

DRY SALT PORK. Per pound, 6c. FRESH HOME-SMOKED HAMS. Per pound, 10c. BEST BREAKFAST BACON. Per pound, 11c. FRESH ROLLED OATS. 9-pound sacks, \$2.00. 50-pound sacks, 1.75. FRESH RANCH EGGS. 2 dozen for 25 cents.

BATTLE AX CHEWING TOBACCO. Per cent, 6c. Per plug, 23c. LIME KILN TOBACCO. Per pound, 50c. C. & L. PLUG SMOKING. The best tobacco in this town for the price. 40 cents per pound.

Be sure and procure our March Price List. Store open until 9 o'clock tonight.

COOPER & LEVY, Grocers, 104 and 106 Commercial St., One Door South Taylor St.

HOME PRODUCT.

Imperial Hams and Bacon. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

Special Today.

Extra Large Navel Oranges, 25c per dozen. Hand Made Chocolate Creams, 25c per pound.

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS, No. 111 Occidental Avenue, Seattle.

Going to the Mines?

It has paid others to buy of us; might pay you.

Louch, Augustine & Co.

The "1888 Bacon you buy today will be sweet and juicy two years hence. It is properly cured for miners' use.

That Cut Glass... IS GOING FAST

If You Want Any Come This Week.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THAT FINE NEW STOCK OF "CREPE" PAPER AT 10c FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK.

M. SELLER & CO., Nos. 627 and 629 First Avenue.

Watch Repairing

is One of Our Specialties. We Guarantee All Work.

FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, 720 First Ave.

ASK FOR Hams and Bacon Very Mild Sugar Cured. PURE LARD... SEATTLE PRODUCTS.

GILT-EDGE.

Our Avon and Summer Butter are strictly gilt edge in quality, and full two pounds in weight. Our Herkimer county, New York, has the same fault. Gilt Edge.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Av., Boston Block.

Albert Hansen... MANUFACTURING JEWELER

Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Etc. RICH CUT GLASS. 106 FIRST AV., SEATTLE.

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Steel Ship Builders, Founders, Machinists and Boiler Makers. Contractors for construction of torpedo boat No. 8, U. S. N., and revenue cutter "Golden Oaks." Sole agents and manufacturers for Washington, British Columbia and Alaska for the "Masher" patent water tube boilers.

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK

ALWAYS MONEY ON HAND. NO. 631 BURKE BUILDING.

WITTWER'S IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR.

Manufacturer of Wigs, Switches, Bangs and Hair Work of all kinds. Country orders solicited. Send for Price List, 629 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

LA FLORIDA 5c

MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

WHAT SPAIN EXPECTS.

That Cleveland Will Set Aside the Resolutions.

HE HAS NOT SAID HE WOULD.

The President Warmly Declares He Has Made No Statement.

Ingenious Explanation of Antonio Maceo's Dash Toward Havana—Gen. Weyler Tells His Officers to Be More Diligent in Collecting Evidence Against Suspects.

Madrid, March 6.—As a result of the publication in El Dia that the Spanish minister at Washington City had notified the government that President Cleveland would veto the Cuban resolutions, a statement was made today from an authoritative source as to the extent of the notification received from the minister at Washington City, showing that he has kept the government fully advised of all actual developments, but has not anticipated anything in any branch. Up to the present time the minister has notified the government that the president will veto the Cuban resolutions, nor is he informed, so far as the government knows, what the future course of the executive authorities at Washington City will be. At the same time the ministry has access to the dispatches received by the news agencies, and some of these recent dispatches, widely published throughout Europe, indicating the probable course of the administration at Washington City, have borne the stamp of authenticity and have been accepted as semi-official and authoritative. They have been regarded by officials, as well as by the general public as correctly forecasting the action of the Washington City authorities. To these the Spanish minister at Washington City has not attached any special importance, as he has stated that he has had no assurance as to the future of the Cuban resolutions.

Official advice from Havana show that Antonio Maceo made a bold march to the north with a view to meeting Calixto Garcia, who was expected to arrive with arms and men from the United States. Maceo was unable to move eastward or to reach the southern everglades, and was compelled to move west into the mountains. It is believed that his purpose was in part a feint to prevent the reinforcements arriving at Havana from carrying out their project of marching eastward in Havana province. He has failed to effect a juncture with Gomez, and is 200 miles separated from him.

London, March 6.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says: "The press, with a few exceptions, advises the government to ignore the illusions as to a long delay or abandonment of recognition by the United States of the insurgents. The general impression in diplomatic circles is that President Cleveland will ultimately be compelled to carry out the resolutions of congress, even if at first he takes friendly steps to elicit from Spain promises of Cuban autonomy or of more lenient treatment of the rebels."

