New-York Tribune.

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GREEKS DEFIANT STILL.

REPORT THAT THE CONCERT OF THE POWERS HAS BEEN BROKEN.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH—THE TURKISH GOVERNOR OF CRETE STIRS UP MORE STRIFE ON THE ISLAND.

Athens, Feb. 26.—The popular indignation against the great Powers shows no signs of waning, and if the people had their way they would fight with arms in their hands against the combined forces of Europe in defence of their right to protect the Christians in Crete. It is not alone among the people that this feeling prevails. Parliamentary and official opinion strongly favors resistance to the demands of the Powers. The joint note addressed to the Greek Government has not yet been delivered, and the delay is unexplained. Only the Russian, Austrian and German Ministers have been instructed by their Governments concerning the note.

It is reported that one of the Powers has withdrawn from the concert. If this is true it will leave matters in status quo, and will break up the concert, the efforts of which have been directed to overawing Greece by threats.

London, Feb. 26.—A Greek firm doing business in London has received a telegram from Athens saying that King George of Greece has accepted the demand of the Powers for the withdrawal of the Greek troops and warships from Crete.

The Vienna correspondent of "The Standard" and the Berlin correspondent of "The Daily News" comment upon a dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here, which claims to semi-officially describe Russia's attitude on the Cretan question. The dispatch says that Russia has ordered Greece to recall her fleet and all her troops from Crete within three days. Other stringent measures are announced, and the Powers, except Great Britain, are named as being ready to co-operate in their enforcement. The opinion in Vienna and Berlin is that unless the dispatch is apocryphal, the so-called unanimity of the Powers is a mere farce.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs that Prime Minister Delyannis has informed him that Greece's decision to maintain her army in Crete is irrevocable, but that the troops will obstain from the offensive. They will only protect the Christians. Greece will not declare war against Turkey unless the Turks invade Thessaly or the Powers render the position of the Greek troops in Crete unbearable.

The correspondent adds that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Athens has telegraphed to the Pope, asking the Pope to mediate between Greece and the Powers.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The "Matin" says that the scheme for the settlement of the Cretan difficulty by requiring the withdrawal of the Greek troops and later of the Turkish troops, and granting autonomy to the island, as outlined by Lord Salisbury in the British House of Lords yesterday, was originally propounded by Russia, and was the first diplomatic success achieved by Count Muravieff, the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The "National Zeitung" says that the plan for the pacification of Crete by granting autonomy to the island was proposed by Russia and agreed to by Germany without reserve. Austria and France were the next to accept the proposal, and the adhesion of Great Britain was received last of all.

Canea, Feb. 26.—Most of the foreign warships that were lying in the harbor here have gone to Suda Bay, where there is a better anchorage than here. It is likely, however, that their presence here will again be required, as the situation has become more critical than ever before, and it would not be surprising if a conflict should occur. In one respect the interposition of the Powers has had a bad effect, in that it has led the Moslems to believe that Europe is back of them in their combat with the Christians. As a result, there are this afternoon 8,000 Moslem fighting men, besides the Turkish soldiers, all heavily armed, parading the streets of the city and demanding the blood of "the Christian dogs" who have dared to question the right of the Turks to rule them. The combined forces that have been landed by the several Powers number only 800 men, and it is believed that without the aid of the warships they would prove of no avail in preserving order in the city.

The popular passion has been added to by Ismail Pacha, the Acting Governor, who has circulated false stories to the effect that the Greek troops are mutilating Moslem children. The Governor knows these stories to be untrue, and apparently his only object is to create among the Moslems deeper hatred of the Christians and to excite further the desire for revenge. He is carrying matters with a high hand, and it is likely that the Powers will have to intervene to check his ardor in behalf of the Turks. Accompanied by an armed body of Turks, he left Candia to-day and occupied strategic positions in the vicinity of the city, from which he attacked the Christians, causing serious losses to them. The commanders of the warships remaining in the harbor protested to the Governor against his breaking the armistice, but the protest was unheeded. The admirals commanding the foreign fleets have been informed of Ismail's action, and there is much speculation as to the course they will pursue.

