With the Enemy—For a Victory Which is an Effectual Step Towards Peace.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Congress:

To the Congress of the United States: On the 24th of April I directed the Secretary of the Navy to telegraph orders to Commodore George Dewey, of the United States Navy, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, then lying in the port of Hong Kong, to proceed forthwith to the Philippine Islands, there to commence operations and engage the assembled Spanish fleet.

Promptly obeying that order the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord and Petrel, with the revenue cutter McCulloch as an auxiliary dispatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at daybreak on the 1st of May and immediately engaged the entire Spanish fleet of 11 ships, which were under the protection of the fire of the land forts. After a stubborn fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled and the water battery at Cavite assisted and protected.

The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished for peace.

To those whose skill, courage and devotion of our brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

Feeling as our people feel and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory and informing him that I had appointed him an acting rear admiral.

I now recommend that following our national precedents and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic citizen the thanks of Congress be given Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey, of the United States Navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the bay of Manila.

(Signed) WM. McKINLEY, Executive Mansion, May 9, 1898.

GEN. WADE IN COMMAND.

#### He Displaces General Shafter by Right of Seniority.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—Major General James F. Wade, is now in command of the army of invasion, by his right as senior officer, displacing Major General W. R. Shafter, heretofore in command. Orders to this effect were received from Washington tonight. Their receipt apparently reveals a curious oversight. It is the military law that when two brigadier generals made major generals on the same day, the one longest in service is the senior in command, regardless of who was the ranking brigadier general. This fact was apparently lost sight of, however, as when General Shafter came to Tampa from New Orleans, he, as ranking brigadier general, assumed command of the army here, General Wade taking the infantry division. But when Generals Shafter and Wade were promoted to major generals last week, no change was ordered in the command. In years of service, General Wade ranks General Shafter. The latter was appointed lieutenant colonel of the First Infantry July 28, 1863, and was accepted January 26, 1867. General Wade was appointed first lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry May 14, 1861, and accepted June 4, 1861. General Shafter was made brigadier general May 4, 1897, General Wade's promotion not occurring until a month later. They were made major generals on the same day, May 3, 1898, but apparently not until today was it discovered that this fact made General Wade the senior in command.

CATALONIA A SIEGE.

Madrid, May 9.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Catalonia.