

ITALIAN MINISTRY FORMED.

ZANARDELLI PREMIER AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

FORMATION OF THE NEW CABINET DEFINITELY ANNOUNCED—SKETCHES OF THE PRIME MINISTERS COLLEAGUES.

Rome, Dec. 5.—It is definitely announced this evening that a new Cabinet has been constituted as follows: ZANARDELLI, PREMIER AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR; GUARISELLI, MINISTER OF FINANCE; DI GIACOMO, MINISTER OF JUSTICE; CALABRITTO, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE; ALBERTONI, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS; SAN MARZANO, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE; COCCUCCI, MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS; SCIPIONE DI BLAZIO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; ORESTE BARATTI, MINISTER OF INSTRUCTION; NICCOLO GALLO, MINISTER OF THE REAR ADMIRAL; CARLO MONTI, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR; ALBERTONI, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Pietro Vacchelli was born at Cremona, North Italy. He is an old Liberal, a good speaker, and has always been an active and indefatigable worker in all his public and Parliamentary offices. He is especially noted for his radical ideas in his ecclesiastical policy against the Papacy, and is an ardent advocate of the time savings bank, workmen's co-operative union and other institutions encouraging economy by the people.

Calabritto is a Sicilian by birth. He devoted himself to a judicial career, reaching the Supreme Court of Appeal. He was for some time a member of the Chamber of Deputies, representing Monreale and Palermo, and was afterwards nominated for Senator.

San Marzano was born in Forlì, Romagna. He is a lawyer, and in law at Pisa. He joined the forces of Garibaldi, and fought against Austria in 1866 and against Italy in 1870. He was then elected to the Italian Parliament. He is the leader of the Radical party, and has been a member of the Italian Parliament for more than fifteen years, and was Under-Secretary of the Interior with Crispi.

Alessandro San Marzano is a descendant of one of the noble families of Italy. He has a military and political career, and is a member of the Italian Army. He was at one time Governor-General of Sicily.

Francesco Coccucci was born at Cagliari, Sardinia. He is a lawyer, and in law at Pisa. He joined the forces of Garibaldi, and fought against Austria in 1866 and against Italy in 1870. He was then elected to the Italian Parliament. He is the leader of the Radical party, and has been a member of the Italian Parliament for more than fifteen years, and was Under-Secretary of the Interior with Crispi.

Niccolo Gallo, one of the most recently elected members of Parliament, is a university professor and well-known man of letters and science. He was born in Palermo, and was a member of the Italian Army. He was at one time Governor-General of Sicily.

Don Luis Dominguez was born in Madrid, Spain. He is a lawyer, and in law at Pisa. He joined the forces of Garibaldi, and fought against Austria in 1866 and against Italy in 1870. He was then elected to the Italian Parliament. He is the leader of the Radical party, and has been a member of the Italian Parliament for more than fifteen years, and was Under-Secretary of the Interior with Crispi.

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THE EDGE OF A BLIZZARD.

NEW-YORK CITY HAS AN EXTREME UNCOMFORTABLE DAY.

A GOLD NORTH WIND AND A DRIVING SNOW-STORM MAKE WORK FOR THE STREET-CLEANERS AND DELAY TRAFFIC.

The cold waves and the amateur blizzards which were hurrying up toward the northeast yesterday could not leave New-York entirely out of their field of operations, so they sent out a little reconnoitering party and gave the city cold northerly winds, snow and generally disagreeable weather. The snow began to fall early in the morning, and it kept falling until 8:30 at night. At first it fell so gently and was of such a consistency that it melted as it touched the earth. It got stronger as the day wore on, and at 7 o'clock, when the evening had closed in dark and dreary, it was coming down as if it meant to pile itself in the streets and block the wheels of traffic. The snow looked more like "business" than that it had all through the day, but it was only the beginning of its end, and in an hour and a half more the clearing process began.