CRISPI ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Rome, Feb. 26.—A mass-meeting was held at Palermo to-night for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cretan Christians in their efforts to rid themselves of Turkish rule. Among the messages received was one from ex-Prime Minister Crispi, who, after expressing his approval of the object of the meeting, said:

It was due to Great Britain that Garibaldi in 1860 was not hindered in landing in Sicily. To-day the case is identical. If the Powers intervene, it ought to be for the liberation of oppressed nations, and never to maintain a state of barbarism living on incendiarism and assassination.

A HOP WAREHOUSE ABLAZE.

The five-story brick hop and malt warehouse of W. H. Dole and E. L. Ferry, at Nos. 44 and 46 Pearl-st., was found to be on fire at midnight last night by Policeman Cunningham, who turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived flames were shooting out from the second-floor windows and two more alarms were sent in. The flames were extinguished in less than half an hour. Chief Bonner said that the loss would be about $15,000. Stockhan's ship chandlery stock was damaged slightly by smoke. He occupied the top floor. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

PAINTER ARRESTED FOR HIS MAN'S DEATH

Adam Kraemer, a journeyman painter, fell from a scaffold at No. 832 Third-ave. yesterday morning and fractured his spine. He died last evening in Flower Hospital. It is alleged by the police that the scaffold was not erected to meet the requirements of law, and Kraemer's employer, Frank Young, of No. 1,762 Second-ave., was arrested. He was paroled in Yorkville Police Court, but after Kraemer's death last night was rearrested and locked up to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

AN EXTRA SESSION IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 26.—Governor Bradley is preparing a call for an extra session of the Legislature for March 16.

WON THE CLARKE PRIZE.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Henry D. Gray, of Auburn, won the prize at the Clarke prize oratorical contest at Colgate University to-night.

RESCUED IN MIDATLANTIC.

A THRILLING ESCAPE BY A BARK'S CREW AFTER A MONTH AT THE MERCY OF THE SEA.

The Norwegian bark Persia, which left Cardiff on January 3 for St. John, N. B., in ballast, with nineteen men on board, is now tossing about in midatlantic, abandoned and a derelict. She was last sighted in a sinking condition on February 19 by the British steamer Mohawk, from London, and her captain and crew were rescued at great peril in a raging gale. The rescue came none too soon, as the men could have clung only a short time longer to the heaving hulk.

The story of the Persia's voyage, from the time she left harbor till the Mohawk lay by her, is as curious an account of sailing it blind and being zigzagged about a course as is often furnished by the vicissitudes of the deep sea. The Persia had got about half-way across the Atlantic, on January 22, when she ran into heavy westerly gales, and had to turn tail and scud before the wind. Thereafter, for nearly a month, she was buffeted about all points of the compass by northerly and westerly gales. She was driven to the eastward, back on her course, some 700 miles, but really covered about twice that distance in beating and veering, scudding and hauling off and on, always trying to work westward. Her course, as mapped out, resembles a Chinese puzzle.

In the course of this buffeting the Persia began to leak, and the pumps were started, not to be abandoned until the ship was deserted. On February 8 a seaman named Carpentier was lost overboard. On February 17 the gale grew to a hurricane. The masts and rigging began to go by the board, and Frederick Petersen, another seaman, was lost overboard. Distress signals were hoisted and by night flare signals were used. At midnight on the 18th Captain Gates of the Mohawk sighted the Persia and bore down to her. Next morning he sent a crew, under command of Chief Officer Couch, off to the distressed vessel in a lifeboat. The sea was running high, and the crew had to jump for the rescuing boat, many of them falling in the water and being rescued with great difficulty. The Persia was left to her fate, and the Mohawk landed Captain Gjorsten and his sixteen men in this port yesterday.

The Mohawk also suffered in the gale. She carried cattle, and nearly all her deck pens were smashed, and her superstructure was damaged in other respects.

