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Long Island Shoe Merchant Killed.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stephen Powell, a well-known merchant of Hempstead, L. I., was struck down and killed within a few feet of his own door late last night. The murdered man, who was seventy years old, was returning home after closing his shoe store shortly before midnight. He was found dying on the road by two of his friends, who saw two men running down the road. It was found that Mr. Powell was bleeding to death. He had received a terrible cut across the eye and another across the wrist and still another on the back of the head, it is believed from the blunt part of an ax or hammer, which almost crushed in his skull.

THE INFANTA EULALIE

SENDS A MESSAGE BREATHING A PRAYER FOR FRIENDSHIP.

Strong Desire that Cordial Relations Between Spain and This Country May Never Cease.

RIOTS IN SPANISH CITIES

MOB OF 10,000 SUPPRESSED WITH BLOODSHED AT VALENCIA.

Madrid Papers Announce that Spain Can Never Stand Insult from the United States.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The World tomorrow will publish the following copyrighted dispatch from Infanta Eulalie, of Spain: "Sweet remembrance of the affectionate reception given to me by the people of the United States when I went to their country, representing my own, at the festivities in honor of Columbus, lives and ever will live in my heart.

"During those festivities strong proofs of mutual esteem were given by both countries.

"I became convinced, and still am persuaded, that never, never should that traditional friendship be broken, much less should peace be disturbed.

"Being apart from affairs of state, I can only pray God fervently that cordial relations between the two countries may never cease. EULALIE."

The World correspondent was received by the Infanta (Princess Eulalie) to receive from her a message of good will for the American people. The Infanta had made the appointment through Senor Canovas, the Prime Minister, who had kindly obtained the Queen Regent's willing assent to it, which assent is indispensable for any communication with a princes of the blood royal. The Spanish Premier informed the correspondent before the visit that the Infanta was, to quote, her own words, "delighted to have an opportunity to show that I cherish pleasant recollections of my visit to the United States."

At the appointed hour the World correspondent was received by her Royal Highness in a beautiful gallery filled with rare plants and antique furniture.

Her message was written on court note paper in English in her own handwriting, and in giving it to the correspondent she remarked: "You need not apologize for troubling me, as I am glad to find this opportunity to show how much I appreciate America."

The Infanta then spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the people of the United States and of the world's fair. As the correspondent was leaving her Royal Highness said:

"Look yonder on the wall," pointing to one of numerous photographs hanging there. "That is a picture of Mrs. Cleveland, who is so lovely and so kind."

"Do you like the American women?" the correspondent ventured to ask.

The Infanta replied instantly: "Oh, yes, they are so bright, so intellectual, so refined, and were so hospitable and kind to me."

OFFERS TO ASSIST SPAIN.

Foreign Military Officers Want to Enlist Against the United States.

MADRID, March 8.—Several foreign military officers, including some Englishmen, have offered their services to the Spanish Minister of War, Senor Marcelo de Azcarraga, in the event of war between Spain and America. The official belief, however, is expressed that no conflict will occur. Patriotic demonstrations have occurred throughout the country since the action of the United States Congress on the Cuban question, and many wealthy Spaniards are offering money to the government. Several towns also sent messages offering goods and the lives of their citizens in defense of the country. The ship owners of Seville have offered to place fifty steamers at the disposal of the government. In the Basque province a subscription has been opened to present a war ship to the government.

The disorders have ceased in this city and the state of Madrid has been tranquil since the university was closed. The Queen Regent was cheered to-day on leaving church by the crowds in the street. The gendarmes dispersed a crowd that was cheering in front of the French consulate in Barcelona as an expression of a hope for a Franco-Spanish alliance.

The United States minister, Mr. Taylor, has refused the resignations of Spaniards acting as United States consuls when they were written in Spanish, on the ground that Spanish is not the official language of the United States.

OUTBREAKS CONTINUE.

Madrid Authorities Unable to Prevent Daily Demonstrations.

LONDON, March 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, noting the fact that the utmost energy of the authorities fails to prevent demonstrations of hostility towards the United States, says the press everywhere deprecates premature ebullitions, but plainly expresses the opinion that these impulses may soon be needed for energetic action, as Spain will sooner confront any contingencies, however dangerous, than stoop to insult.

