

ITALY'S DEFEAT GROWING. OFFICERS WHO WENT INTO BATTLE ONLY FORTY RETURNED.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Rome says that of the 247 officers under General Baratieri who took part in the battle against the Abyssinians on Sunday only forty returned. Among the killed were General Albertone and Colonel Galliano, the latter of whom was in command of the Italian garrison which defended Makalle when that place was besieged by the Abyssinians. General Arimondi was seriously wounded. General Dabormida, with the remnant of his brigade, succeeded in joining General Baratieri after having fought their way through the enemy's lines. The Italians are in full retreat toward Asmara.

The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Rome correspondent saying that General Baratieri, upon his return to Italy, will be tried by court martial under Articles 72 and 88 of the Military Code, which fix the punishment for officers who abandon their posts before the enemy at degradation to the ranks, followed by death. The charges against Baratieri are based upon his admission that he left the field while the troops under his command were fighting, without knowing the fate of the columns under Generals Dabormida and Arimondi, and retreated 100 kilometres in twenty-four hours.

The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Rome stating that the Italian losses in Sunday's battle with the Abyssinians were 19,000 killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that the defeat of the Italians at Adowa by the Abyssinians absorbs all political interest. Nobody is blind, the correspondent says, to the fact that the Italian defeat may lead to a total revolution of political affairs in Italy, whereby the existence of the Triple Alliance may be endangered.

Berlin, March 4.—Emperor William to-day visited Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambassador to Germany, and requested him to convey to King Humbert an expression of his sympathy with Italy over her reverses in Africa.

Paris, March 4.—A dispatch from Adwa to the "Matin" says that the Italians lost 5,000 men in last Sunday's battle with the Abyssinians.

Rome, March 4.—The Cabinet held a protracted meeting this morning and unanimously decided to press the acceptance of their resignations, desiring to leave to the Crown complete liberty of action. Premier Crispi this afternoon announced to King Humbert the decision of the Cabinet to resign, which will be communicated to the Chambers to-morrow.

GOV. GREENHALGE DEAD. HE SUFFERED A SECOND STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

THE END CAME SOON AFTER MIDNIGHT—SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY HE PASSES AWAY.—CAREER OF THE DEAD MAN.

Lowell, Mass., March 5.—Governor Greenhalge died at 12:43 o'clock this morning. At 5:30 p. m. Governor Greenhalge had a second stroke of paralysis, the first having occurred last Thursday evening. His temperature at 11 p. m. was 103 degrees (uræmic fever), his pulse 122 and very weak. The general condition was that of uræmic poisoning. His family was with him at the end.

Frederick T. Greenhalge was born in Lancashire, England, July 19, 1854, and settled in Lowell, Mass., where he has since lived. Young Greenhalge was educated in the public schools there, and then entered Harvard in 1879, but his course there was short by the death of his father while he was in his junior year, and he took to teaching and the study of law.

Frederick T. Greenhalge. In 1863, however, he enlisted in the Union army, being connected with the commissary department at New-Berne, N. C. After returning to his home at the close of the war, he studied law in the office of Brown & Alger, in Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1868 and 1869 he served in the Lowell Common Council, and in 1870 in the School Board of that city. In 1880 and 1881 he was elected Mayor.

In 1888 Mr. Greenhalge was sent to Congress from Massachusetts by the Republicans. He served for one term, and failed of re-election in 1890. In 1891 he was nominated by acclamation for Governor of the State, but he was defeated by the Democrats. He was again elected Governor in 1894, and served for one term, and failed of re-election in 1896.

Mr. Greenhalge was married in 1872 to Miss Isabel M. Peabody, and they have three children. Mr. Greenhalge was prominently connected with the "Union" Club of Boston. He was an accomplished public speaker, and greatly in demand in that capacity.

FERRYBOAT FAST IN THE ICE. OTHER PEOPLE DELAYED ON SHORE—MUCH INCONVENIENCE CAUSED BY THE MISHAP—WEST SHORE TRAINS HELD BACK—VESSEL FINALLY RELEASED BY TUGS.

The big ferryboat Kingston, belonging to the West Shore Railroad, left the New-Jersey side of the North River yesterday afternoon about 4:30, with a large number of passengers and teams on board, and landed hard and fast in an ice blockade just as it was entering its slip at West Forty-second-st. For five hours it was unable to move one way or the other, and there was much excitement on board, as well as in all kinds of descriptions.

Shortly after the accident occurred the Kingston whistled for assistance. The Chapin, the Clark and two other boats belonging to the New-York Central Railroad Company at once answered the call, and every effort possible was made to rescue the big boat from the tight grasp of the ice. But the Kingston would not budge, and it looked at one time as if the passengers were doomed to pass the night on board.