BRIBED TO VOTE FOR HEITFELD.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN THE ELECTION OF THE IDAHO SENATOR.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Boise, Idaho, says affidavits have been prepared, and more, it is said, will be secured, to show that the election of Senator Heitfeld was brought about by corrupt methods.

The most sensational of these affidavits is made by Representatives Joines, of Elmore County, who swears that he was bribed to vote for Heitfeld.

TWO POLICEMEN HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

ONE BREAKS AN ARM AND THE OTHER RECEIVES A SPRAIN AND CUTS—WILD TIME IN LEXINGTON-AVE.

Two policemen of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station squad were injured by a runaway horse attached to a light business wagon in Lexington-ave. last night. The horse, which is owned by C. Bertholdt, a beer bottler, of No. 104 West Thirty-third-st., became frightened by a cable-car, near Seventy-fourth-st., and dashed away down Lexington-ave.

Many women and children had all they could do to get out of the way of the frightened animal. At Sixty-fourth-st. Policeman John D. Bonser jumped out into the roadway and made a grab at the bridle. He missed it and attempted to board the wagon from the rear, but failed, and fell, breaking his left arm.

Policeman William H. Finley attempted to seize the bridle at Sixty-second-st., but the horse jerked his head away and threw the man to the ground. The thumb of his left hand was sprained and his left knee severely cut. By the time Fifty-fifth-st. was reached by the horse the animal was somewhat exhausted, and was caught by a citizen and taken to the East Fifty-first-st. police station. The driver arrived there soon afterward. He said he had been thrown out of the wagon at Seventy-fifth-st., but was uninjured. He claimed the horse and wagon, and the police allowed him to drive home.

An ambulance in the mean time had been summoned for the two injured policemen. Bonser was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, but Finley, when his wounds had been dressed, was able to go home.

MR. PLATT STILL FOR THE CHARTER.

HE HAS NOT CHANGED HIS OPINIONS—TALK AT HEADQUARTERS.

Senator-elect Platt did not change his opinions yesterday as to the Greater New-York charter or any other matter of importance before the Legislature. General Tracy, president of the Greater New-York Commission; General Stewart L. Woodford, another member who has been prominently named for a Cabinet place; Edward Lauterbach, president of the Republican County Committee, and Colonel J. J. McCook were among the well-known people who had talks with Mr. Platt yesterday.

On the subject of the charter, Mr. Platt said yesterday: "If there are errors in phraseology or omissions that should be supplied, they ought to be corrected, but I believe that the charter should be adopted without other changes. It is as complete, I think, as it is possible to make it now. If we find that amendments are needed they can be made in supplemental bills."

It was the impression about Republican State headquarters last evening that Colonel John J. McCook's name would not be found in the list of Cabinet appointments which President McKinley will send to the United States Senate on March 4 next. There was thought to be little doubt that Mr. McKinley was disposed to appoint Colonel McCook to the office of Secretary of the Interior, but that the place was not congenial to him, and he preferred to be Attorney-General. If he could not have the Attorney-Generalship, say Colonel McCook's friends, he preferred to accept nothing. Mr. Platt has put nothing in Colonel McCook's way, although with the State organization he has all along favored the appointment of General Stewart L. Woodford as New-York's representative in the Cabinet.

Senator Raines is expected in New-York to-day, and he will have an interview with Mr. Platt about proposed amendments to the Raines Liquor Tax Law. It is not believed in political circles that any important changes in the law will be permitted. Mr. Platt believes that the reforms he predicted as the result of the excise law known as the Raines law have been in a large measure accomplished, and that if is too soon to begin material changes. It is safe to say that there will be no increase in the tax demand under the Raines law, and that there will be no change except such as are intended to prevent evasions of the law by "fake" hotels and "fake" clubs.

Senator Lexow had a talk with Mr. Platt yesterday about the work of the Investigating Committee of which he is chairman. It was the general belief that Mr. Platt has not been greatly impressed by the alleged results of Mr. Lexow's Commission, and that he is not disposed to insist on legislation on the subject of trusts at present.