"Senores Sagasta, Maret, Castilar, Canovas and other leading statesmen whom I have consulted," the correspondent proceeds to say, "all agree that they are entering on a decisive stage in their relations with America, and that recognition of the rebels will have most serious consequences. The Infanta Eulalie has sent a friendly message to the New York World.

"Ten thousand persons engaged at Valencia in a demonstration organized and led by well-known republicans. They made a noisy display before the French consulate and public buildings before going to the American consulate, when the civil guard opposed itself. Shots were heard, and the guard responded with their carbines, and charged repeatedly before they dispersed the mob. Those arrested were found to be chiefly republicans. The affair has caused great alarm. The police also dispersed an imposing gathering at Saragossa."

Riotous Fight with Gendarmes.

VALENCIA, March 8.—This city was again in a turbulent state to-day over the condition of the relations between Spain and the United States. A mob gathered and was proceeding towards the American consulate with the intention of causing a disturbance there, but a force of police and gendarmes opposed the passage of the rioters through the streets. A desperate struggle ensued, and several persons were wounded, including a gendarme. The mob succeeded in entering the Plaza de Toros by destroying the gates leading to the bull ring. They then held a meeting in the arena. A state of siege was proclaimed.

BURNED WITH BOILING TAR.

Five Standard Oil Employes at Bayonne, N. J., Seriously Hurt.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Five workmen, employed by the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., were severely burned today by the overflow of boiling tar from one of the big tanks at the company's yards. The injured men are: Michael Doyle and Timothy Callahan, seriously burned about the feet, legs and arms, and taken to Bayonne Hospital; James Donohue, John St. John and Ernest Ohlsen, feet and ankles burned. The men were at work at stills from which the tar oil was being pumped into a tank. The tar boiled over the sides of the tank in a torrent and flooded the floor. It was found impossible to close the pipes, and the men made a dash to escape. The boiling fluid poured over them, however, before they could get away. No one was fatally injured, but all received very severe burns.

CITY OF RIO MISSING

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP HAS NOT BEEN HEARD OF SINCE FEB. 6.

She Had on Board 156 People, Including Crew, When She Sailed from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's big liner, the City of Rio Janeiro, which left this port for the Orient heavily laden on the 6th of last month, should have arrived at Yokohama on Feb. 23, yet no word has been heard from her. At least, the agents of the company declare they have received information of no sort regarding the steamer's welfare or whereabouts since she glided out of the bay on the afternoon of Feb. 6. The New York office of the company has been wired repeatedly by the local agents, but the reply comes regularly that nothing has reached them by cable concerning the vessel. The City of Rio left here with 156 people on board. Of these four were cabin passengers, and there were in the steerage ten Europeans, ten Japanese and twenty-two Chinese. The crew consisted of thirty white people and fifty-nine Chinese. Following is a list of the passengers:

Cabin—J. Fisher, W. T. Sylvester, Lamar Lyndon and Mrs. Lamar Lyndon.

Steerage—A. Bodelson, J. Rosenfeld, sr., J. Rosenfeld, jr., J. A. Biddle, A. V. Garland, Mrs. Anna Burge and family of three, F. Gaillard.

The names of the Chinese and Japanese are not registered. The list of the Rio de Janeiro's white crew is as follows: W. J. Russell, captain; J. E. Robinson, chief officer; J. H. Matthews, chief engineer; O. K. Freeman, purser; A. T. Tychenar, freight clerk; S. M. Terrell, surgeon; J. G. Johnson, second officer, L. C. Newgard, third officer; J. Anderson, carpenter; William Bray, main deck watchman; W. J. Palmer, D. C. White, F. S. Smith, H. C. Mullin, first assistant engineer; J. E. Handler, second assistant engineer; Charles Smith, third assistant engineer; R. MacCabe, J. S. Lardie, John Reilly, Walter Landers, R. C. Read, John Cavanaugh, oilers; A. Burrell, steward; S. Kidd, steerage steward; S. Halkin, storekeeper; Mrs. J. G. Dorman, stewardess; George Lancashire, butcher; Robert Kelly, saloon watchman; J. C. Spencer, steerage watchman; N. G. Yow and seventy-nine Chinese.