The north wind rushing down made people think it was colder than it really was yesterday. It was not warm, but still if the air had been clear it would have been good, bracing weather. The lowest temperature the thermometer showed was 20.6 at 4:30 in the morning. Then the mercury began to rise steadily, and in the afternoon got up to 25 degrees in the Equitable Building, and 30 degrees in the streets. The Weather Bureau authorities said last night that the temperature would be stationary to-day, and that the weather would be clear. While the snow and the wind lasted yesterday there was much discomfort and considerable interference with traffic.

A three-masted schooner, deeply laden, while coming to anchor off Stapleton, S. I., during the snowstorm, fouled the Dutch tank steamship La Campine, anchored several lengths astern. The schooner lost her headgear, and the tank ship was forced to get a tug to get her out of the way. The schooner was damaged, and the tank ship was forced to get a tug to get her out of the way. The schooner was damaged, and the tank ship was forced to get a tug to get her out of the way.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews will set several hundred men at work this morning on the snow. The street-cleaning men will be at work on the snow, and the street-cleaning men will be at work on the snow.

The Superintendent of Mails in the Postoffice said last night that incoming mails had not been delayed to any great extent by the storm. At the office of the New-York Telegraph and Sun, the mail was not delayed to any great extent by the storm.

Some Polar Temperatures.

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER WITH SLEIGHING AND ALL THE ACCOMPANIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Special).—Thirty degrees below zero was registered here at 5 o'clock this morning.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Dec. 5.—The thermometer registered twenty-two degrees below zero this morning.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The cold snap of last night and today indicates an early close of navigation on the Hudson River. Rondout Creek was covered with half an inch of ice this morning, and there has been lively work all day loading cargoes on a score or more of vessels for Eastern and Southern ports with coal, cement and bluestone.

On the Delaware and Hudson River, the boats are on their way to the north, and the boats are on their way to the north, and the boats are on their way to the north.

The Albany-Newburg line of steamers, having been hauled off, as has the Hudson River line, the steamer registered ten degrees above zero here today, six below at Stamford and four below at Hobart, Delaware County. This is the earliest close of navigation in about ten years.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 5 (Special).—It has been snowing along the Hudson all day, and the river is frozen solidly at Castleton. The Catskill ferryboat, which has been running for many years, has been frozen solidly at Castleton.

The Hudson River line of steamers, having been hauled off, as has the Hudson River line, the steamer registered ten degrees above zero here today, six below at Stamford and four below at Hobart, Delaware County. This is the earliest close of navigation in about ten years.

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BLOCKED IN BROADWAY.

CABLE CARS RUN ON A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY TIME ARRANGEMENT.

A TRUCK SMASHES A CAR'S DASHBOARD AND CAUSES ONE DELAY, AND ANOTHER CAR TEARS UP PART OF A GUARD AND BREAKS A GRIP.

Patrons of the Broadway cable road were treated to an unwelcome experience between 4:30 p. m. and midnight yesterday. Between those hours the cars ran practically as they pleased, and between 7 and 11 p. m. the service on the road was farcical. The most surprising thing about the chaotic condition of things was the fact that the company's employees did not attribute the long delays to the storm. Several cars took four hours to go from the Fiftieth-st. power-house to the southern terminus and thence to the City Hall.

The trouble began at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Broadway and Fifteenth-st., when a heavily laden truck crashed into the dashboard of an up-bound car, twisting the spindle which controls the grip and smashing the dashboard of the car into a mass of iron.

Here is where the accomplished Munchausens employed by the Broadway road improved their opportunity. "How long was the road blocked?" asked a Tribune reporter.

With an "I-cannot-tell-a-lie" expression on his face, the inspector said, sweetly, "Oh, about fifteen minutes. What? One hour? No, no, you know our cars run on such a headway that your informant is really mistaken."

It is known that the employees of the road worked fully half an hour endeavoring to unhitch the grip from the cable, and that it was another half hour before the car following the one wrecked was attached. The car pushed its ill-fated predecessor to the Fiftieth-st. power-house, and the blockade was broken.

