

K NIFE SETS, containing 1 bread knife, 1 cake knife, 1 paring knife, complete, 20c.

FRESH Rolled Oats, 9-pound sacks, 20c; 90-pound sacks, \$1.75.

DRY Salt Pork, per pound, 6c.

FRESH Home Smoked Hams, per lb., 10c.

CHAIR SEATS, each, 10c, 12c, 15c.

OIL STOVES, 1-burner, 65c; 2-burner, \$1.20; 3-burner, \$1.75.

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

HOME PRODUCT.

Imperial Hams and Bacon ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

A Solid Back

Is a Good Thing. This Is Especially True of a

SCRUBBING BRUSH

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

That Cut Glass... IS GOING FAST

If You Want Any Come This Week.

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

One Pound of Evaporated Soup Vegetables

Will make about a bushel of nutritious soup, that is, if put up by people who know how.

LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815-817 First Av.

WEATHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK ALWAYS MONEY ON HAND.

Albert Hansen... MANUFACTURING JEWELER

MORAN BROS. CO., SEATTLE, WASH.

ASK FOR Hams and Bacon F.B. Co. PURE LARD... BRAND.

Gold Flake Gold Flake Is the Finest Smoking Tobacco.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS? BE WISE AND USE SAPOLIO

WITTMER'S IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR.

LA FLORIDA

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

WEYLER HELDS A PLEN

More Proclamations Against Those Who Assist Patriots.

EVEN THE PRIESTS INCLUDED.

All Divinity Teachers to Be Held Under Strict Surveillance.

Offers of Pardon to Those Who at Once Betray the Patriots' Cause and Dire Threats Against Those Who Neglect This Opportunity for Clemency—Citizens Ordered to Repair Damages Done in the Warfare.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.

Havana, March 8.—Cap Gen. Weyler has issued the following circulars:

"I have promulgated an order that the teachers of divinity of the provinces of Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba who, confessedly, have taken part in the movements of the rebels, shall be pardoned on making their submission to the military authorities, 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 transferred to the encampments, forts, towns and in general, where they may be under the immediate vigilance of the military, 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 column, 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 return to their places if they may be deemed advisable to do so, 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 the necessary assistance, and will be entitled to such rations as troops in the field or traveling.

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

(Signed) "WEYLER.

"Havana, March 5, 1896."

The following proclamation has also been issued:

"Proclamation of Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, Marques de Tenerife, 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 of 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, which are still remaining, and to adopt whatever measures are necessary for the immediate carrying out of that intention. It is hereby ordered:

"First.—That the troops be divided into columns to operate in both provinces, and that the guards civil be established on the lines of that now existing in Pinar del Rio and a part of Puerto Principe, 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 tranquil districts, and that they are able to occupy the positions which will be held before in the districts now in revolt.

"Second.—The commander of each zone, or his 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 with any garrison force of the army. In this case the command of the native army will devolve in accordance with seniority of service.

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

"Fourth.—Those who are in possession of arms must place in a state of complete defense and prepared to fight at any moment.

"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 army, and will send to the governor general proposals for the nominations of mayors or magistrates in the places where guards civil exist, and in those in which they are to be established, and will be obliged 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 few days, and those in 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 subjected to arrest, and well-dressed persons will be held to strict civil rights. To this effect it will be proposed to the governor general to nominate a body which will see to the carrying out of this order.

"Seventh.—In the case of rebel parties who have robbed, sacked, burned or committed outrages during the rebellion, anyone who will give information as to the participation of such persons may have had in them, not only those who may have been in the rebel ranks, but also those who have succeeded them, or who have not returned in their arms, they will be fine 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 report in that proper responsibility may be fixed.

"Eighth.—Rebels who may not be responsible for any other crime, but 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 guilty of the foregoing offenses will not be molested, but will be placed at my disposal. Those who have placed themselves at an earlier hour will be pardoned. Those who have committed any other crime or who have obstructed any public cause proceeding to their apprehension will be judged according to their antecedents, and their case will be referred for final determination to the captain general, and certified by the local authorities, and 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 upon the war, 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 causing an act for the local authorities.

"Tenth.—The planters for the manufacturers, and other persons who, within the territory of the provinces warned, shall per-

officially facilitate, or even for a single time shall give money to the insurgents, save and in the case of their being forced to yield to superior force, a circumstance which shall have to be proved in the most searching manner, will be regarded as ringleaders through helping the rebellion.

"Eleventh.—For the repair of roads, railroads, telegraphs and other public works, 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 occurrence. VALERIANO WEYLER. "Havana, March 8, 1896."

PROGRESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

Fully Eight Thousand Men Joined Since Weyler's Proclamation.