The one theory on which the companies agree in basing their greatest hopes is that the Rio, by force of bad weather or other circumstances, was compelled to pass Yokohama without making her usual stop there. This would not be considered an altogether unusual occurrence. It has happened several times during the past twelve years to other steamers in the service of the company. Should this be the case, there will be a still longer period of anxiety, for nothing can possibly be heard from her in that event until she reaches Hong Kong. Many shipping men feel hopeful that she will shortly be reported from the Chinese port.

The Rio de Janeiro is one of the handsomest and largest vessels engaged in the transpacific services of the Pacific Mail. She is a four-master, amply provided with sails, so that in case of damage to her engines while at sea there would be nothing to prevent her weathering her way to some near-by port with the use of her canvas alone. If this were the case, however, she would doubtless be long delayed, and it might be even weeks before she would be heard from. The Rio was built at Chester, Pa., in 1878. She is of steel, and is equipped with the most modern machinery, and has the reputation of being a fairly fast and stanch vessel at sea. When the Rio left this port she carried a cargo of general merchandise and bullion valued at nearly $1,000,000. The merchandise, which was consigned to various Japanese and Chinese ports, was valued in all at $152,223. The major portion of this cargo comprised flour for China, cotton for Japan and canned goods and sugar for both countries.

General Superintendent Center, of the Pacific Mail Company, stated the company had not yet begun to lose hope for the safety of the Rio.

"Of course," said he, "we cannot help feeling somewhat anxious. We are hopeful and have good reasons for entertaining that hope. We know there had been very heavy weather between the Hawaiian islands and Japan of late. It is not improbable that the Rio got into the worst of this weather, and that Captain Russell decided to take plenty of room and not antagonize the storm, even though he might lose much time in reaching Yokohama. It is possible that he found it compulsory to even skip Yokohama entirely. That has happened before. The Rio is a good stout boat, and perfectly capable of taking care of herself under the good management she receives in any kind of weather. She was only recently overhauled and put into thoroughly good condition. She was at that time pronounced to be about as good a sea boat as we had on our line. Our engines are in perfect condition, as far as we know, and, in fact, everything about her was in fit condition for any kind of a voyage."

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived: La Gascogne, from Havre; California, from Hamburg; Norge, from Copenhagen.

SATOLLI'S RECEPTION.

Kansas City Catholics Honor the Papal Representative.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—Cardinal Satolli was honored and cheered by thousands here to-day, local Catholics turning out en masse to hear their distinguished visitor. The immense cathedral was crowded to the doors this morning to witness the Cardinal celebrate pontifical mass and bestow the pontifical blessing. At 2 o'clock a dinner, attended by the local clergy, prominent members of the laity and business men, in honor of the Cardinal, was given at the Coates House. Following it, from 4 to 6 o'clock, occurred a reception in the hotel parlors, when several thousand people from all classes passed before and shook hands with the Cardinal. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening the Cardinal delivered the benediction at St. Patrick's. Cardinal Satolli will remain in Kansas City visiting the Catholic schools and institutions until Tuesday night, when he will leave for Chicago.

Kenrick's Remains in State.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The remains of Archbishop Kenrick were this afternoon removed from the archepiscopal residence, on Lindell boulevard, to the old cathedral on Walnut street, where they will lie in state until Wednesday, when the funeral will be held. During the afternoon a large number of people who wished to view the body were enabled to do so. To-night members of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul kept watch over the remains. A number of telegrams and letters have been received by Archbishop Kaine giving notice that prominent church men would attend the funeral. Among them were Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Bishop Fink, of Kansas City, Kan.; Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky., and John S. Foley, bishop of Detroit. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, Archbishop Janssens, of New Orleans, and Archbishop John J. Williams, of Boston, write that they cannot be present.

AN EDICT TO CUBANS

GENERAL WEYLER UNMASKS HIS RIGID MARTIAL POLICY.

All Ministers Who Have Given Assistance to Refugee Insurgents to Be Made Civil Prisoners.

A THREATENING MANIFESTO

CIVILIANS IN PROVINCES FORCED TO ACT THE SPY ON REBELS.