The news as to foreign appointments received at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday confirmed the report that John Hay is Major McKinley's selection as Ambassador to England.

EXPENSES OF THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

The Greater New-York Commission found out yesterday that its expenses amounted to exactly $21,553.94, of the $25,000 appropriated for its work. George M. Pinney, jr., secretary of the Commission, was selected to be present at all the hearings at Albany to explain the reasons for the various provisions which members of the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly and others might be in doubt about.

The employes of the Commission who read and corrected the proofs of the charter as they came from the Commission were appointed to go to Albany and read the proofs from the State printer for the use of the Legislature.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The following ticket was nominated by the Republican City Convention in Battery D this afternoon:

For Mayor, Judge Nathaniel C. Sears; City Clerk, Frederick Lundin; City Treasurer, Charles E. Gross; City Attorney, Roy O. West.

Hertz, Lorimer and Pease, the managers of the Cook County Republican machine, were in absolute control of the convention.

THE CHARTER FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

Full text in Brooklyn Eagle Library. Price 10 cents. Sent by mail and sold by leading newsdealers.—(Advt.

AFTER TWO YEARS IN PRISON.

SANGUILY ELATED AT RECEIVING HIS FREEDOM.

HE WILL SHAKE THE DUST OF CUBA FROM HIS FEET AND SAIL FOR TAMPA TO-DAY.—GENERAL LEE CAUTIONED.

Havana, Feb. 26.—It is understood here that Secretary of State Olney, as further evidence of his and President Cleveland's friendship for Spain, has instructed Consul-General Lee to act with caution in his dealings with the Spanish authorities and to spare no effort to avert further friction with them. By Spaniards here this is taken to mean that General Lee, to meet the approbation of his superiors in office, must not be as persistent as he has been heretofore in pressing for a recognition of the rights of American citizens.

It is rumored that the reason why General Lee still holds his post is that he has been induced to do so by private intimations from a high Republican that he will be supported by the incoming Republican Administration in upholding American rights and honor.

Julio Sanguily, the American citizen who was twice sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of being a rebel, which charge was never proved against him, was released this afternoon, the Queen Regent having pardoned him, much to the chagrin of those who were instrumental in bringing about his convictions. He at once left the Cabanas Fortress, where he had been confined awaiting the result of his appeal against his sentence, and started for his home. He was naturally highly elated to be at liberty again after being confined for over two years, and he was so anxious to get to his family that he did not have time to talk about his experiences. He will start to-morrow for the United States with his family, travelling by way of Tampa. It is reported that he has promised never to return to Cuba.

The threatened duel between Señor Morote, the correspondent of "El Liberal," of Madrid, and Señor San Miguel, editor of "La Lucha," of this city, growing out of the latter's comments on the action of Señor Morote in visiting the camp of Maximo Gomez, where he learned officially that the rebel leader would not accept the Cuban reforms, will not take place, the seconds of both having decided that Señor Morote's challenge was not justified.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—A note was issued to-day stating that, apart from the payments made on account of exemptions from military service, which amounted to 15,000,000 pesetas during the first seven months of the financial year, the other contributions during the same period show an excess of 8,000,000 pesetas. In face of these results the Bourse rumors of alleged difficulty in the payment of the coupons of the external loan are absurd.

The note adds that the relations between Spain and the United States are undisturbed by the present disputes, which are like those that have already occurred regarding the part taken in the rebellion in Cuba by Americans. The terms of Minister Taylor's recent note to the Government were not abnormal.

TWO WOMEN AND A POLICEMAN.

THE FORMER GOING TO MAKE CHARGES AGAINST THE LATTER—WANTED A REPORTER ARRESTED, TOO.