THE POLICY OF SPAIN.

Letter From Premier Canovas to His Friend Pulitzer.

New York, March 6.—The World will print tomorrow the following authentic statement of the policy of Spain, as given to the United States congress, from Prime Minister Canovas. It is accompanied by a personal message to Joseph Pulitzer from the president of the Council of State at Madrid authorizing its publication. The statement is as follows: "Madrid, March 6.—We have as yet no official notification of the intentions of the American government, and cannot therefore take cognizance of or protest by note against any of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives of the United States which have taken no official notice whatever of the proceedings and speeches in Washington City during the past week, nor have we sounded the European note of protest, and especially in port in any form. All we have done is to show to the American government and to Minister Taylor that we have endeavored to settle the Cuban question by peaceful means and to guard the interests of the government and consulates, representing so sternly the disturbances that we have ordered the Madrid, Granada, Barcelona and Valencia universities, schools and establishments whose students dare to make demonstrations hostile to the United States. We will send to prison and punish severely all promoters of such disturbances. We believe they are prompted by the advanced republicans.

"Nothing will be omitted on our side to show our desire to preserve cordial relations with America. I am convinced that we possess sufficient means to quell any hostile demonstrations. The government of Spain regrets and cannot regret anything possible for the manifestation already made of the indignation which the speeches at Washington City naturally excited among the ever loyal people of Spain.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. Indeed, I cannot define how far it is possible for the government of Spain to permit the intervention of the United States power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of being accused of submitting to outside interference, and especially in the midst of a civil war. The United States are a great power, and until they recognize the object and encourage the aims of the intervention, Cuba and the United States are friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to permit any offices of President Cleveland or to permit any interference whatever. Nevertheless, I still hope some means will be found by the president to avoid annulling the friendly relations with the United States, which Spain has shown this week that she prizes highly.

"I am fully alive to the significance and the possible consequence of the vote of the United States congress to the rebels, as well as to Spain in her relations with the United States, and especially in connection with the right of search on the high seas and in the matter of privateers and filibustering expeditions.

"The only new and seemingly warlike preparations yet made by Spain are made simply with a view to equipping a fleet of warships and transferring them to the coast of Cuba. That is the sole object in view.

"Gen. Weyler has said he had enough troops, only the usual number, will be sent to Cuba until autumn, and no naval demonstration is contemplated.

"The elections will not interfere with the action of the government. It is to be conducted in a tolerant spirit for all parties, fair representation being arranged for even the West Indian constituencies. Besides, in every manner, and international question the Spaniards have always shown a patriotic spirit.

"The misapprehension concerning Gen. Weyler's instructions, as a soldier originated in a misstatement of facts in his career and of his assignments and instructions. Both in Cuba twenty years ago and in the Philippines he has since then Weyler has only carried out the orders of his chiefs. Before he left for Cuba the last time I saw and spoke to him and approved his views. Consequently he has simply acted in harmony with the re-

quirements of this war, in which the insurgents have not only set at defiance the rules of civilized warfare, but have violated the provisions of the treaty of 1825 between the United States and the protocol of 1877 respecting the lives and property of all real and all good American citizens in Cuba.

"An agreement to carry out the administrative political reforms already voted by the cortes as soon as the pacification of the island permits, and even economic reforms, which may be consistent with the interests of both the colony and the mother country. But it is impossible to attempt reforms during a civil war of such an extended and pressing nature as the present condition of the island. When Marshal Campos was sent to Cuba as governor general the government would certainly have allowed him to institute reforms if he had deemed them advisable. But he soon discovered that it was impossible to do so.

"We cannot admit that the slightest credit is to be given to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, whose so-called president, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, and the members of his cabinet, are the same as the rebel bands, ever on the move. For instance, they were nearly surprised and captured this week by a Spanish column near the province of Las Villas. Canovas del Castillo."

WEYLER RECEDES A STEP.

He Says Officers Went Too Far in Prosecuting Suspects.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press. Havana, March 6.—The captain general of Cuba, Gen. Valeriano Weyler, has issued another important proclamation, of which the following is a translation: "I have the honor to inform you of the frequency with which the civil and military authorities and the army officers in the country and towns proceed to arrest and prosecute persons who are not in possession of reasonable cause for such measures, and having pointed out in my previous communications that the government has jurisdiction and the formalities for trials, I have decided to exact, in accordance with said circulars, that arrests must be justified with all the reasons and formalities required to proceed with all justice against the prisoners. Therefore the authorities and army officers will order, in the case of every person arrested, that the proofs be enough to establish his guilt. Written information must be made, with all the facts that can possibly be had through verbal or confidential information. The requisit will be made existing in the towns, where all loyal people must contribute to them, as the safety there is greater, and as in so doing they will assist the authorities to re-establish order and peace by co-operating in a strict compliance with justice, for which a line has been traced by me. These informations and material proofs will be sent to this office to proceed accordingly, it being understood that I will hold strictly responsible any officer who does not furnish the proofs required in the cases mentioned."