As the Kingston was the only boat plying between New-York and New-Jersey over the West Shore route, the delay proved a most unfortunate one. People bound for Weehawken, Union Hill and Guttenberg, having no other way of reaching home, were kept up until a late hour, or, giving up in despair, remained all night with friends in the city. The Chapin, a small boat which usually makes the trips at this point, had been laid up as a result of the wind and ice, and the Kingston had been brought up from Harrison-st. in order to avoid any such mishap as that which occurred.

The Kingston stuck in the ice at a most inopportune moment, as in the technical language of ferrymen, "she was on her centre," with her beam "way down." Such was the extreme cold last evening that the water froze to the buckets of the wheel, the chains and every part of her running gear that was exposed to the elements. The boat was powerless, and depended entirely upon the efforts of the tugs to get her off. When at last it was pulled back and out into open water, it was necessary to scrape the ice off the exposed parts of the steering gear before starting up the engines.

A MIXED CROWD IN THE FERRY-HOUSE. Each hour brought its quota of people bound from New-York to the other side, until 8 p. m. the crowds in the waiting-room at the foot of Forty-second-st. were packed like sardines in a box. Every class was represented. Men in fur-lined overcoats and silk hats and women of fashionable attire were crowded against coat hangers and bricklayers. There were workmen bound for Union Hill and passengers with gipsacks and handbags starting for a much longer trip. Germans with long pipes in their mouths fussed and fumed at the delay, and Italian laborers from Weehawken, with rings in their ears and cigarettes in their teeth, chattered away in the corners. Over and over again the gate man was asked: "When do you think they will get her off?" and over and over again came the exasperating reply, "Don't know."

Outside in the biting blasts a long line of milk carts, heavily loaded trays and empty coal wagons extended back for nearly a block. The wind blew bitter cold, and although heavily blanketed, the horses stamped and champed at their bits in their endeavor to keep their blood in circulation, while the drivers sought the gladdening warmth of neighboring saloons. Worn out with the cold and delay, seventeen drivers for Burns Brothers, coal dealers, of Weehawken, held a consultation and decided that such was the slender chance of their getting home last night that they had better stay in New-York. The horses, thirty-six in number, were put up at a neighboring stable.

THE PEOPLE WANT MCKINLEY. EX-SENATOR INGALLS TALKS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

St. Louis, March 4.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, in an interview last night, said that the people of Kansas, and there is little doubt that he is the choice of fully 75 per cent of the Republicans of the United States. During the last few months I have been in nearly every State east of the Rockies, and I am convinced that McKinley is the man the people want. Whether he will secure the nomination or not is another thing.

"No one takes the candidacy of McKinley seriously, but it is possible that McKinley will give him the nomination from that State. Cullom, of Illinois, will probably secure the nomination from his State, but at the same time Illinois is as strong for McKinley as Ohio itself. But Cullom is the favorite son." Morton will be the only man on the board in the hands of the Republicans. The New-York State will come to the convention instructed for Morton. Morton is disqualified by age; New-England would be instructed for McKinley, for Mr. Reed is a powerful man and a leader in his party, but it is not that he was a local man. New-England would be instructed for McKinley, for the people are for McKinley.

"Will you be a candidate for your old seat at the convention?" "I will," was the decisive reply. "I was understood when I left the place, but if there is a Republican majority, I will not run, and I shall make an effort to secure my old seat."

TWO REGULAR DELEGATES FOR MCKINLEY. Montgomery, Ala., March 4.—The first district convention in Alabama to elect delegates to St. Louis took place at Calera to-day. It was the convention for the 14th District, and was called to nominate a Congressman also. There was a split in the convention, and two sets of delegates were nominated. The regular convention nominated H. S. Wilson for Congress and Thomas G. Dunn and W. J. Stevens as delegates with castron instructions for McKinley. The bolt was made by W. F. Aldrich, for Congress, and Fletcher Curry and W. F. Aldrich as delegates, with instructions for one vote for Reed and one for Morton. The McKinley men controlled the regular convention.

MCKINLEY WINS IN FLORIDA. Tallahassee, Fla., March 4.—The friends of McKinley won a notable victory in the State Convention which met here to-day to select delegates to the National Convention to be held at St. Louis. The friends of Reed, Morton, Quay and other candidates combined against the Ohio man made a hot fight, but to no avail. The first fight was for control of the State Convention, and the McKinley man won. The real test was on temporary organization, and then the McKinley men showed their overwhelming strength. For temporary chairman the McKinley men nominated Joseph Lee, secretary of the State Committee, and the anti-McKinley element named P. W. Chandler, both clerks. Lee was chosen by a vote of 129 to 75, and Chandler, seven of whom were ardent McKinley men. Pending the report of the Credentials Committee the convention adjourned until 10:30 p. m. The chairman of the State Committee says that each of the eight National delegates will be for McKinley. J. Stahn of Stanton, Ill., here for McKinley; Frank W. Coach, of Toledo, here for Quay; and Mr. Willbur, of New-York, is working for Morton.