Two stylishly dressed young women attracted a crowd in Sixth-ave., and afterward created a stormy scene in the West Thirtieth-st. police station, at 9 o'clock last night, by excitedly asserting that they had just been assaulted by three rough men between Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth sts. Nobody else saw the assault, and the passers-by only learned of it when the women began to scream because they could not find a policeman. Before the crowd which had assembled round the women had become very large Policeman Schultz appeared. The women abused him to their hearts' content, and then took him round to the police station, where they obtained his name, and went out declaring that they would prefer charges against him to-day.

As the women were leaving the police station a reporter asked for some information regarding the assault. The woman addressed at once turned to the sergeant at the desk and demanded the arrest of the reporter. When the sergeant declined to oblige her, she left the room excitedly declaring that she and her companion would go where they could get justice.

The policeman said that when the women talked in the street about making charges against him half a dozen bystanders, including a member of the Union League Club, gave him their cards, with the statement that they would willingly testify in his behalf.

FOUGHT AMID FLAMES TO DIE.

SAVEREO'S BROTHER HAD PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED HIMSELF, AND HE STRUGGLED HARD TO FOLLOW HIM.

James Salvertio, twenty-one years old, of No. 1,679 Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, received a letter last night from his sweetheart in Philadelphia, breaking off their engagement. He went into the parlor and, securing a revolver, fired a shot into his head, inflicting a probably fatal wound. His brother, Savereo, twenty-four years old, rushed into the room and found the younger man lying in a pool of blood. Seizing the pistol from the floor, he cried, "If my brother is dead I do not want to live," and would have pulled the trigger had not his hand been stayed by Frank Piro, who lives in the same house. Piro had heard the shot, and endeavored to take the weapon away from Savereo. The latter resisted, and the two men fought desperately around the room, upsetting in their struggle a kerosene lamp. This set fire to the carpet and the furniture, but the men continued their fight, without attempting to extinguish the flames.

Two policemen of the Twenty-third Precinct station, who heard the shot and the sounds of the struggle, forced their way into the house and put out the fire. They then turned their attention to Savereo, whom they overpowered and locked up. James Salvertio was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said that death was a question of only a few hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 26.—Both branches of the City Council have passed an ordinance prohibiting women from wearing hats in theatres and public halls. Mayor Todd will sign it to-morrow.

Minneapolis, Feb. 26.—Alfred G. Wright, of London, Eng., shot and killed himself here yesterday. Wright received $10,000 a year from an English estate and had been drinking heavily.

Piqua, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Fire early this morning destroyed the National Linseed Oil plant known as the W. P. Orr mill, No. 2. Loss on building and machinery, $40,000. Fifty thousand bushels of barley were also burned; insurance, $12,000; origin of the fire unknown.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Henry Brownell, a brakeman on the Erie road, in some unknown manner fell between the cars of an eastbound freight train near Owego this morning and was cut in two. He was a married man, twenty-five years of age and lived at Hornellsville.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Twelve hundred of the 1,600 striking and locked-out tannery hands yesterday decided to return to work Monday at the old scale of wages and hours and leave their grievances in the hands of the State Board of Arbitration. The four leather companies concerned in the strike likewise decided to leave the matter to arbitration and the strike is thought to be practically over.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 26.—At 4:30 this morning a fire broke out in the village of Mexico, Oswego County, which destroyed the Boyd block, involving a loss of about $20,000. The losses are: Boyd Hotel, loss $12,000, insurance $6,000; A. A. Cook & Co., boots and shoes, loss $5,000, insurance $4,000. Other losses will aggregate about $2,500. The Oswego Fire Department responded to a call for help.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 26.—Two Indians terribly scratched about the face and neck were arrested yesterday at Standing Rock and are now closely confined at Fort Yates under guard. They are Black Hawk and Louis Aggard, and the charge against them is stealing a cow. At the hearing the evidence pointed strongly to the pair as the murderers of the Spicer family near Winona a few days ago. The scratches upon them are such as would be made by women trying to defend themselves.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 26.—The House shortly before noon adopted the Senate resolution accepting the compromise settlement pending between the United States and the State of Arkansas, including the Melkledohn Iron Mountain amendment as proposed by the House Committee on Indian Affairs. The measure was defeated last week and was received and adopted to-day amid scenes of the wildest confusion.