Dreadful Fate Awaits Citizens for Giving Succor or Encouragement—Guerrilla Bands.

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HAVANA, March 8.—Captain General Weyler has issued the following circulars:

"I have promulgated an order that the teachers of divinity of the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba who, confessedly, have taken part in the movements of the rebels, shall be pardoned on making their submission, surrendering their arms and placing themselves under the surveillance of the lawful authority, provided they have not committed other crimes since the issuance of my last proclamation.

"It will be a commendable circumstance that these submissions may be made by bodies of those affected.

"The teachers of divinity who, without arms, shall come in under the same circumstances, will be immediately transfered to the encampments, forts, towns and in general where they may be under the immediate vigilance of the troops and all the teachers shall be under the control of the commandants in whatever jurisdiction they may be assigned. A record of those so attached to each committee, encampment or fort will be kept, and their superiors will make a report every fifteen days concerning the conduct of the teachers and will determine the time at which they will be permitted to reside in whatever place it may be deemed advisable to conduct them, placing them under the supervision of the local authorities or making any other disposition of them which may be considered proper. In the meantime, they will become permanently attached to the military forces and will give their attentions to the dying and will be entitled to such rations as are furnished troops in the field or traveling.

"These directions will not go into effect in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana until these provinces have extended to them the prevailing law in the case of those who deliver themselves up to the authorities."

The following proclamation has also been issued:

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

"Proclamation of Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marques de Teneriffe, Governor General, Captain General of the island of Cuba, and General-in-chief of the army, etc.:

"I make known to our harassed troops and to those who attempt to demoralize them as they pursue eastward rebel parties more numerous than those whom they leave in the provinces in Pinar del Rio and Havana, that the time has arrived to pursue with the greatest activity and rigor the little bands, more of outlaws than insurgents, who have remained in the said provinces; and to adopt whatever measures are necessary for the proper and immediate carrying out of that intention, I hereby order:

"First—That the troops be divided into columns to operate in both provinces, and that guardist civil be re-established on the lines of that now existing in Pinar del Rio and in a part of Puerto Principe, and that in Havana and a part of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and that they occupy only the places remote from the present pacified or tranquilized districts until they are able to occupy the positions which they held before (in the districts now in revolt.)

Second—That the commander of each zone, or the corresponding official who may be otherwise characterized in each place, shall be the commander of the native army and shall have municipal powers, but in a less degree than those he exercises in the same position of a garrison force of the army. In this case the command of the native armies will devolve in accordance with the seniority of services.

"Third—Each community seeking to do so and applying to the general staff of the army, may arm a section of volunteers or guerillas of thirty men, equipped as infantry soldiers, which force will defend the country and operate under orders of the military authorities of the locality. Each section may be commanded by retired officers, or deputed officials, or by persons of satisfactory qualifications and antecedents, obtaining the pay of those holding second command of infantry, the appointment of the officials of these sections be approved by the captain general.

"Fourth—Those who are in possession of arms must be placed in a state of complete defense and enabled to avoid a surprise.

"Fifth—The military governors of Havana and Pinar del Rio will present reports to the captain general for the guidance of the commander-in-chief of the Third Army Corps, and will send to the Governor General proposals for the nominations of mayors or magistrates in the places where guardis civil exists, or, if they deem it expedient to recall those officials, retired persons or authorized persons who possess the necessary qualifications.

"Sixth—The authorities of the villages who will show themselves friendly within a term of ten days, and those of the vicinity of the same and all those within its limits that are engaged in the insurrection are warned to surrender themselves within the space of fifteen days from the publication of this proclamation, otherwise they will be subject to arrest; and well-disposed persons will be held to their civil responsibilities, and to effect this it will be imposed to the Governor General to nominate a body which will see to carrying this out.

THREATS OF PUNISHMENT.

"Seventh—If, in the case of insurgent parties who have robbed, sacked, burned or committed other outrages during the rebellion, any one will give information as to the participation that such persons may have had in them, not only those who may have been in the rebel ranks, but also those who have succored them or who have not remained in their homes, they will be fittingly punished; and, moreover, if any town or other place where robberies have been effected is known to them they will be required to make a declaration that proper responsibility may be fixed.