Tampa, Fla., March 8.—Among the passengers arriving from Cuba tonight was an insurgent emissary, with important dispatches from Antonio Maceo to the patriots in New York. This gentleman gives some interesting facts about the progress of the revolution since the plans which Gen. Maceo has put into effect. Several field pieces were also taken. Maceo has now 6,000 well-armed men and 2,000 miscellaneous equipment. His losses at Paso Real, Calicut, and other places, amount to 20 men and forty officers. These are all the losses he mentioned.

Since Weyler's proclamation fully 8,000 men have joined the patriots from the provinces of Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Principe, and Havana. He will return with 35,000 men that he may by April, in conjunction with Gomez and others, consolidate an army of 40,000 men for the central operations of the insurrection. The insurgents say that if the United States recognizes them they will win within a year, if not they will ultimately win, but the end will be delayed.

A BATTLE IN MATANZAS. Seven Thousand Patriots Led by Gomez and Maceo.

Havana, March 8.—An important engagement is officially reported to have taken place in the central province of Matanzas. Col. Velez reports he met a force of insurgents numbering 7,000, and led by Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo, La Cruz, and other patriots, in the district of Cedral, and they were dislodged from their position by the troops and made a precipitate flight to the mountains of the province of Sancti Spiritus.

The insurgents attacked, plundered and destroyed a passing 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 the column of the patriots.

Gonzales del Castillo, mayor of Manzanillo, who joined the insurgents, has been taken prisoner in a house in Havana. Gen. Weyler has ordered his arrest and his brother, who arrived here from Mexico.

In an engagement in the province of Havana, Benjamin Alarcon, an insurgent leader in the confidence of Gomez, was killed.

WEYLER HAS 190,000 MEN.

Yet Spain Says the War in Cuba is Not Important.

From Senator Call's Speech.

I hold in my hand a list of the forces, by divisions and brigades, which have been sent by Spain to Cuba since the commencement of the present war. I desire to have it placed in the Record for the information of the Senate, and I wish to have knowledge on the subject. They amount to 190,472 men. During the existence of the war and within the last few months Gomez and Maceo have traversed the entire extent of the island, even up to the very gates of Havana, and Martinez Campos, the celebrated general of Spain, has retired, acknowledging the impossibility of accomplishing the subjugation of those people.

The Spanish Army in Cuba. According to the report of the secretary of war at Madrid, the reinforcements of soldiers sent to Cuba from the beginning of the insurrection till the retirement of Campos were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Number of Soldiers. Includes entries for 1st to 19th of April, 20th to 29th of April, 1st to 15th of May, 16th to 31st of May, 1st to 15th of June, 16th to 31st of June, 1st to 15th of July, 16th to 31st of July, 1st to 15th of August, 16th to 31st of August, 1st to 15th of September, 16th to 31st of September, 1st to 15th of October, 16th to 31st of October, 1st to 15th of November, 16th to 31st of November, 1st to 15th of December, 16th to 31st of December.

On the way from Spain... Total of regular Spanish troops in the island, doing mainly garrison duty... Grand total 190,472

The above force was commanded by the following: General and commander-in-chief, Martinez Campos. Lieutenant generals, Marin, Pando and Valera.

Generals of division: Arderius, Suarez Valdez, Lachambre, Jimenez Castellanos, Jimenez Moreno, Gonzalez Manzo, Pin. Mella, Navarro and Ferrandis.

Generals of brigade: Barrague, Garcia Navarro, Bazan, Lobo, Echague, Luque, Canella, Linares, Oliver, Alonso Gago, Alave, Garrich, Godon, Oregon, Norfuna, Led Roy, Toral, Ordenez, Soro, Serrano, Altamira, Aldecoa, Mens, Inez, Aizpema, Cornell.

Total: One commander-in-chief, three lieutenant generals, ten division generals and twenty-five brigadier generals—thirty-nine generals.

The information contained in this pamphlet published by the Cuban Junta, and certified by the correspondent of the New York World, is to the effect that children and women in the most delicate condition, prisoners by the hundred, are

Continued on Third Page.

SPAIN'S TALK OF WAR

Demonstrations of Hostility to This Country Continue.

VALENCIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Infanta's Sweet Remembrances of Her Visit to America.

Subscriptions Pouring Into the Spanish Government, and Offers of Fifty Steamers and a Present of a Warship—Madrid is Tranquil, but the Provinces still in Angry Mood.

Madrid, March 8.—Several military officers of some Englishmen, have offered their services to the Spanish minister of war, Senor Marcello de Azcarra, in the event of war between Spain and America. The offer will, however, be expressed that no military demonstrations have occurred throughout the country since the action of the United States congress on the Cuban question and many patriotic societies are offering money to the government. Several towns also have sent messages of regards and offering 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 started to present a warship to the government.