Peoria, Ill., March 4.—Peoria County Republicans held their convention yesterday and went on record for McKinley for President and Hopkins for Governor.

CARRIED OVERBOARD BY WIND. COLONEL JOHN B. WHITE SAVED FROM DROWNING BY A POLICEMAN.

CHARITIES COMMISSIONER JOHN P. FAURE HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BLOWN INTO THE WATER—ACCIDENT AT THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL PIER.

Colonel John B. White, the new superintendent of the houseboat for homeless and destitute men, which is being prepared for occupation by the Department of Charities at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-st., was blown overboard into the East River while visiting the boat late yesterday afternoon. He owed his life to the bravery of Policeman John Spencer of the Bellevue Hospital staff, who jumped in after him and supported him in the water until ropes were thrown from the boat and they were hauled to the pier.

Commissioner John P. Faure, of the Charities Department, who accompanied the Colonel, was blown backward toward the river by the same furious gust of wind that carried his companion overboard. He escaped a ducking by having the good luck to trip over a projecting piece of wood a few feet from the edge of the dock and fall to the ground.

The two men had driven down to the pier, which adjoins Bellevue Hospital, to examine the boat which is now almost ready for occupation. They left the Commissioner's carriage standing on the pier and boarded the boat in safety, although the wind was blowing with terrific force. After remaining for a few minutes on board the boat both turned to go away. Commissioner Faure stepped off first to the pier and the Colonel followed a few paces behind. Both were safely on the pier, the Colonel being some ten feet from the edge and the Commissioner ahead of him, when a terrific gust of wind came which seemed to lift both men off their feet. Colonel White was carried clear over the strappings and into the river ten feet from the pier. The Commissioner was lifted backward by the same gust, but his heel caught on a piece of lumber and he fell on his back on the edge of the pier.

There were a number of men near by when the accident occurred. One of them was Policeman Spencer. Without hesitating an instant, he threw off his hat and coat and jumped overboard after Colonel White. He held him up by the collar and a coil of rope was flung to him and both were hauled safely to the pier. Colonel White was unconscious. He was carried into the hospital and after the doctors had worked over him for nearly an hour he came to, but his heel caught on a piece of lumber and he fell on his back on the edge of the pier.

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THE SENATE NON-CONCURS. CUBAN BELLIGERENCE RESOLUTIONS SENT TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

LITTLE DOUBT THAT AN AGREEMENT WILL BE REACHED—IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT JOINT RESOLUTIONS MUST BE PASSED BEFORE THE PRESIDENT CAN BE INDUCED TO DECLARE HIS POLICY.

Washington, March 4.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided this morning not to accept the Cuban resolutions passed last Monday by the House as a substitute for the original action of the Senate of February 23, and on Mr. Sherman's motion a conference with the House, was ordered this afternoon by the Senate. Messrs. Sherman, Morgan and Lodge were appointed conferees. The House will undoubtedly meet the Senate half-way in the effort to reach an agreement on the text of a new resolution or set of resolutions, which will acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and request the exercise of the Administration's good offices to clear the way for the establishment of an independent Government in Cuba.

If it were possible now under parliamentary usage to change the resolutions to the joint form, the conference committee might consider seriously the advisability of taking such a course. But as each house passed its resolutions in the concurrent shape, it is not now within the power of the conferees to alter their parliamentary scope of character. In view, however, of the apparent disinclination of the Executive to accept or act on the suggestions of Congress looking toward recognition of Cuban belligerency and independence, it is more than likely that new joint resolutions, similar in form to the concurrent ones just passed, will have to be introduced and voted on before the President can be forced to declare his own Cuban policy.

There was a division of sentiment in the Foreign Relations Committee, the majority holding that the House resolutions were not so strong as the Senate resolutions and that the language was in some respects ambiguous. This was charged especially with reference to the second clause of the House resolutions wherein it is said that "the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, of the people of Cuba, and of other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba," etc. It was maintained during the argument in committee that under such a resolution this Government would be committed to a settlement of the trouble by Cuba on the basis of an agreement of any sort which permitted Spain to retain her control and domination of the island. The actual independence of the island was based on an assurance of the future of any resolution which may secure the final concurrence of the two houses.