"Eighth—Rebels who may not be responsible for any other crimes, who within the term of fifteen days present themselves to the nearest military authority in both provinces, and who will assist in the apprehension of any one guilty of the foregoing offenses, will not be molested, but will be placed at my disposal. Those who have presented themselves at any earlier time will be pardoned. Those who may have committed any other crimes or who obstructed any public cargo proceeding to its destination will be judged according to the antecedents, and their case will be withheld for final determination. He who presents himself and surrenders arms, and, in a greater degree, if there is a collective presentation, will have his case determined by me. All who present themselves after the time mentioned in this warning will be placed at my disposal.

"Ninth—All the authorities or civil functionaries of whatever kind who do not hold a license for attendance on the sick, and who are not found at their posts after the end of eight days, in both provinces, will be named to the Governor General as ceasing to act for the local authorities.

"Tenth — The planters, manufacturers and other persons who, within the territory of the provinces warned, shall periodically facilitate, or even for a single time shall give money of any kind so ever, to the insurgents, save and except in the case of their being obliged to yield to superior force, a circumstance which will have to be examined in a most searching manner, will be regarded as disloyal through being the rebellious.

"Eleventh—For the repair of roads, railways, telegraphs, etc., the personal co-operation of the inhabitants of the villages will be required, and in the case of the destruction of any kind of property, the occupants of convenient habitations will be held responsible if they do not immediately inform the nearest authority of such occurrences.

"VALERIANO WEYLER.

"Havana, March 8."

AN OFFICIAL VICTORY.

Seventy-One Insurgents Killed and Only Three Soldiers.

HAVANA, March 8.—An important engagement is officially reported to have taken place in the central portion of Matanzas province. Colonel Vicuna reports that he met a force of insurgents numbering 7,000, led by Maximo Gomez, Antino Maceo, Lacret and others, at the plantation of Diana, and at Abrus, in the district of Corralfalso. They were dislodged from their positions by the troops and made a precipitate flight towards San Miguel de Los Banos. The insurgent loss is reported to be seventy-one killed and forty-two wounded left on the field, as well as numerous others carried off. The insurgents also lost two hundred horses. The loss of the troops was three killed and nineteen wounded.

General Pando also sends in a report that Maximo Gomez passed by Voladores, in the Cienfuegos district. The columns of Lieutenant Colonel Loiusundi fought the insurgents at Serpientes, Sancti Spiritus. A coast inspector has been killed by the insurgents. Volunteer troops at the plantation of Oviedo fought the insurgent leader Bandarmos, two privates being wounded and two taken prisoner.

The insurgents attacked, plundered and destroyed a passenger train from Cardenas. The train was carrying ammunition to a fort under construction at Artemisa. The firing was done by a band supposed to be that of Perico Del Gado. The train's escort was taken. The insurgents sustained a loss of men and horses.

Gonzale Del Christo, Mayor of Managua, who joined the insurgents, has been taken prisoner in a house in Havana. General Weyler has pardoned him, and also his brother, who arrived here from Mexico. In an engagement in the province of Havana, Benjamin Sanchez Agramonte, an insurgent officer in the confidence of Maximo Gomez, was killed.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Cuban Question and Contested Election Cases to Be Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Cuban question will be revived in the Senate Monday on the proposition to accept the report of the conference committee agreeing to the House resolutions. There is a possibility of considerable debate on the subject, but on the other hand the report may be accepted after but brief exchange of views. It is believed that under no circumstances will the question be prolonged beyond Monday and there is little doubt that the House resolutions will be agreed to.

The Dupont Delaware election case also will continue to receive attention during the week. Senator Turpie will speak on Monday in opposition to the seating of Mr. Dupont and will be followed when opportunity affords by either Senator Pritchard or Senator Chandler for Dupont. It is not believed that the debate on this question will be concluded during the present week.

The bill to prevent the extermination of the Alaskan seals has been made the special order for Thursday next, but whether it will be taken up at that time will probably depend on whether an amicable arrangement can be made concerning the Dupont case. There is no disposition on the part of the managers of the seal bill to prevent continued consideration of the Dupont matter. The seal bill will provoke discussion when reached. It is understood to be Senator Morgan's purpose to discuss it at length. Senator Butler has given notice of a speech on Wednesday on his bill to prohibit further issuance of government bonds. If the committee on public lands gets in its report on the Arizona land bill, recommending its passage over the President's veto, it may be taken up and it will probably arouse considerable discussion.