CABINET NOT YET IN SHAPE.

MR. M'KINLEY MAY NOT DECIDE FINALLY UNTIL HE REACHES WASHINGTON.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING NEW-YORK'S REPRESENTATIVE—COLONEL M'COOK'S DESIRES—CHARLES EMORY SMITH'S CHANCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Interest in the New-York member of the Cabinet is unabated among the politicians who come to Canton, and there is an abundance of fresh gossip received here daily from Washington and the city of New-York itself. It developed to-day that before Colonel McCook became a Cabinet possibility the New-York man most favorably thought of for a Cabinet office, or an important foreign Embassy, was Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of The New-York Tribune. It is stated upon excellent authority that a fortnight or ten days ago it was decided that Mr. Reid's health would not permit him just at this time to undertake the duties and confinement incident to the life of a Cabinet officer, and Major McKinley, who is personally extremely fond of Mr. Reid, and places a high estimate on his ability, wrote to him, when he heard this decision, expressing deep regret that he could not have the benefit of his active participation in the conduct of his Administration.

Shortly after this Colonel McCook met Major McKinley, and soon became a potent Cabinet possibility. There is a good deal of gossip about Colonel McCook and his relation to the Cabinet to-night. It is reported that he has, in response to an intimation from the President-elect, said that he would like to be in the Cabinet, but expressed the desire to be Attorney-General, and shows no indication that he would accept the office of Secretary of the Interior if it shall be offered to him. The President-elect is pretty generally understood to have settled upon Judge McKenna, of California, for Attorney-General, and as there are reasons why it would be wiser to have him serve in that capacity than at the head of the Department of the Interior, it does not look to the spectator on the outside as though the Cabinet could be recast to meet the wishes of Colonel McCook, who, being a lawyer, naturally enough prefers the Department of Justice.

The only solution apparent, conceding that Colonel McCook is not to be Attorney-General, is to have him take the Navy portfolio and make ex-Governor Long Secretary of the Interior, and it is not known that Governor Long would care for that arrangement. Mr. Gary is not a lawyer, and for that reason will not be placed at the head of the Department of the Interior.

It looks now as though Major McKinley would go to Washington without having his Cabinet completed, and as if he would not decide upon the final arrangement of it before March 3 or 4. It has never been authoritatively announced that Colonel McCook would be in the Cabinet, and it is rumored to-night that if he feels he could not take any other portfolio than that of the Department of Justice the New-York member is likely to be General Stewart L. Woodford or General Horace Porter. It is also believed by the gossips that if New-York is left out of the Cabinet Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, who has never at any time been a candidate or an aspirant for consideration in connection with the Cabinet, is as likely to be invited to become a member of Major McKinley's official family as any one else.

COLONEL M'COOK DECLINES TO TALK.

A. B. HEPBURN SUGGESTED FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Colonel John J. McCook declined last night to make any statements regarding the Cabinet rumors from Canton. He said positively that he had on all occasions declined to discuss the subject, and that he had given out no information one way or the other for publication. If there was anything to be said it must come from Major McKinley.

A private dispatch received here last night from Canton, Ohio, says:

"There is no longer any question that Colonel J. J. McCook of New-York, has absolutely declined to accept any position in the Cabinet except Attorney-General, and that he has been informed that no other place is open to him. It was the impression this morning that New-York would not be represented in the Cabinet, but influential Republicans have been telegraphing to-night recommending A. B. Hepburn for Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Hepburn was formerly Controller of the Currency and is now president of the Third National Bank of New-York.

ALGER ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON.

