

NOW AWAIT NEWS FROM SAMPSON.

Development Expected in a Few Days.

No Apprehension as to Safety of His Fleet.

Proclamation of the President Thanking Dewey and His Men.

The War Department Gives Out Information as to Where the Various State Volunteer Organizations Are to Be Concentrated.

WASHINGTON, 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.

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With a view of systematizing mobilizing of the forces, 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.

The men will also be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside their own States. It is the expectation that the first regiments organized and reported from the States will be sent to Chattanooga, thence going to Cuba via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston, for expeditions which will be dispatched from each of these ports.

When these are equipped the Government will then 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 department that it will not be called upon to fully equip these troops before hostilities are

at an end, but the work of preparation is proceeding on the contrary presumption. 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.

DEWEY'S VICTORY.

Message Sent to Congress by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President to-day sent the following message to 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, to proceed forthwith to the Philippine Islands, there to commence operations and engage the Spanish fleet."

"Promptly obeying the order, the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord and Petrel, with the revenue cutter Hugh McCallough 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 eleven 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 silenced. Of our brave officers and men not one was lost and only eight slightly injured, and those slightly injured were rescued by our ships.

"By the 4th of May Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, destroying the fortifications there and at the entrance of the bay and paroling their garrisons. The waters of the bay are under his complete control. He has established hospitals within a few miles of the line where 250 of the Spanish sick and wounded are 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 unsuspected moment, to 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 great end for which the great heart of our nation throbs.

"I feel as our people feel, and speaking for them, 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.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A special Cabinet meeting was held at 10 o'clock to consider the situation generally and the message of the President to Congress recommending a tender of thanks to Admiral Dewey. It was sent in shortly after Congress opened. The Senate and Representative H. C. Chatfield, respectively, of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, were called to the White House during the Cabinet session to consider a resolution of thanks recommended in the President's message.

"Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of America, in Congress assembled, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the President made in accordance with Section 1508 of the Revised Statutes, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Squadron, for his distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898.

"Section 2—That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Dewey to the officers and men under his command, for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

"Section 3—Be it further resolved that the President of the United States be and he is authorized to cause to be communicated to Commodore Dewey, and through him to the officers and men under his command."

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is the bill passed by Congress raising the number of Rear Admirals from six to seven to provide for Commodore Dewey's promotion: "Section 1—That the number of Rear Admirals in the United States navy now allowed by law be and hereby is increased from six to seven, and this Act shall be construed and taken as validating and making in force and effect any promotion to said rank of Rear Admiral in the United States navy made heretofore or hereafter and dur-

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

War Department Announced the Places of Concentration.

WASHINGTON, 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 the following statement, showing the destination of the volunteer troops. The list is subject to correction, but will be, that, generally speaking, three points are to receive the greater number of troops.

It appears that the purpose of the department in making the assignments was to divide the volunteer forces in such a way as to be available for three distinct purposes. The first regiments raised in each State, mustered and ready for service are to be sent to Chickamauga, to be "licked into shape," and thence sent to Tampa and other Gulf ports, including New Orleans and Galveston, preparatory to embarking for Cuba. The second division of regiments goes to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve ready to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defenses of the United States. The third division is to remain for the present in the States in which their organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Philippines or for general reserve purposes.

The official list is as follows:

To Washington, D. C.—District of Columbia, one regiment of infantry; Arkansas, one regiment of infantry; Illinois, two regiments of infantry; Indiana, one regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery; Iowa, one regiment of infantry; Kansas, one regiment of infantry; Kentucky, one regiment of infantry; Massachusetts, one regiment of infantry; Michigan, one regiment of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry; Missouri, one regiment of infantry; Nebraska, one regiment of infantry; New Jersey, one regiment of infantry; New York, two regiments of infantry; Ohio, one regiment of infantry and one light battalion of artillery; Pennsylvania, four regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry; Tennessee, one regiment of infantry; Texas, one regiment of infantry; Virginia, one regiment of infantry; Wyoming, one battalion of infantry; North Dakota, one battalion of infantry.

To Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga.—Illinois, two regiments of infantry; one battery of artillery and one regiment of cavalry; Indiana, two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery; Kentucky, one regiment of infantry and one troop of cavalry; Michigan, two regiments of infantry and one light battery; New York, four regiments of infantry; Ohio, three regiments of infantry, three batteries of light artillery and eight troops of cavalry; Pennsylvania, six regiments of infantry; South Carolina, one battalion of infantry; South Dakota, one battalion of infantry; Idaho, one battalion of infantry; also one regiment of infantry from the following States: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

To San Francisco—California, two regiments of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery; Oregon, one regiment of infantry; Washington, one regiment of infantry; Idaho, one battalion of infantry; Utah, two light batteries of artillery and one troop of cavalry.

To San Antonio, Texas—Texas, one regiment of infantry; Arizona, two troops of cavalry; New Mexico, four troops of cavalry; Indian Territory, two troops of cavalry.

To New Orleans—Arkansas, one regiment of infantry; Louisiana, one regiment of infantry; Mississippi, one regiment of infantry.

To Mobile—Alabama, one regiment of infantry.

To Tampa—Georgia, one regiment of infantry.

To Department Commander for coast defense and reserve—Kentucky, one regiment of infantry and one troop of cavalry; Louisiana, one regiment of infantry; Maine, one regiment of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery; Massachusetts, two regiments of infantry and one of heavy artillery; Michigan, one regiment of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry; Mississippi, one regiment of infantry; Missouri, one regiment of infantry; Nebraska, one regiment of infantry; New Hampshire, one regiment of infantry; New Jersey, one regiment of infantry; New York, six regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry; North Carolina, one battalion and one regiment of infantry; Ohio, four regiments of infantry; Pennsylvania, five regiments of infantry, two batteries of light artillery and two troops of cavalry; Rhode Island, one regiment of infantry; South Carolina, one regiment of infantry and one heavy battery; Tennessee, one regiment of infantry; Texas, one regiment of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery; Virginia, one regiment of infantry; Wisconsin, one regiment of infantry; Maryland, two battalions of infantry.

CHICAGO NAVAL RESERVE.

Senator Mason Urges the Acceptance of Their Services.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Mason called at the Navy Department to urge upon the authorities the acceptance of the Chicago Naval Reserve. The Senator brought with him telegrams from Mayor Carter Harrison and other officials, begging the department to accept the services of the militia boys. Secretary Long will do whatever can be done for the Chicago militia, but finds the department much embarrassed by many requests of this kind from other States with which he is unable to comply.

It seems to us it would be awfully hard to love a girl who can't sing.

PREPARING TO MOVE ON ISLANDS.

Plans for the Campaign in Cuba.

Island to be Attacked Simultaneously at Two Points.

U. S. Troops and Insurgents in Rear and Fleet in Front of Havana.

Expected an Expedition With Arms and Ammunition for Insurgents Will Sail From Tampa This Morning.

KEY WEST, May 9.—10:20 p. m.—Three separate reports of engagements of United States warships reached here to-night, but thus far details are wanting. One rumor is that the cruiser Montgomery has captured two prizes off Cape Haytien, after a sharp battle with two Spanish gunboats, and put into St. Nicholas slightly damaged. Another says that the tug Osceola of the mosquito fleet was fired upon near Havana, and the third is that three Spanish gunboats fired upon the United States torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, but were repulsed by the Winslow after one had been disabled.

The Vicksburg to-night brought in a fishing smack, the Fernandez, taken off Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President and the members of his Cabinet are now expecting developments from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which was dispatched against Porto Rico. It is believed that his victory will be as complete as that of Admiral Dewey at Manila, although it is hardly to be expected that the consequences to his fleet will be as unimportant. No alarm is felt as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, and it certainly is not expected that Admiral Sampson will encounter them at Porto Rico. As to the plans of campaign in Cuba, it was understood there had been no material change from that announced some time ago.

At the proper time it is expected that a landing of considerable force with provisions and munitions for the insurgents will be effected at some easily accessible point, and that an active campaign will then begin from the rear as well as from the fleets in front of Havana and other important seaports.