The cars had been stalled all the way down to Chambers-st. Another accident happened at 6:20 o'clock. The trouble occurred at Broadway and Fourteenth-st. A heavily loaded car, bound south, came around the Union Square curve at good speed, but just before it reached Broadway and Fourteenth-st. the grip, so an employee of the road says, broke, and before the brakes could be applied it was jammed fast in the conduit, but not before it had turned up considerable of the protector which guards the cable from slipping at the curve.

The veracious employee again looms into view and rattles off glibly: "The cable was stopped only eleven minutes, while our men ripped up the section, and hammered and chipped at the grip until they released it. As soon as the grip was removed the car was switched to the up-track and taken to the stables."

"If your statement is true," said the reporter, "how do you account for the fact that all the cars were stalled for an hour and a half, and that it took three times as long to get anywhere as it did before the accident?"

The employee said that some wicked persons had been keeping the cars stalled, and said that all the cars were running on schedule time.

Despite this assertion it took the reporter a half an hour to ride from Fourteenth-st. to City Hall. Directly behind the car, however, were met all along the line, and general condemnation of the lax management of the road was the rule.

YALE AND HARVARD DEBATE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES DISCUSS THE ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 5.—The joint debate between the Yale Union of Yale College and the Wendell Phillips Club of Harvard University was held here to-night, under the auspices of the Unity Club. The subject of the debate was as follows: "Should the United States Senators should be elected by popular vote."

Harvard had the choice of sides, and took the affirmative. Her representatives as originally chosen were Albert S. Apsey and G. P. Parsons. The latter is ill, and in his place F. S. Thwaites, president of the Wendell Phillips Club, and William E. Brewster, of the Unity Club, were substituted.

The debate is the first ever held by two large colleges under the auspices of a society not connected with either college. Many members of the Yale Union accompanied the two Yale representatives to Newport.

Mr. Thwaites, in opening the affirmative, spoke with slight preparation. He said in part: "The affirmative does not intend in any way to attack the fundamental legislation of the Senate. It recognizes the necessity of this body, and agrees with the people that the Senate should be elected by popular vote. The function which it was intended to perform is a very desirable one. It was to be a body of statesmen, who should be able to control the people and to restrain them from the excesses and sudden changes which legislation has been capable of making in the past. This was the theory, and with it we heartily agree."

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N. J. SCHLOSS & CO. ASSIGN.

ROBBED BY A BOOKKEEPER.

A BIG CLOTHING FIRM WRECKED BY ITS CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

JOSEPH H. LOUIS, THE CLERK, TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF MONDAY NIGHT AND IS NOW UNDER ARREST—LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$600,000—PREFERENCES GIVEN.

N. J. Schloss & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boys' clothing, Nos. 633 and 655 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday afternoon to Simon Wolf, of the law firm of Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, at No. 265 Broadway. The assignment was filed in the County Clerk's office a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and will be a great surprise to the trade on account of the high standing of the firm and their long established business. The failure, it is declared, was precipitated by disclosures in connection with their chief bookkeeper and confidential clerk, Joseph H. Louis, who attempted to commit suicide at the Union Square Hotel on Monday night, and is now under arrest.

The affairs of the firm are said to be in such a condition that no definite idea of the liabilities or assets can be given by the firm, but it is thought that the liabilities may reach \$600,000. The assets are believed to be large, consisting mainly of merchandise and outstanding accounts. The partners are Nathan J. and Henry J. Schloss, brothers. Bradstreet's reports say that the business has been established many years, the firm having succeeded Cohen & Schloss in 1874. They gradually built up a large and extended business, until their sales reached \$1,500,000 a year. The firm claimed a capital of \$700,000, but Bradstreet's only gave them the second grade of credit. In former years they had been in the habit of discounting their bills, but for the last six months the sale of commercial paper was so restricted that they were not able, it is said, to fall back on this source to meet maturing obligations. They were, however, able to borrow considerable money from relatives and friends. The firm have for some time carried a stock of merchandise valued at from \$500,000 to \$600,000, and usually had about \$350,000 in outstanding accounts.