The House this week will continue work on the appropriation bills and dispose of one, possibly two, of the pending contested election cases. The postoffice appropriation bill will it is thought, be passed to-morrow. The naval appropriation bill is the next supply bill in order. During the week the Aldrich-Robbins case from the Fourth Alabama district, the report of which is against the Democratic contestor, will be called up and if time is offered the report of the committee in the Benoitt-Boatner case, from the Fifth Louisiana, declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Boatner vacant, will also be acted on.

GLASS MEN TO UNITE

ALL THE FACTORIES OF THE GAS BELT IN ONE CONVENTION.

Excursions Brought the Workers to Anderson by Thousands—Gompers Disappointed the Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 8.—One of the greatest labor conventions ever held in Indiana was the assembly here to-day of glass men from all factories in the gas belt. The Window, Flint and Green Glass Union organizations in Indiana met in mass convention for the purpose of advancing the proposed consolidation of these three national unions. This scheme was proposed several days ago and has met with the indorsement of all Indiana glassworkers in these three branches at present represented by as many national unions. They were most enthusiastic and in the many addresses the proposed reorganization into a mutual union that would have something like $2,000,000 in the treasury, was loudly approved and indorsed.

Excursion trains were run in from Marion, Muncie and Elwood, taking in many other glass centers, and each one of these brought from 800 to 1,000 persons. The executive sessions were behind closed doors and not all of the particulars given. Federation President Gompers was to have been present, but was sick. It was the greatest labor convention ever held in Indiana. President Hays stated to-night that he was almost positive that the consolidation would be effected. While not officially given out, it is understood that the window glass men indorsed President Burns's stand.

The Brotherhood of Embalmers.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—An organization known as the National Association of Embalmers has had its birth here, and as a result of the initial meeting the following officers were elected: J. F. Fitzhugh, Springfield, O., president; Charles F. W. Norman, Oil City, vice president; Hugh S. Waldron, Pittsburg, treasurer; Walter S. Norwood, Galveston, Tex., secretary. Joseph Voltz, of Pittsburg, N. L. Jones, of Indianapolis, and Shirley Frisbie, of Cynthiana, Ky., compose the executive committee. This committee has issued a circular to assistant undertakers in the United States, Canada and Mexico, setting forth the objects of the association and notifying them of the national convention to be held in Pittsburg July 15, which will continue for four days.

One of the principal objects is to force undertakers to raise prices for practical men and to keep these prices uniform all over the country. At the July meeting a scale of prices will be made up and forced on the undertakers, who will be compelled to pay the price agreed on or lose his assistant. The headquarters of the association will be in this city.

Miners Want a 10-Cent Advance.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., March 8.—At the miners' mass meeting to-day resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of asking for an advance of 10 cents a ton on and after April 1, and steps were taken to bring about a union of all miners in Central Pennsylvania, to the end that the demand might be made general.

Big Shovel Factory Burned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—The shovel factory of Hubbard & Co., on Butler street, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, about $100,000; insurance, $30,000. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. The factory was one of the largest in the country.

ITALY'S NEW CABINET

GENERAL RICOTTI FORMS ONE, WITH DI RUDINI AS PREMIER.

The General, Himself, Takes the Lesser Position of Minister of War at King Humbert's Request.

EFFECT ON THE DREIBUND

RUSSIA ELATED OVER ITALY'S DEFEAT AND GERMANY ALARMED.

Talk of Humbert Abdicating in Favor of His Son—England's Position on Venezuelan Question.

ROME, March 8.—There is much difficulty being found in the task of forming a new Ministry. Signor Saracco has declined the responsibility while the attempt to form a Saraco-Rudini combination equally failed. It was announced to-night, however, that the Marquis Di Rudini had succeeded in forming a Cabinet, with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior; General Ricotti, Minister of War; Signor Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Perazzi, Minister of the Treasury, and Admiral Racchia, Minister of Marine.