It is now officially admitted that Admiral Sampson was yesterday with his fleet near Cape Haytien, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, and distant about a day's run from Porto Rico. To-day no reports have come to the department of any "lurid engagements" that are said to have taken place in those waters, but it is said at the department that if there was gun-firing yesterday and the day before, as reported by merchant vessels, it was probably caused by some of the United States vessels chasing either prizes or the small Spanish gunboats that are believed to be cruising around in those waters. It is not believed that there has been any engagement between Admiral Sampson's forces and the Spanish ironclad flying squadron, else reports would have been received already at the department.

Expectation is manifest at the Navy Department that something important is to happen soon. It is surmised that if Sampson does not strike the Spanish flying squadron he may strike a blow at Porto Rico itself.

It is a curious fact that thus far the Navy Department does not know positively where the Spanish fleet is, and it is just possible that the vessels may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic, or at Cadiz, instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies. That such a thing can happen is plainly shown by the report from St. Thomas that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, arrived at Porto Rico yesterday or the day before. There is a formidable protected cruiser of modern type, and it had been supposed all along that she was at Cadiz, Spain, forming part of the home-defense squadron. The fact that she has arrived at Porto Rico without knowledge of her departure having leaked out is an evidence that the Spanish authorities are able to guard the secrecy of their naval movements much better than our own people are able to do.

Word came to the Navy Department to-day that the cable had been cut between Montevideo and Rio Grande de Sul, thus cutting off all communication along the east coast of South America below the first and last-named points in the south of Brazil. If this were not an accident it would be hard to guess at the purpose, the Oregon having passed far north of the break. It is just possible that Spanish emissaries have cut the cable to conceal some naval demonstration or movements of Spanish ships in that quarter of the world.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

No Truth in Report of Spanish Fleet Off Hayti.

CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti), May 9.—Julius G. Tusker, United States Consul at Martinique, says there is no foundation for the report that a Spanish fleet has been sighted off that island.

CRUISER ISABELL II.

ST. THOMAS (W. I.), May 9.—The American cruiser Isabel II, an ironclad of 1,130 tons displacement and carrying a crew of about 130 men, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. Her commander communicated with the Spanish Consul at this port, and the cruiser cleared immediately, destination unknown. No news has been received here of any engagement yesterday.

THE MONTGOMERY.

PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti), May 9.—It is rumored that the United States cruiser Montgomery is off the Mole St. Nicholas, apparently watching the Windward Passage between Hayti and Cuba.

BATTLESHIP OREGON.

BAHIA (Brazil), May 9.—The United States battleship Oregon arrived here at 9:40 o'clock this morning. It is said she is now acting under secret instructions from Washington.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S SHIP.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER (Del.), May 9.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee commanding, put to sea this morning. Her destination is unknown.

AMERICAN FLEET APPROACHING PORTO RICO.

MADRID, May 9.—A cable dispatch from the Captain-General of Porto Rico says he has information that the American fleet is approaching.

A SPANISH STORY.

MADRID, May 9.—Blanco says 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.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Arms and Ammunition for the Insurgent Forces.

TAMPA (Fla.), May 9.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory Line 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 Government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First Regiment of Infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, 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 W. H. Dors, General Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba.

The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 200,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack. The expedition is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Captain Dors' 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 near Havana.

The Gussie had mounted on her fore-deck to-day a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas on Saturday with two companies of the Fifth Infantry, returned to-day. 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 the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 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 arriving here. On Picnic Island there are twelve cars loaded with dynamite torpedoes, powder and other ammunition, which will be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work to-day fitting up the big transports. 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 with the expedition.

NO TROUBLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH INSURGENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Major-General Nunez of the Cuban army arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was made about two weeks ago, after conferences between General Nunez, General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban Delegate, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez.

After a brief conference with Mr. Quesada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will make a report to President Palma. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the island. It is understood that General Nunez will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the United Cuban forces otherwise than those in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

LIEUTENANT ROWAN.

Accomplishes the Object for Which He Went to Cuba.

NASHUA (N. H.), May 9.—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 to-day 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 May 1st in an open boat.

