The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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SPANISH BLOOD SHED

Students Wounded by Police While Shouting for the Country.

FRENCH SAILORS JOIN THE MOB.

Inspiration Drawn From National Anthems and Cries of "Down With the United States!"

CADIZ, Spain, March 7.—A mob of about five hundred students met in Genoese Park today. They carried two Spanish flags, and after cheering some fiery utterances, paraded before the town hall with cries of "Long live Spain! down with the United States," etc.

Later they proceeded to the University and asked the manager to permit the workmen to join the demonstration. The manager called upon the police for protection. The latter charged the mob with drawn swords. Several students were wounded before they were driven away.

The students then made a demonstration in front of the military club. Then the police were again ordered to charge the mob. This time the enraged thousand shower upon the police, and were diverted only with much difficulty. The authorities anticipate serious outbreaks.

FRENCH SAILORS CHEER FOR SPAIN.

MALAGA, Spain, March 7.—A party of sailors belonging to the French cruiser Dupleix, marched through the streets today shouting the Spanish colors and the Marseillaise, cheering for Spain, France and the Spanish army.

AT A SPANISH THEATER.

BARCELONA, Spain, March 7.—The students at the Grand Theater last night played the national march and the audience rose with enthusiastic cheers "Long live Spain! long live General Weyler! down with the United States!" etc. Led by a military officer, the theater, joined by many other people, paraded the streets and wrecked several electric lights. The police were unable to disperse the crowd until it became necessary to call out the gendarmes, who succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

Water Famine Imminent.

JOHANNESBURG, March 7.—A water famine is imminent here.

ARMAMENT AND FORTIFICATION.

Estimates from the Secretary of War Laid Before the House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of war, submitting estimates for armament and fortifications of $477,000. General Flagler, after a conference with the appropriations committee of the House, is about to transmit to the secretary of war, recommended estimates for the following items to be submitted to Congress: For seacoast shell, fuse and bag guns, three inch caliber, $25,000; for carriages $62,000; for about 10,000 rounds of steel armor-piercing projectiles for the guns also mentioned; for one carriage for mounting one rapid gun of 3, 6 and 12 inch calibres, $125,000; for steel breech loading rifles, 5 cents, of three inch caliber, $16,275; for steel breech loading rifles, howitzers complete, 7 inch calibre, $5,150; for carriages for foregoing, including mortar sleigh and equipment, $21,150; for siege breech loading mortars, steel, 7 inch calibre, $10,000; for carriages, $31,500; for sights for mortars, $800.

A conference was executed at the navy department with the Bethlehem Iron company for supplying eight sets of turrings for the Illinois class of battleships Illinois and Kentucky.

The subcommittee on the Business of the House appropriations committee conferred with Lorenzo Bliss, who appeared as the representative of Secretary Lamont. Much of the discussion related to providing for all the appropriations now in the sundry bills. On Bow expected that the department has not been able to select carriages for the 12 inch guns. In the meantime he recommended that the government should proceed with the building of guns and provide carriages afterwards, particularly as carriages can be made in a much shorter time than guns.

Will Create a Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House committee on elections No. 2, today decided to report the last congressional election of the Fifth Louisiana district and will probably seat Mr. Meredith and introduce the contest of the committee, if contested by the House, will unseat Boatner, Democrat, who is seeking the nomination of Mark Lewis, the Populist, and thus create a vacancy. The vote in the committee was strictly on party lines.

Confined in Embankment.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Morris Lapp, the confidential man of R. Hunter & Co., wholesale dealers in coats, is under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of $20,000. Lapp is married and had been in the employ of Hunter & Co. two years. He confessed to losing $2,000.

Torpedo Boat Tested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The navy board, which made a mock trial of the torpedo boat Grosson, at New London, has reported to the secretary of the navy that the boat is strongly built in conformity with specifications, except that the machinery—one shaft five inch and the weight 8 tonnes. They find the craft ready to be turned over to the government.

The Nicaraguan Rebellion.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says:

The authorities here have received advices from the interior that a battle in the district of Leon. The government is preparing for an attack with the combined Honduran and Nicaraguan rebels. It is possible that Salvador money loan is aid to President Zelaya, in accordance with a compact signed recently between the presidents of the three countries at Amapala. Advices to the effect that negotiations to settle this will be a long and tedious one. A cable message from the provisional government of the revolutionists in Nicaragua has been received intimating that the rebels have possession of the port of Corinto and that it would be opened to all commerce.