The affairs of the firm, it is said, were left almost entirely in the hands of Mr. Louis. He had been with the house about eighteen years and was implicitly trusted. He made up the statements of the firm for the partners, made all the credits, negotiated their paper, looked after their banking matters, and made their loans.

THE FIRM'S LAST STATEMENT TO BRADSTREET'S. Henry J. Schloss looked after the manufacturing department of the business, and the firm had the cream of the trade for children's fine clothing. In September they were slow in payments, and in response to inquiries as to the reason, N. J. Schloss, the partner, said that the firm was a statement to Bradstreet's, giving as a reason that they had not been able to negotiate paper, on account of the tight money market, having then only \$100,000 out of the \$400,000 usually out at that time of the year. This explanation was regarded as satisfactory by the trade. At the same time they claimed assets of over \$1,100,000, of which the liabilities were not over \$400,000. The total liabilities were not over \$400,000, of which \$200,000 matured in October, November and December, the balance running over into next year.

Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, the attorneys, made a statement yesterday about the failure, in which they said the assignment was brought about by Joseph H. Louis, the confidential clerk and bookkeeper for the firm.

The firm made the following preferences: Schedule A—Trousers & Co., Louis Levy, Isaac Levy, Emanuel Frankfield, Adolph Kerbs, Mrs. Adolph Kerbs, Leopold Scheuer, Herman, Heideberg & Co., E. Schloss & Co., Schloss & Sons, Mrs. Emeline Schloss, Mrs. Theresa Schloss, Julius E. Schloss, Milton Schloss, Hugo Schloss, Herman Rosenthal, Max Rosenthal, Rosenthal Bros. & Co., Al. Fraut, Louis H. Sedler, Herzog, Mrs. Gustav H. Strauss, Robert Levy, Mrs. Mary Rager, Ida Rosbach, of Frankfurt, Germany; Elka Naumburg and the Importers and Traders' National Bank, the latter being \$300,000. The amounts to the others were not mentioned.

Schedule B—Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., Fred Butterfield & Co., Simon Ring, J. A. Friedlander & Co., M. Cohen, Van der Biele, Goldman, Sachs & Co., to an amount not exceeding \$25,000; Sylvan Lehman, \$12,500.

Nathan Schloss, who lives at No. 85 East Seventy-fourth-st., and Henry J. Schloss at No. 16 West Seventy-fourth-st., each owning the house he lives in.

Joseph Herz Louis, the head bookkeeper, had been trusted so implicitly that the knowledge of his crime fell like a thunderbolt. A large salary had been paid to him by the firm, and he was a well-to-do man. He lived with his wife and two children in a well-appointed home at No. 162 West Seventy-fourth-st., and his character as a man of integrity and honesty was well known.

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COUGHLIN'S JURY SECURED.

READY AT LAST TO HEAR EVIDENCE ON CROHN'S DEATH.

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION DENIED THE DEFENSE ANXIOUS TO EXCLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. FOY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The story was given out to-day that Patrick O'Sullivan, the Irishman, who had been accused of the murder of Daniel Crohn, had made a full confession of his knowledge of the killing of Crohn. The first to a Chicago newspaper man with whom he was on friendly terms, and later to Father Scanlan, of the Holy Name Cathedral, of Chicago. It is alleged that the confession to Father Scanlan was not made to him in his capacity as priest, and that the confession was made to him in his capacity as a friend. The confession was made to him in his capacity as a friend, and the confession was made to him in his capacity as a friend.

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WILLIS IS STILL WAITING.

HE WANTS FURTHER ORDERS.

THINGS IN HAWAII WERE NOT AS HE EXPECTED TO FIND THEM.