The disorders have ceased in this city and the state of Madrid has been tranquil since the Madrid meeting. The minister was charged upon today on leaving church by the crowds in the streets. The gendarmes dispersed the crowd which gathered in front of the French consulate at Barcelona as an expression of a hope for a Franco-Spanish alliance.

LEADING STATESMEN TALK.

Our Recognition of the Patriots May Have Serious Consequences.

London, March 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the English daily press has stated that the utmost energy of the authorities fails to prevent demonstrations of hostility towards the United States, says the press everywhere denounces the measure of recognition, but plainly expresses the opinion that these impulses may soon be needed for energetic action, as Spain will sooner confront an contingent, however disadvantageous, than stop to hesitate.

Senors Sagasta, Maret, Castellar, Canovas and other leading statesmen whom I have consulted, the correspondent professes to say, "all agree in the fact that the most serious danger to Spain is the fact that the United States is recognizing the patriots, and that the recognition of the rebels will have most serious consequences."

Ten thousand persons engaged at Valencia in a demonstration, organized and led by well-known republicans. They made a noisy display before the consular building and public buildings before going to the American consulate, where the civil guards intervened. Shots were heard, and the guards responded with their carbines and rifles, and the mob, who were to be chiefly republicans. The affair has caused great alarm.

EULALIE'S PRETTY WORDS.

She Hopes the Traditional Friendship with New York Never Be Broken.

New York, March 8.—A special cable to the World from Madrid says: The World correspondent was received by the Infanta today to receive from her a message of good wishes for the world's friendship with America, and that the recognition of the rebels will have most serious consequences.

The Infanta's Sweet Remembrances of Her Visit to America. The Infanta's Sweet Remembrances of Her Visit to America.

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THE PRESIDENT TO DECIDE.

The Opinion of the Times Correspondent of the Times at New York.

London, March 8.—The correspondent of the Times at New York, discussing the Venezuela boundary dispute, declares 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 City government adopted the plan I called 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 manifesto of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, have made upon the American public. The result would be, the dispatch says, that the matter of recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans would be left to the president and the executive to decide.

THE ENGLISH IN MEXICO.

A Syndicate Buys All the Street Railroads of the Capital.

Oakland, Cal., March 8.—Information has been received in this city that Henry Butters, of Berkeley, has closed a deal by which the street railway system of the City of Mexico have passed into the hands of an English syndicate. It is understood that not less than \$5,000,000 have been paid by the syndicate for the street railroads, and that much more will be expended in permanent improvements. The systems affected are extensive, and the exclusive franchise which will be controlled by the Butters syndicate is considered of great value.

Money Plentiful in London.

London, March 8.—The prospect is that money will continue plentiful. The stock market was dull for the week on the uncertainty in the political situation, which considerably restricts business and induces a general closing of accounts by prudent speculators. Investment stocks continue firm. Home railways were on profit taking, but traffic was good. The board of trade returns were very favorable, and a settlement of the political troubles would produce a smart rise. Mines were very dull, with a downward tendency, on account of the labor troubles. Foreign securities, especially Italian and Spanish were weak, but closed yesterday rather firmer. American securities were affected by the B. & O. trouble. The Barnes, Moran & Brown, Shipley & Co., have formed a committee to protect the interests of English holders. American securities were well sustained, considering the adverse influence of B. & O. and the Cuban affair. The week's movements, except for the B. & O., were small.

A Present for Diaz.

City of Mexico, March 8.—Leading bankers, manufacturers and merchants of the foreign colony here will give a complimentary dinner to President Diaz on April 2, and present him with a massive gold plate with a commemorative inscription, worth \$9,000.

Mexican silver 7 per cent. bonds have reached a quotation in Europe approximately that of Mexican gold 6s. Silver bonds command 4, while gold bonds at double rate interest are at 84.

France Honors Franklin. Paris, March 8.—The historical society at Passy on Sunday placed a tablet on the house which Benjamin Franklin occupied by 1778. 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.

THE RAYS PASS THROUGH.

Results from Preliminary Experiments That Disprove a Theory.

Denver, March 8.—Preliminary experiments in X rays, conducted jointly by the Rocky Mountain Survey and the Homeopathic college, have disproved the theory advanced that Crookes tubes made of lead glass would not permit the X rays to pass through the walls of the tube. The experiments were conducted by Dr. C. E. Tennant, Jr., on behalf of the college, and H. H. Backwater, of the News, who is a practical photographer. It being impossible to procure genuine Crookes tubes, a substitute was made of common lead glass used in incandescent globes made by the company. Several negative plates were exposed, and the results were remarkably short time, after some unknown change had taken place in the glass structure directly where the cathode rays were impinging on the glass opposite the aluminum disc. This supposed molecular change took about an hour, after which the rays came forth in such quantities that a perfect negative of the bones of a man's hand was obtained in five minutes. The current was from an induction coil giving a three-inch spark.