They have declared San Juan del Sur closed.

Will Join Bellington Booth.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—There seems to be a growing impression that the Salvation Army in St. Louis will desert the standard of Commander Booth, the great English leader, and rally around the flag of Commander Bullington Booth, the expelled leader of the army in America.

English Squadron Expected.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, says:

A French steamer from Trinidad brings a report that an English fleet of five vessels is expected here in a few days. The government has appointed Judge Jacot as special engineer to examine Venezuela's claims and report being as to their condition. The claimants have asked for troops to keep order in Caracas, who proved to treat with the government as to all questions that may arise.

Eight participants have been sent to Caracas, Maracaibo and Miranda.

ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

King Humbert Decides to Continue the War.

Doubts Refuses to Carry out the Decision—Difficulties in Forming a Cabinet.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says:

The king has decided that the war shall be continued. This point, however, the Marquis di Rudini has refused to carry out, and great difficulties are being experienced in the formation of a new cabinet. Some days will always refuse it be constituted.

Desertions from the seat of war state that Adigrat is now completely invested. Multitudes have also broken out in the army in Africa, especially among the troops in Asmitia and Massaua. The feeling against Signor Crispi is very strong.

The Aligon exponent Franzi, who had another interview with King Humbert, says that Count Orsini Bertolet ought to have been recalled after the disaster at Adua Aligabt.

"A scandalous fact," he said, "is that Count Antonelli carried on slave dealings in Eritrea, and filled his prestige in the eyes of the natives. Our officers have been but are badly led, insufficiently fed and have lost all confidence. If our generals again take the offensive, another disaster is inevitable. I do not think Negus will take the offensive. It would be madness on his part to order the triangle formed by Kelea, Amba and Mancaw. Meanwhile, I know only desolation."

Grave revelations are expected at the trial of General Baratieri. Signor Crispi has made his most serious charges concerning him before the king. Signor Franzi says that the premier is not against Baratieri, but he will be expelle if having his chickens he (Franzi) advised Signor Crispi to have him shot in front of his troops.

SOLUTION OF ITALY'S PROBLEM.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: The latest solution of Italy's problem was given here by a personage who has the warmest interest in that country: "I have no hesitation in saying," he remarked, "that the white wood would approve, at the present moment, if King Humbert were bold enough to state that his ministers had made a mistake, into which he himself was drawn, and that he has now decided, in the interests of the country, to evacuate Abyssinia.

"The retirement of Signor Crispi, whose eighty years, taken with these Aigabtsian disasters and the broad loss of his grandson, entitle him to his retirement, would be a fine thing, and easy opening for such a solution which is the only practicable one visible.

"England and France, in fact every country, has suffered disaster and has accepted it with courage. Italy must do the same."

The Nuovo Veneziano draws attention to the report that the Marquis Di Rudini will probably now assume the power and that he is known to be opposed to a policy of conquest, of blackmail and intimidation. The opinion of the committee, if sustained by the House, will unseat Boatner, Democrat, who is seeking the nomination of Mark Lewis, the Populist, and thus create a vacancy. The vote in the committee was strictly on party lines.

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ANOTHER DREIBUND

A Consequence of Italy's Defeat in Abyssinia.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Full Details and Various Other Points Discussed in a Letter From London.

LONDON, March 7.—(Special London cable letter, copyrighted 1896, by the Associated Press.)—The possibility of the rearrangement of the dreibund, hinted at from St. Petersburg as one of the results of the terrible disaster to the Italian army in Abyssinia, is attracting more attention than the matter, it is claimed, really deserves under the circumstances. It is asserted in support of this statement that in all the texts and purposes, Russia, France and Germany have already an understanding which really amounts to a settlement solely from the old Italy alliance. In my last letter I stated that Italy has been held up by the czar of Germany Bismarck, Count Rosebery probably than the number of men Italy's. Much more because unpopular than the union of Italy's enemies to the extent of Germany's contingent, the disaster will probably not even be felt in Italy, and the general feeling is exactly as that of King Humbert at present. It is not astonishing that the most trouble of Italy's enemies to the contingent to engage a war out of her Abyssinian waters is likely to affect credit in that country. If the war is ended, the financial crisis will be tendency serious. If the African colonies are abandoned, the effect will be almost as dangerous. A middle course, the retention of some strip of Abyssinia may not be possible, it is true that France and Russia have been aiming the chance. A great impression is made by the Italian rest upon the remaining Italian minority.

IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales, to Prince Charles of Denmark, an officer in the Danish navy, will, it is said, take place at the end of July and will be followed by a visit to Copenhagen, where they will spend the honeymoon and celebrations for the new house of Princess "Harry," as she is popularly termed.

QUI " ADVANCEMENT.

The Duke of York will be gazetted as successor to the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of Queen Victoria's Royal Highness. His progress in the royal navy has been one of the quickest on record, he only entered the navy in 1885.

A HORSE DENIED.

Vanity Fair, this week, denies the accuracy of the story which is responsible for circulating the report that the engagement of Mr. William Waldorf Astor to Lady Randolph Churchill (formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York) will shortly be announced.

Hall Caine's daughter Lily was married Thursday last to G. H. Dyer, the dramatist.

The money to erect a beacon on Fowlmaker Downs, as a memorial to the late Lord Tennyson, has now been subscribed.

DONSHAVEN'S REPUTATION.

There is talk among members of the royal yacht squadron of drawing up a resolution in answer to the New York Yacht club's expulsion of Lord Dunraven. It is said that Mr. Charles Cecil, formerly the managing owner of Valkyrie III on the ground that his charge of excessive submersion is frequently unsound and most precious sound that the royal yacht squadron is morally bound to notice the expulsion, as the royal yacht squadron backed Lord Dunraven's side.

The Yachting World declares that the royal yacht squadron cannot afford to have a leading member dealt with in such summary manner, and that either endorsing the action or loudly protesting, adding: "We await the official pronouncements with much interest."

In spite of this the Associated Press learns that it is not likely that the royal yacht squadron will officially notice the matter.

A great deal of interest has been aroused here among yachtsmen by a statement in circulation that the Duke of Abercorn will certainly race in English waters during the coming summer.

WILL LEAD TO A BROKE UPERNOT.

The Venezuelan consul, M. G. Baron, thinks there is no doubt that the communications being exchanged between Great Britain and Venezuela, the British ambassador at Washington, and Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister at the same capital, will lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations.

The departure of Senor Rojas, Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, from Caracas, for London, reminds the Foreign Office officials. He is one of the most cultured men in Venezuela and well acquainted with European methods.

PANAMA AND NICARAGUA FUSION.

Mr. J. B. Bartlett, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company, confirms the report that negotiations are in progress for a union of the Panama and Nicaragua canal companies. The scheme, however, has not yet received the consideration of their respective boards.

The consolidation of their interests is regarded with great favor in London circles of Europe, and it is understood in America as tending to remove the rivalry of their interests, and the governments are also inclined to be favorable to the consolidation.

It is denied that an Anglo-French-American syndicate for canal building is being formed, but the details are withheld.

SPRING STOCKS IN THE STORES.

The spring stocks in most of the larger west end stores are already on exhibition. "The pattern and dressing," said one of the leading merchants to a representative of the Associated Press, "are not so gay as usual as they were a year ago. The more open shades of brown and dark blue will prevail. It is true that London is rapidly shedding most of the American tints that formerly went to Paris. When we select our shades for either the spring or autumn trade, it is now necessary to be well advised in advance to our American patrons. This result of our customs is most unfortunate, as the American ladies are vastly more what she wants and is quicker to notice and appreciate a novelty, whether in price or style, than any other class of customers. One of the largest houses of goods that we have ever and have been purchased 75 leading society women of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. It is also necessary to anticipate the requisite American styles when creating the dresses worn to take them arranged in London rather than in Paris.

Constitution Sustained.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—The Kennedy condemning gang was sentenced by Judge Green in the United States district court today. Brokaw, the leader, got two years in the penitentiary and was fined $1,000. Mr. Adam Smith, the inventor of the Hobson boats, in which the gang operated, got two years and a $500 fine. Wm. Wagner, one year and $500 fine.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Blackburn on the First Ballot Came Within Three Votes of Election.