THE ADMINISTRATION CONSERVATIVE. What will the President do with the resolutions when they emerge from the conference committee and reach him? It is an open secret that the President and Secretary Olney are disposed to proceed in a conservative manner in regard to Cuban recognition, fully appreciating the many difficulties surrounding the question. It is felt by leading members of the House that the President can be depended on to accord no recognition until the action of Congress in passing resolutions favorable to the Cuban insurgents gives the indorsement of those bodies to him should he deem proper to issue a proclamation of belligerency.

What will he take such a step? That question was asked to-day of a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats in the House. The Republicans said that they had no knowledge of the President's intentions and that the only person competent to speak with intelligence on the subject was Mr. Cleveland himself. The Democratic leaders were equally uncertain. It was their opinion the President will study the situation carefully, and if he should be satisfied from the official correspondence that Weyer proposes to begin a reign of terror on the island, he will incline naturally to accord no belligerent recognition, therefore, because, as he expressed it, he did not desire to fly in the face of his constituents. Other members recall the promptness with which the Spanish Government expressed its regrets for the outrages in Barcelona on Sunday, their payment of the celebrated Mora claim some months ago, the protection afforded by them to the American property on the island, and the evidence of a desire to placate the United States, and regret that circumstances forced them to take a position which, in their opinion, places this Government in the embarrassing position of having to deal with a Government already impoverished financially and struggling with a civil war. On the other hand, the friends of Cuba are emphatic in their assertions that Spanish rule in the island must be ended at any cost.

SPAIN STILL MUCH EXCITED. TRYING TO BRING ABOUT A EUROPEAN PROTEST TO THIS COUNTRY.



FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE.

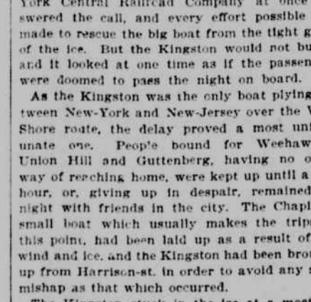
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There were no accidents of a serious nature. While the Kingston was stuck in the slip, many of the male passengers climbed up on the decks trying to find a way to escape from their imprisonment, but the officers of the boat quickly called them to time before any rash attempt had been made.

All trains due out of New-York on the West Shore were held for the passengers, and the delay of about an hour. As there are more than a dozen trains scheduled to leave between the hours of 5 and 10 p. m., it will be seen that the delay to the passenger traffic was of much importance.

WIND CONTINUES KING. SWEEP THROUGH THE NARROW STREETS—FERRYBOAT SLIPS FILLED WITH ICE.

Wind was king yesterday and pedestrians had a hard time keeping their hats in place. The following record speaks for itself. The number of miles traveled by the wind here in February was 14,402, or 5,167 miles more than in February, 1894, 5,505 miles more than in February, 1895, 6,657 more than in March, 1894, and 3,722 more than March, 1895. This is a phenomenal wind record, and is not likely to be equalled this month, although March is considered the most blustery month of the year.



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THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS THE CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 4.—The State Supreme Court this morning affirmed the verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, found guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this city of the murder of Benjamin F. Plitzel. The opinion, which was delivered by Justice Williams, overruled the decision of the lower court, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court. It holds that the evidence fully sustains the verdict.

ARMED TRANSLANTIC STEAMERS WILL BEGIN ON MARCH 20 TO ACT AS CRUISERS. Señor Elduayen, who was recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to the Duke of Tetuan, has resigned. A meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening, at which Señor Elduayen announced that he had tendered his resignation because it was considered desirable that the same Minister who begins negotiations with the United States and other countries in regard to Cuba should complete them. It is understood that the Duke of Tetuan will succeed the retiring Foreign Minister, and that he will take the oath of office to-morrow.

AT THE MEETING IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE UNNECESSARY SHOULD BE CLOSED FOR THE PRESENT. The Ministers also agreed to an unlimited credit for the purchase of artillery and to call for recruits of naval infantry and sailors. A demonstration was attempted this afternoon by the students of the University, but the police were on the alert, and the disorderly proceedings were speedily suppressed. Later 400 students of the School of Medicine and a number of citizens who had joined them were dispersed by the police. They soon reassembled, whistling at and jeering close by a lieutenant of police standing close by a lieutenant of police called the latter a coward, and several of them attempted to strike him, whereupon the lieutenant drew his revolver. The police and guards immediately charged with drawn swords upon the rioters. In the mêlée which ensued a few persons were injured. All places of business in the neighborhood were closed. This morning a party of veterinary students

A FEW GREAT COATS AMONG THEM. \$20 FOR YOUR CHOICE OF 100 OVERCOATS, FORMERLY \$20 EACH. GEORGE G. BERGMAN, BROADWAY, COR. 25TH ST.—(Adv.)