THE WHOLE QUESTION NOW IN ABEYANCE, HE SAYS IN AN INTERVIEW—THE QUEEN'S SUPPORTERS MUCH DISPLEASED AT THE MINISTER'S ACTION—HER ADVOCATE SAYS WILLIS WAS MISQUOTED.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 5.—The barkentine Kliekitt, Captain Curtis, arrived yesterday from Honolulu with advices of November 20, four days after the steamer Alameda sailed for San Francisco. In an interview published in "The Evening Star," Minister Willis is reported to have said:

"You are authorized to state that no change in the present situation will take place for several weeks. I brought with me certain instructions from the United States Government on the Hawaiian situation, but since my arrival contingencies have arisen of which neither the United States Government nor myself was aware when I left Washington. I have thought best to submit those matters to the President before proceeding further to carry out my original instructions. No one need fear trouble, and no lawlessness will be permitted."

This statement gave the Annexationists much satisfaction and the Royalists were much displeased. On account of the many rumors current of the contemplated action of the Queen's supporters, the Provisional Government found it necessary to keep two companies of soldiers under arms for several nights after the Alameda sailed. Continuing, Minister Willis said:

"I mean that until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests of humanity; that any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be promptly checked and punished. You may put the matter more plainly and say that even if the Provisional Government discharged all its troops to-day no lawlessness would be allowed to take place under the present situation of affairs. The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance, and nothing that newspapers can say or do will alter the situation. I make this statement on my own responsibility and in hope that it will allay present excitement. No one need fear trouble and no lawlessness will be permitted."

After this statement rumors began to fly about that the Queen's supporters would make a final rally in her behalf. The crews of the United States men-of-war Philadelphia and Adams were held in readiness to be landed on a moment's notice. The Queen's Advocate came out next day with a denial of Willis's interview, saying that he was misquoted, and by inference gave encouragement to the idea that Willis had held in readiness to be landed on a moment's notice. The newspapers containing Blount's report had not reached the island when the Kliekitt sailed.

THE FIGHT IS BEGUN.

ONLY SENATOR MORGAN'S ABSENCE PREVENTS A CALL FOR THE PAPERS.

THE SENATE LISTENS TO AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT BY MR. DOLPH-BLOUNT'S REPORT THAT OF A ZEALOUS LAWYER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—The measure and non-committal statement of the Administration Hawaiian programme contained in President Cleveland's message yesterday to Congress is explained conclusively enough, apparently, in the dispatches brought from Honolulu to Port Townsend to-day, and telegraphed from that point here. It has been surmised repeatedly in those columns that Minister Willis's delay in executing President Cleveland's orders to restore the Hawaiian Kingdom to the throne in Hawaii was due to a healthy suspicion on the Minister's part that conditions in Honolulu did not warrant so fatuous and arbitrary a step. Mr. Blount's successor, it has been frequently contended, did not feel that he was safe in executing a programme of monarchical restoration, knowing that an attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government would be resisted by force as an invasion of Hawaiian sovereignty, and it has been sensibly presumed that Mr. Willis prudently waived the immediate action urged upon him in his instructions in order to present the situation in Hawaii in its true light to the President and Secretary Gresham, and to get the benefit of their further counsel and decision.

These surmises as to the causes of Mr. Willis's tardiness seem completely confirmed by the latest information from the islands, as well as by the manifest reluctance of the President to publish what are now seen to have been extravagant and unwarranted orders to his representative to restore the Hawaiian monarchy.

FURTHER ORDERS FOR WILLIS.

That the revenue cutter Corwin is to take back the Administration's answer to Minister Willis's request for additional or modified orders seems now equally well established. What these orders are is, of course, not known, but there can be little reasonable doubt that they involve a retreat of some sort from the original high-handed and arbitrary programme of forcible intervention and a restoration of the corrupt and licentious monarchy at the bayonet point of the marines.

In the light of this frank and ingenuous disclosure by Minister Willis of the worthlessness of "Paramount" Blount's report and the impracticability of the original instructions based upon it, no one can wonder at the anxiety of the President to keep from the knowledge of the Senate and the country the full extent of the error into which the Administration fell through a too credulous confidence in Colonel Blount's "discoveries." There can be little doubt that the original instructions to Minister Willis would remain forever buried in the State Department's archives if an urgent demand from Congress did not threaten to make their suppression as