Second Ballot, No Quorum—Scenes of Wild Confusion—Adjournment Till Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—A report in the Post from Frankfort, says there was another big crowd present to see the final ballot taken. Roll call showed 124 members present, necessary to a choice 63. The ballot resulted as follows:

Blackburn, Bronston, Holloway, Nolt, Sulz, Smith and Dupoyster voted for Carlisle. The Republicans voted solidly for Beckh. Representatives Baird, Carroll, Atwood, Nunnelley, Chenault, Sweight, Swinebroad, Venable, Wagner and Wilson voted for Carlisle.

After roll call was completed, Speaker Pro Tem Boreman called for the votes to count Breckinridge. He cast the vote for Blackburn (cheers). Then one by one jumped down from the Speaker's desk (enthusiasm), the twelve Democrats changed Breckinridge from Carlisle Edlinn, Wilson, Stephenson, Dougherty, Sweller, Hunter, Wagner, Wilson, Nunnelley, Baird and Carroll. Mr. Carroll said he was opposed to the Democratic nominee's views on the currency question, but he felt that he voted for Blackburn. Holloway and Baird also said they thought it their duty to vote for the nominee whom he knew were about to be called. Representative Chambers, who was paired with Senator Weissiger, said he wished to vote. Senator Bronston asked Mr. Jones (Democrat) for his vote to John G. Carlisle.

At this time Representative Lyons raised will excitement by saying that if any attempt was made to elect John G. Carlisle, he would vote for Blackburn. The statement was wildly cheered by the friends of Blackburn. Speaker Blackburn said that he had become totally sound money Republican could not be elected, he would throw his people's votes and vote for a sound money man. After this he changed his vote to Carlisle amid the wildest excitement. The room jumped on the chairs and cheered wildly.

Speaker Boreman demanded order or recognition and the chair rapped for order for five minutes in vain. The assembly was in a bedlam.

Senator Bronston finally got the floor. He said Chambers (Republican), who voted in spite of his pair for Carlisle, was not entitled to the vote. The point of order was taken more that he was not under and a motion was made for a recall of the roll. The chair ordered the gallery cleared. Senator Bronston made some comments. The scene on the floor defied description.

RESULT OF FORTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The sound money men had a consultation and urged each other to change to Carlisle. After the gallery was cleared and been cleared, the result announced the result of the forty-second ballot as follows: Boyle, 39; Blackburn, 36; Carlisle, 1.

Howard moved to adjourn. Bronston objected. "I want to give an opportunity to the sound money Democrats to vote for Carlisle." The motion was ordered called on the motion to adjourn and the motion was lost.

Representative Lyons wrote to Senator Bronston and said he would vote for Carlisle. Bates called him to order and Lyons said as he was called to order by the friends of Carlisle, he would vote for Carlisle. The call was resumed by Blackburn's friends. Representative Chambers received a note from Weissinger with whom he was paired, saying, "I change my vote in your paired you are at liberty to vote as you please."

The announcement of the refusal of the assembly to adjourn brought renewed interest in fever heat again. Speaker Blanford moved to adjourn until Monday at 12 o'clock. The Republicans filibustered in an effort to force another ballot. The chair ruled that when the assembly adjourned it would be until 11:30 on Monday. Senator Bronston tried to remedy the error that the ruling was incorrect, but without effect. "I say," he said, "away with these dilatory motions. Let us here and now elect some one, be it either Boyle, Blackburn or Carlisle."

Speaker Blanford withdrew his motion to adjourn and roll was ordered called for another ballot.

Senator Clark refused to vote.

Senator Bronston asked that he be excused from voting.

The chair ruled that no member was required to vote. Senator Editor voted for Carlisle. This seems to indicate Blackburn's defeat.

Senator Holloway (Dem.) voted for Carlisle, as did Nos. Sulzer and Smith. Most of the Republicans refused to vote.

Representative Baird (Dem.) voted for Carlisle. Representative Chambers (Rep.) voted for Carlisle.

Senator Bronston asked if Chambers had a right