On the occasion of a visit which Gen. Weyler paid to the Casino and Opera today, the president of the Casino, Don Juan receiving his visitor, made a short address, in the course of which he said: "I have come in the name of the Casino to protest against the injurious statements and the American senators toward Spain and toward her worthy representatives of this island, and at the same time to protest against the hostile attitude of the United States government in favor of recognizing as belligerents hordes of rebels. In doing so they are voting against the rights of our people and with manifest disregard of consideration to Spanish loyalty and friendship. We reiterate our unconditional adhesion to the government of Spain, and to the policy of the Spanish government at whose side we are and will be with all we have."

CAMPOS ON THE WAR IN CUBA

He Apologizes for Weyler and Expects Two Years of Fighting.

Madrid, March 6.—Marshal Campos was seen by a reporter today. The general, who had just got out of bed, was looking remarkably well. He began the conversation himself, asking in a frank, soldierly, energetic manner that the correspondent give prominence to these points: "First—I deny that there is any foundation for the reports of cruelties in Gen. Weyler's policy. He was simply a field officer in the last Cuban insurrection, carrying out, like all others, the orders of his chief, Count Balmasada, who had ordered the execution of the rebels. He has committed atrocities. People ought not to be alarmed at the terrifying proclamations of Weyler, threatening penalties that are practically impossible of execution. I intended to quell the spirit of disaffection. So far nobody has been shot or executed.

"Second—I have no grudge against the Canovas government. It was perfectly justified in recalling me after the failure of my military and political plans, and I adhere to the policy of Canovas in touch with the national conservatives.

"Third—I believe the war is likely to last a couple of years, but despite the stayings of the present moment, it is possible for them to succeed alone, even if they do wear out the armies and resources of Spain by desultory guerrilla warfare, favored by the climatic conditions of the country.

"Fourth—As regards the colonial reforms which, before I went to Cuba, I thought I had been promised, because it is possible to fulfill promises, and which at first I believed might have helped to stop the development of the insurrection, together with my own conciliatory policy, as I was only a general in command of the forces, I could not take the initiative if I received no instructions from the home government. I see that even the colonial parties and some autonomists in Cuba themselves doubted the expediency of the reforms. I think it is better to wait until the home government has decided to carry out the reforms, and then to see if they are not too late to stop the insurrection before home rule is possible.

"Fifth—The Cubans attach much importance to the administrative economic reforms, which are easier to propose than to accomplish.

"Sixth—I decline to offer an opinion on the advisability of meeting in a half-way before recognition of belligerency, which, I admit, would embolden these insurgents and increase the difficulties."

CUBANS GET WAR SUPPLIES.

In Spite of the Vigilance of the United States.

Tampa, Fla., March 6.—The schooner Mallory, which was seized by the cutter Morrill, has been towed up to the docks near the custom house. She is deeply loaded with munitions of war, and is in charge of a deputy United States marshal. The collector of customs has received word from the late attorney that if he had no instructions he could not act and the schooner would be towed to the United States.

ITALY WANTS PEACE.

But the Government Ignores the People's Wishes.

TROOPS FOR AFRICA GATHERING.

The Business Men, the Masses, Opposed to Further Sacrifice.

Military Men Favor War, of Course, but the Working Population Demands That Africa Be Abandoned—Italy Has No Money to Carry on War—The Rioters Have Grown Weary.

Rome, March 6.—The work of dispatching reinforcements to Massowah is being pushed with vigor. On board the chartered transports gangs of men relieve each other, so that the fitting out of these vessels is continued night and day. The army reserve men of the class of 1872, just called to the colors, will, as soon as equipped, relieve regiments now doing garrison duty, and the soldiers thus rendered available for active service will be shipped to Africa as rapidly as possible. The cabinet and the ministry makes a complete change in the colonial policy of the country, as advocated by many prominent men, and it is determined to make peace at any price with the Abyssinians.

Among the military men there is a strong sentiment in favor of pushing the campaign in Africa to the utmost, even if it becomes necessary to call out the army reserves and send 50,000 additional troops to Abyssinia. But the sober-minded representatives of the business community advocate a policy of peace, even if it is necessary for Italy's pride to suffer in order to obtain these ends. The masses, as a rule, are opposed to any further sacrifice of the lives of Italian soldiers, and they are in sympathy with those who favor a complete change in the colonial policy of Italy.