It developed later that the formation of the Cabinet had been undertaken by Gen. Ricotti, King Humbert conferred with Gen. Ricotti at 7 o'clock this evening and charged him with the formation of a Cabinet. The result was a Cabinet made up, as already cabled, General Ricotti yielding to the Marques Di Rudini the premiership and himself taking the portfolio of war, as indicated above. Further members of the Cabinet decided on are Signor Guicciardini, Minister of Finance, and Signor Granturio, Minister of Justice.

General Baldissera has been authorized to withdraw the Cassala garrison should their position become endangered. The reports that Cassala is surrounded by dervishes has not been confirmed.

Effect on the Dreibund.

BERLIN, March 8.—The long visits of Emperor William to Chancellor Von Hohenlohe, Baron Von Bieberstein, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Austrian embassador on Saturday have given an impulse to speculation in the press and in political circles on the subject of the visit this week to Berlin of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the future relation of Italy to the dreibund, which are undoubtedly the subject of Count Goluchowski's mission. The papers generally counsel Italy to make the utmost sacrifice to save her honor, and they hint that Germany and Austria will support this policy. The Boersen Courier, on the contrary, contends that Italy's position would not be weakened if she withdrew from the African adventure. The Vorwaerts leads the Democratic section of the press with a ferocious attack on Italy and Signor Crispi, dubbing the latter the "hero of the Banco Romana scandals" and the "sleuthhound of Italy who lacks the courage to face Parliament."

These papers naturally welcome the collapse of the dreibund, but in the face of Italy's difficulties at home and abroad, and the doubtful attitude of Russia toward Italy, it is not easy to predict the outcome of Count Goluchowski's conferences here. There are even rumors here that King Humbert, in order to escape from the dilemma, will abdicate in favor of his son. The fear of England's attitude since the Transvaal affair is also a factor in the situation.

The King Has His Wish.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News's correspondent at Rome telegraphs as follows: "The choice of General Ricotti as Minister of War shows that the King's ideas have prevailed in favor of reopening an offensive campaign next autumn after the rainy season. General Baldissera has ordered the Cassala garrison to withdraw."

A dispatch to the Morning Post from Paris reports the text of a letter from Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia, to M. Deloncle, editor of Le Siecle, written prior to the battle of Adowa, offering to accept the arbitration of Leopold, King of the Belgians. The correspondent believes that this offer still holds good, but King Leopold declines to act unless he is asked to do so by Italy, which is improbable.

Russians Elated.

LONDON, March 9.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times describes the Russian elation over the defeat of the Italians. The Novoe Vremya has opened subscriptions to a fund to send Red Cross assistance to the Abyssinians. The correspondent suggests that this must be with government approval, as public subscriptions require an official sanction.

THE VENEZUELA MATTER.

English Papers Assert that the Little Country Has No Case.

LONDON, March 9.—The Times discusses editorially the British case in the Venezuela boundary dispute this morning, saying: "The blue book must convince all approaching the subject with an open mind that Mr. Bayard's description (while he was Secretary of State) of our differences with Venezuela in his dispatch to Mr. Phelps, United States minister to England, on Dec. 30, 1896, was and is a true description; namely, that he had no idea that political or territorial expansion of authority on the American continent could influence the British government in relation to Venezuela."

The article then, admitting that the Venezuelan side of the case has yet to be heard, deals at great length with the arguments already adduced by the Venezuelan government, and arrives at the conclusion that unless the latter has more solid facts and arguments to bring forward, it will find it hard to damage the British case in the eyes of the unprejudiced.

The correspondent of the Times at New York, discussing the Venezuela boundary dispute, declares that there is no reason to suppose that direct negotiations between England and Venezuela on the boundary question will have a good result. "The controversy," the correspondent continues, "passed beyond that stage when the Washington government adopted the plan which I cabled three weeks ago. There has been no official contradiction of that plan. There could be none, because it was this government's plan."

The dispatch proceeds to record the deep impression which the manifestoes of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, have made on the American public. The result will probably be, the dispatch says, that the matter of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans will be left to the President to decide.

Frenchmen Honor B. Franklin.