ATCHISON (Kan.), May 9.—The wife of Lieutenant A. S. Rowan, who lives in this city, received a telegram from the War Department to-day stating that her husband was safe. Lieutenant Rowan was lately sent to Cuba to the camp of General Garcia.

GRATEFUL CUBANS.

Pleased That United States Will Aid in Conquering Spanish.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A commissioner sent to Gomez's camp has returned here bringing the Cuban leader's formal official thanks in behalf of Cuba to the United States, a letter to President McKinley and one each to General Miles and Admiral Sampson, also thanks to the American people, says a dispatch to the "World" from Key West.

Gomez wants rifles, food, clothing and United States troops in the order named. Armed and supplied, he promises to drive the blockaded Spaniards out in six months. Cubans in general wish arms and American troops to bring them. All are profoundly grateful and anxious to be put in condition to fight.

Gomez formally declares his readiness to co-operate with Miles and Sampson, and now the United States have available the principal land forces necessary to take Havana without risking many of our soldiers. Hunger in the fields almost equals Weyer's cemetery towns. Ten thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months. Gomez's own forces in Santa Clara are now living vicariously on small game. Other portions are worse, and but 20,000 healthy soldiers remain. Using transports simultaneously in different points in the narrow island can in two weeks put them in Havana.

There are 12,000 men in Southeastern Cuba, 2,000 in Santa Clara under Carrillo, 1,500 in Matanzas under Betancourt, 1,500 in Havana under various small leaders, 3,000 in Pinar del Rio. Pedro Diaz and Mayra Rodriguez are under the experienced and skillful Gomez, and there are fully 20,000 more Cubans anxious to fight if armed, equipped and fed by the United States. Exemplified by a few regular troops, the moderate estimate is 40,000 resolute Cubans, of which at least half have heard bullets before. Conditions of the blockaded island beggar description.

The "Evening Post's" Key West correspondent to-day says: An artist who has just arrived from Gomez's camp says that there are 18,000 Cubans in the neighborhood of Sancti Spiritus, but they are short of arms and ammunition. They also have difficulty in obtaining sufficient food, but are full of enthusiasm and desire to co-operate with our army.

The condition of the reconcentrados is described as pitiable in the extreme.

EMBARKING TROOPS.

No Order to Move Has Yet Been Received at Tampa.

TAMPA (Fla.), May 9.—It is stated on the best authority that no order for the embarkation of troops from Tampa has yet been received, and that none is expected at present. While officials believe it probable that the plan of campaign of Cuba has been decided upon already, no movement is expected from here in the near future for several days. It will take some time to prepare the transports, and, moreover, nearly half the supplies necessary for the army of invasion have yet to be received. At the present rate of progress, and taking into account the time necessary for landing troops, it is hardly possible that any movement can take place before the end of the week, if not later.

Four guns of the same caliber as those already in the artillery camp at Port Tampa arrived here to-day, and were assigned to various batteries at Port Tampa, all of which are now equipped with their full complement of six, three and two-inch field guns. The work of unloading the ammunition and supplies of provisions brought in by the steamer Alamo was concluded to-day, and tomorrow the big transport will be given an overhauling. The work on the transports is being pushed as rapidly as possible. By Wednesday or Thursday, it is thought, everything will be in readiness for the word to embark.

All eyes are now turned toward Porto Rico, and word from there is anxiously awaited. Should news of a decided victory over the Spanish fleet be received orders to embark will follow promptly.

AMONG REGULARS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE (Ala.), May 9.—The concentration of equipment here is going on, and is regarded as final preparation for movement of the regular troops toward the seat of war. One hundred and seventy-seven mules, thirty-eight wagons and harness, a number of ambulances and 2,000 uniforms, the latter in part for volunteer troops, are expected from St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Philadelphia. Corral is building at Tampa for the mules.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Whole Quota is Now at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The whole quota of California volunteers is now in San Francisco. Two battalions of infantry and one battery of artillery arrived from the interior this morning, making up the complement of troops to be mobilized with the regular army at the Presidio for service at the Philippines. These troops will be examined to-day by the medical board, consisting of Major W. D. McCarthy, Dr. T. A. Rottanz and Dr. P. J. H. Farrell of San Francisco, Dr. Choate, Dr. Robely, Dr. Robinson and Dr. Johnson from the south. Tomorrow they will be mustered into the United States service, and the California volunteers will be complete.