A group of members of the Right passed a resolution demanding the complete abandonment of Erythraea, as its retention would only involve a waste of money and men. In the meantime, the financial situation is alarming to all who contemplate it, and this, it is hoped, may have the effect of bringing about the adoption of a policy of peace. The students of Pisa invaded the railroad station there last evening, as a result of a report having been circulated that the army of the old empire was to be transferred to Naples for shipment to Africa. They marched to the depot, shouting, "Down with Crispi!" "Get us back our money!" "We will not be deceived!" A strong force of police was sent to the station, and the students were dispersed.

A projected demonstration at the capital today proved to be entirely unsuccessful. A few speeches were made by radical leaders, but to only a sparse audience. The police prevented any one from obtaining an entrance to the capital. The riot caused by the anger of the people at the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign was continued last night, when the rioters gathered in the neighborhood of the principal streets, smashing windows right and left and yelling and shouting. The rioters were slightly wounded. The disturbances continued until 2 a. m., when the troops, at the point of the bayonet, cleared the riotous station and the neighborhood of rioters and established a cordon of soldiers about it, guarding with strong pickets all the approaches.

There was serious rioting at Parma last night. The military authorities and the police, and neighborhood belonging to the class of 1872, but the authorities kept the men in the barracks and sent a regiment of the army to guard the city. This precaution only increased the excitement of the mob leaders, and an attempt was made to break into the depot. A sharp encounter followed. The soldiers and carabinieri were pelted with stones, and bayonets and swords were used to drive back the crowds. Some soldiers and policemen were injured. The rioters were slightly wounded. The disturbances continued until 2 a. m., when the troops, at the point of the bayonet, cleared the riotous station and the neighborhood of rioters and established a cordon of soldiers about it, guarding with strong pickets all the approaches.

There was a marked improvement in the demeanor of the populace. A proclamation by the mayor invited the inhabitants to be calm and avoid any further demonstrations. Business is proceeding as usual, and the only evidences here of the recent disturbances are straggling groups of soldiers about the palace and all the public buildings.

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THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Summary of the Venezuelan Boundary Bluebook.

GOES BACK FARTHER THAN 1648.

Dutch Alleged to Have Long Possessed the Disputed Region.

Spaniards Said to Have Settled There a Century Later, and to Have Recognized Holland's Claim—British Fleet Assembling in the West Indies—Venezuela Refuses to Pay Indemnity for Uran Incident.

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"Second—The only Spanish settlement prior to that was Santo Home de Guayana. "Third—During the whole period from 1665 to 1786 the Dutch had uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line and the river Orinoco to Bacichico. "Fourth—During the same period they had explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers and made many settlements in adjacent districts. "Fifth—Prior to 1723 there was no settlement of Spaniards except Santo Home de Guayana. "Sixth—Between 1724 and 1786 Capuchin missions were established southward of the Orinoco and gradually extended eastward towards the Dutch territory, the farthest point occupied by the Spaniards being Tummerero, founded about 1783. "Seventh—Before 1786 the Dutch had settled far up the Cayuni, a Dutch post was established near the mouth of the Cayuni, and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cayuni. "Eighth—Except for the settlement of Santo Home de Guayana and their missions, the Spaniards exercised no authority in the territory now in dispute. "Ninth—Great Britain, on becoming possessor of the colony, succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch. "Tenth—After 1786 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all the rights whereby nations usually indicate a claim to territory. "Eleventh—Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after the latter had declared her independence, at any time had possession of or dominion over the territory in question. "Twelfth—Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown a desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela in regard to the boundary. "Thirteenth—The claim of Venezuela to the territory of the Casiquibo is based on contentions in nowise supported by facts, and cannot be justified on any reasonable grounds. "Fourteenth—This establishes Great Britain in her strict right to be entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cayuni, Yurari, Pomeroon, Waini and Barima. The blue book contains nine maps: An official chart of the West India Company dated 1682, Blaeuw's map of 1666, the map of 1648, the official map of the English committee on trade and plantations dated 1723, Don Anville's map of America Meridionalis dated 1763, the map of the Dutch director general dated 1748, Thompson's chart of the coast of Guayana dated 1783, an inset of Boncheron's map of the colony of Essequibo, Guyana and Demara dated 1786, and Depon's Chart of the Capitainerie Generale de Caracas dated 1804. The maps were prepared in order to illustrate the various boundaries referred to in the correspondence. "The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "The Venezuela bluebook bristles with facts and objections, and is so strong, but the stronger it is, the less reason can Lord Salisbury urge against unconditional arbitration. We are most hopeful that the next step will probably be the appointment of the joint commission."

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