PARIS, March 8.—The Historical Society at Passy on Sunday placed a tablet on the house which Benjamin Franklin occupied there in 1776. Two members of the society spoke on the subject of Franklin's stay in France. M. Faye, the distinguished astronomer and member of the French Institute, made an address referring to Franklin's career as a scientist.

A Sultan's Invitation.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Constantinople says that the Sultan is determined to get rid of the Armenian patriarch, Matteo Isemirlian, and has invited him to resign, hinting that if he refuses to do so a worse fate will befall the Armenians.

Position for Turkan Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—Turkan Pasha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Governor of the Island of Crete.

Train Wrecked by a Horse.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—The southbound Sunset limited, the Southern Pacific transcontinental flyer, was wrecked last night near Puente. The train was running at a high speed on the down grade, when it struck a horse. The engine was derailed and five of the six cars followed it. The dining car, which was in the rear, was the only one that remained on the rails. No one was hurt. The passengers were transferred to a local train, and arrived in this city three and a half hours late.

An Anarchist Joke.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Postoffice officials regard the alleged attempt on P. D. Armour's life by means of a bomb sent through the mails yesterday as a trick. Whether intended as a practical joke or otherwise has not yet been determined.

A TROLLEY SMASH-UP

TWO HEAVILY LOADED CARS IN ST. LOUIS CRASH TOGETHER.

Four People Fatally Hurt, Twenty-Nine Seriously and a Score or More Besides Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—As the result of the disobedience of orders by J. A. Aiken, motorman, a terrible head-end collision occurred this evening between two cars of the newly completed Kirkwood electric railroad, which connects the suburban town of Kirkwood with this city. Both cars were badly smashed, four men were probably fatally injured, twenty-nine badly hurt and between twenty and thirty others less seriously injured. The fatally injured are:

J. O. AIKEN, motorman, St. Louis.
SAM SMITH, motorman, St. Louis.
J. L. JONES, St. Louis, claim agent Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad.
RICHARD LONAGAN, St. Louis, insurance agent.

The Kirkwood electric railroad has just been completed and great crowds were taking advantage of the Sunday holiday to patronize the line. Every car was crowded. The line is a single track system, with switches at intervals to be used for the passage of the cars. It was the disobedience of a rule providing that cars going in a certain direction should keep a siding until the next car in the other direction had passed that caused the accident. An east-bound car, with J. S. Peasley as conductor and J. A. Aiken as motorman, stopped at a siding about one mile this side of Kirkwood. The west-bound car not appearing, the carmen decided to try and make the town in a flying trip. They had almost reached the end of their journey, when the other car came around a curve and the two crashed together. The east-bound car was running at the rate of at least thirty-five miles an hour, when the other had attained a speed equalling fifteen miles an hour.

J. A. Aiken, motorman of the east-bound car, and Sam Smith, motorman of the west-bound car, were taken out of the wreck with many bones broken and injured internally. It is thought they will die. Among the passengers the most badly injured were J. L. Jones, claim agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and Richard Lonagan, an insurance agent. Neither can live, it is thought. Twenty-nine passengers, men, women and children, were taken out, some with limbs broken and bodies bruised, but it is thought that but one of these will die. Between twenty and thirty others received less serious injuries. Help was sent from Kirkwood, Webster Groves and St. Louis, and the injured were taken to hospitals or to their homes in this city and surrounding towns.

ROBBED BY CONVICTS.

Penitentiary Firm in Wisconsin Suffered Wholesale Loss.

WAUPUN, Wis., March 8.—A wholesale robbery of the penitentiary contract firm by convicts in the Wisconsin prison has been discovered. Convicts engaged in the robbery received money, various luxuries and liquor in exchange for the goods. For some time past Warden Roberts has suspected that illicit traffic was being carried on and discoveries were made last night which led to the arrest of Arthur Miller, a farmer living near the prison, and Fremont Fairbanks, a farm hand. R. C. Russell, a convict trusty employed as a farm hand several months ago, arranged with Miller, it is alleged, to receive and dispose of socks, from the knitting department of the penitentiary. Money, whisky and other articles received in exchange for the goods were divided among the convicts. Miller and Fairbanks confessed and told where large quantities of the stolen goods could be found. Russell was placed in solitary confinement and Miller and Fairbanks were held for trial.