MR. LAMONT'S HOUSE LEASED BY THE COMING SECRETARY OF WAR—HE LOOKS FOR A GRADUAL RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

Washington, Feb. 26 (Special).—General Russell A. Alger, the next Secretary of War, arrived here last night and is registered at the Arlington Hotel. Mrs. Alger and Miss Alger have been in New-York and are to arrive in this city to-night. The family will remain at the Arlington until after the Inauguration, when they will occupy the house now occupied by Secretary Lamont. The Lamont lease has not expired, and was assumed by General Alger. Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will entertain the incoming Secretary and family at a dinner to-morrow evening. At this reception General and Mrs. Alger will meet the most prominent Army and Navy people in the city.

With General Alger is Colonel George H. Hopkins, of Detroit, one of the close friends of the new Secretary. Commenting on the health of Major McKinley, whom he has not seen for several weeks, General Alger said to-day that it was wonderful that the President-elect had held up so long. The rush of visitors and place-hunters to Canton had been unprecedented. Since he had accepted the portfolio of War, General Alger said, he had received thousands of letters, more than half of them from men seeking offices. He has been so busy answering these letters that he has had no time for his private business, which has been neglected since the election in November, and even before that time.

General Alger said he believed the Republican party would produce the prosperity which had been promised the people. "I do not suppose it is coming with a rush," said General Alger, "but I believe it will be gradual, which will be all the better. The passage of a modified tariff bill that has the appearance of permanency will do much to bring better times." The business men of the country want to adjust their business on a permanent basis and will do this when the tariff bill is passed."

THE NEW-YORK SITUATION.

(United Associated Presses Dispatch.)

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Cabinet speculation seems to have come to a halt. It is assumed that an opportunity has been given Colonel J. J. McCook to accept a portfolio, but no assurance that he will be a member of the Cabinet has been received here.

In the talk about New-York appointments that has appeared in the newspapers it seems to have escaped general notice that the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of The Tribune, has always been a great favorite of the President-elect for some suitable and conspicuous recognition. Mr. Reid's selection for a place in the Cabinet, or a foreign Embassy, has been until recently under Major McKinley's careful and most cordial consideration. The relations between the two gentlemen have long been kind and intimate, and no one regrets Mr. Reid's ill-health more than the President-elect. But both Mr. Reid and his friends think it would be imprudent for him to risk the confinement of official work until his health is absolutely restored, and hence have advised against that course. Major McKinley within the last fortnight finally and reluctantly gave up the idea of appointing Mr. Reid, and thereupon wrote him a letter expressive both of his regard and appreciation, and of his deep regret that, for the present at least, he could not have the advantage of his association and co-operation in the affairs of Administration.

Major McKinley is improving rapidly in health. He took a long walk to-day, and did a considerable amount of work. The only caller who saw him was an old friend, ex-Congressman John Little, of Xenia, Ohio.

MR. HANNA STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE LEAVES CLEVELAND, WITH HIS FAMILY.

Cleveland, Feb. 26.—Chairman M. A. Hanna was a busy man this morning. He was deeply engrossed up to noon settling up the affairs of the headquarters. He was in a joyous mood, and the jovial smile which became evident after Governor Bushnell's declaration that he would appoint him Sherman's successor still played about his features. Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Hanna bade goodby to the corps of political clerks in his office. Then he stepped into the office of M. A. Hanna & Co., which adjoins the headquarters, and said goodby to "the boys."

Returning to his private room, he locked his desk and hurried to the Union Club, where he took luncheon. His carriage, containing his wife, two daughters, Mabel and Ruth, with a maid, drew up at the club about 1:10 p. m. Mr. Hanna stepped inside, and the outfit was whirled away to the Union station, where, at 1:40 p. m., the entire party departed for Washington on the regular Pennsylvania train. Before starting Mr. Hanna said:

"I do not know how long I will remain in Washington. It all depends upon future developments. I may not be back for several months."

It is probable that Governor Bushnell will forward the papers appointing Mr. Hanna to fill out Mr. Sherman's term, and that the National Chairman will be inducted into office on March 4, when McKinley's Cabinet appointees are confirmed.

JUDGE M'KENNA STARTS FOR WASHINGTON

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—Judge McKenna started for Washington this afternoon. He expects to arrive on the afternoon of March 3.