Other experiments were made to determine the absorbing powers of various substances and none of these negatives were given an hour's exposure. Development took less than fifteen minutes. The results thus far obtained are merely preliminary to extended research, which will be made both with the lead glass tubes and the genuine Crookes tubes as soon as they can be obtained.

A DUEL ON THE STAGE.

But Not a Stage Duel, as One Actor Will Probably Die.

Marion, Ind., March 8.—Actors Will Long and John West fought a duel on the stage at the Rockingham house after the close of a performance there tonight, and Long received wounds which may prove fatal. The men are members of the "Rockingham" troupe, and were engaged in a rough and tumble fight in a room secured pistols and met on the stage. In the volley which followed Long received two bullets. West escaped unharmed.

Lumber Mills Attached. Washburn, Wis., March 8.—Injunctions secured by the A. J. Higgins Lumber Company and the Ashland Lumber Company, restraining the town treasurer of Washburn from collecting the taxes assessed against them, have been dissolved. At midnight the town treasurer attached all the lumber of the Higgins company. Papers are also in his hands for service rendered after midnight, night tonight for attaching similar property of the other companies. The amount of taxes is \$20,000. The companies claim the assessments are excessive.

Satell Well Received.

Kansas City, March 8.—Cardinal Battoli was honored and cheered by thousands here today, the local Catholics turning out in masses to greet and hail their distinguished visitor. The immense cathedral was crowded 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 Rockingham house. Following it occurred the reception, when several thousand people shook hands with the cardinal.

Millionaire Armon's Son. Chicago, March 8.—Postoffice officials regard the alleged attempt on P. D. Armon'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.

While no physician or pharmacist can conscientiously warrant a cure, the I. C. Ayer Co. guarantees the purity, strength and medicinal virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It was the only blood-purifier admitted at the great World's fair in Chicago, 1893.

HUMBERT TO ARBITRATE

This Is the Latest Rumor as to Italy's Situation.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA CONFER

Russia's Doubtful Attitude and the Fear of England.

Great Difficulty in Forming the New Italian Ministry—King Leopold Again Mentioned to Arbitrate the Abyssinian War—St. Petersburg Overjoyed at the Defeat of Italy's Troops.

Berlin, March 8.—The long visits of Emperor William to Chancellor von Hohenlohe, Baron von Hieberstein, the minister of foreign affairs, and the Austrian ambassador 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 subject of Count Goluchowski's mission.

The newspapers generally counsel Italy to make the utmost sacrifice to save her position in the African adventures. She withdrew would not be weakened if Italy's position in the African adventures. The Vorwaerts leads the Democratic section of the press with a ferocious attack upon Italy and Signor Crispi, dubbing the latter the hero of the Blanco Romano scandal and the sleight-hand of Italy, who lacks the courage to face parliament.

These newspapers 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 mission here. There are even rumors now that King Humbert will abdicate in favor of his son. The fear of the emperor's attitude since the Transvaal affair is also a factor in the situation.

ITALY'S NEW MINISTRY.

One Formed With Difficulty by the Marquis di Rudini.

Rome, March 8.—There is much difficulty being found in the task of forming a new ministry. Signor Saraceno has declined the responsibility, while the attempt to form a Saraceno and Rudini cabinet has also failed. It is announced tonight, however, that the Marquis di Rudini has succeeded in forming a cabinet with himself as premier and minister of the interior. Signor Birni, minister of foreign affairs; Signor Peruzzi, minister of the treasury, and Admiral Bacchia, minister of marine.

It developed later that the formation of the cabinet had been undertaken by 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 stated, Gen. Ricotti yielding to the Marquis di Rudini the premiership, and Signor Birni assuming the portfolio of war. Further members of the cabinet declared upon are: Signor Giuciarlini, minister of finance, and Senor Granturco, minister of justice.

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

London, March 8.—The Daily News correspondent at Rome wires as follows: The reports that Kassala is surrounded by dervishes has not been confirmed.

Will Italy Arbitrate? London, March 8.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Paris reports that the king has authorized the Marquis di Rudini to arbitrate the Abyssinian war. The result was a cabinet made up as already stated, Gen. Ricotti yielding to the Marquis di Rudini the premiership, and Signor Birni assuming the portfolio of war. Further members of the cabinet declared upon are: Signor Giuciarlini, minister of finance, and Senor Granturco, minister of justice.

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