The T. C. Walker arrived here from Stockton at 6 o'clock this morning with the five companies of the Sixth Infantry. N. G. C., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Johnson of Stockton.

Companies A, C, E and H marched straight to California Hall, at 620 Bush street, where they were served with a breakfast, which they unanimously declared to be very good and appetizing. They spent the morning lounging about the streets, and offering a spectacle to the passer-by. Some of them in fatigue went to sleep on the flagstones; others set up a yell every now and then to

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SPAIN IN HEAPS OF TROUBLE.

Cabinet Members Tender Resignations.

Steps Taken to Reconstruct the Ministry.

Meanwhile Rioting Continues in Most of the Provinces.

Marital Law Proclaimed in Seville and Saragosa, and Will be Gradually Extended Throughout the Country.

MADRID, May 9.—It was announced here this afternoon that the Cabinet Ministers have placed their portfolios in the hands of Senor Sagasta, the Premier, with the view of a probable reconstruction of the Ministry.

It is said that the first steps toward the reconstruction of the Cabinet have already been taken.

The Queen Regent consulted late this afternoon with Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, who advises a reconstruction of the Cabinet. It is probable that the Cabinet will be reformed, with Senor Gamazo included, after the lower house has adopted the indemnity bill.

Senor Sagasta denies the rumor that Marshal Martinez Campos will replace Lieutenant-General Daban as Captain-General of Madrid.

An impressive mass was held this morning in the Church of St. Joseph for the repose of the souls of those slain at Cavite. The church was filled with sailors in uniform.

A dispatch from Porto Rico says a "good fighting spirit" prevails there, thanks to the munitions brought by the cruiser Alfonso XIII, and the strong fortifications. The dispatch says that the Spanish merchantman which escaped from the armed American liner was the steamer Paulina, which has arrived at San Juan de Porto Rico. The Paulina first took refuge in Port Fajaro, from which point a Spanish warship chased the American eastward.

TROUBLES CONTINUE.

LONDON, May 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: Martial law has been proclaimed in Seville and Saragosa, and will be gradually extended throughout the country. The most significant fact of the present moment is that the military party is beginning to use its undoubted strength. General La Chambre, who has lately returned from the Philippines, convened yesterday (Sunday) a meeting of the military members of the Cortes, at which it was resolved to accentuate their solidarity on all questions directly or indirectly connected with the army, such action to be wholly irrespective of independent politics.

At future meetings they will invite the co-operation of naval members of the Cortes, considering that there is a community of interests between the two branches of the service. This new development foreshadows a serious factor which any future Ministry will be compelled to consider.

The disorder in the Spanish provinces is increasing. Riots have now broken out at Cadiz and Alcant, and trouble is expected to spread to parts of the country which have hitherto been quiet.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Albacete and Jaen. At Martos, nine miles from Jaen, men, women and children have been parading the streets, crying, "Death to the thieves!"

There was serious rioting at Linares, twenty-three miles from Jaen, yesterday. A mob assembled in front of the town hall, and, finding the doors locked, stoned the windows and swarmed into the building and threw everything movable into the streets. The civil guards intervened, and a desperate struggle followed in the passages of the building. The rioters were finally driven out by the civil guards, who frequently fired into the mob. Some of the rioters procured guns and returned the fire. Fourteen persons are said to have been killed, and about sixty wounded. The local forces are not considered strong enough to cope with the disturbance, and reinforcements of troops have been asked for.

SPAIN'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

LONDON, May 9.—The Biarritz correspondent of the "Daily Mail," dilating on Spain's internal troubles, says: But for the necessity of getting the war credits voted in the Cortes, Senor Sagasta would have decreed the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, thus placing the whole country under military jurisdiction. The difficulties for the poor are worse than those of the Government. The latter, by various expedients, can raise money; the former are unable to obtain either

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