"I am in Major McKinley's hands," he said, "and am ready to do my part with either the Interior Department or the Attorney-Generalship, as may suit his convenience. If the selection is left to me, however, I shall take the latter office."

FIGHTING IN MANILA.

SUDDEN AND SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says the Government has received information that a sudden uprising occurred in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, yesterday. The insurgents made an attack upon the quarters of the Spanish carbineers and carried them by storm. Fighting then began in the streets and was prolonged for several hours. The Spanish troops were finally victorious, and by nightfall all disorder had been suppressed.

When the fighting ceased the corpses of 200 rebels were lying in the streets.

A COLD WAVE IN THE NORTHWEST.

TEMPERATURE FROM 14 TO 40 DEGREES BELOW ZERO RECORDED.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 26.—The mercury at 7 o'clock this morning registered 28 degrees below zero in St. Paul. This is the coldest weather of the winter and the coldest so late in February in the history of the local weather station. The cold wave will hang on for to-night and to-morrow, although by to-morrow afternoon it is possible that it will have passed to the east. With the exception of a rise of 8 to 12 degrees in temperature over Manitoba, there has been a general fall, it being decided over the Missouri Valley and the Northwest, where the mercury last night ranged from 14 to 30 below. The fall at Winnipeg was only 6 degrees. It was 40 there yesterday and is 34 below now.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., Feb. 26.—The temperature was 30 below this morning at 7 o'clock. It was the coldest morning this month.

Miller, S. D., Feb. 26.—The thermometer registered 24 degrees below zero this morning. There are only a few tons of coal in town, with the railroads blocked. Unless trains move soon it is feared that considerable suffering will result from a coal famine.

Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 26.—This was one of the coldest days of the winter, the mercury falling to 24 degrees below zero.

BUTLER TELLS HIS STORY.

CHECKERED CAREER OF THE AUSTRALIAN MURDERER—HIS REAL NAME NEWMAN.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—"The Examiner" this morning prints the following: "Frank Butler Harwood, alias Richard Ashe, commonly referred to as 'The Monster of the Blue Mountains,' has at last consented to tell the story of his life. The true name of the accused man, according to his statement, is John Newman. He was born at Great Bridge, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England, June 20, 1858. His parents were humble but honest people. For many years they kept a tavern known as 'The Boat's Inn.' At an early age Newman ran away from home, and, after some years of nomadic life, eventually joined the British Army. He served with honor and distinction in Her Majesty's service during the Zulu war in 1878-'79, at the close of which he was awarded a medal for gallant conduct. He also served under General Wolseley in the Egyptian war, and was decorated with the Egyptian Medal for meritorious service at the battle of Tel-el-Kabir.

"For some imaginary wrong done him he deserted at the close of this war, coming to America, where he joined the United States Army, and by an extraordinary display of ability was, in less than two months, made a petty officer. After a few months' service he grew tired of the close confinement and again deserted, going directly to Canada. After travelling about the world for some years, he finally wound up in Australia. With a perfect understanding of men and measures, he inserted a series of advertisements in the Sydney papers, calling for partners in a mining venture. The story of how Arthur Preston and Lee Weller met their deaths as a result of these advertisements has already been told in detail. Newman, as he must in future be known, denies all knowledge of the crimes. He insists that at the proper time he will be able to prove his innocence."

MR. ECKELS TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN.

NO CURE FOR FINANCIAL ILLS UNTIL THE INFLATIONIST IS DISLODGED.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The National Association of Merchants and Travellers, which is in session in this city, held a public meeting to-night in Central Music Hall, chiefly for the purpose of listening to an address by James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, upon the subject, "The Just Rights of the Business World." The hall was not filled, probably on account of the inclement weather, but the delegates to the convention and prominent business men of Chicago were there in large numbers. Franklin MacVeagh, of this city, presided and introduced the principal speaker in a brief speech. Mr. Eckels said, in the course of his speech:

Until the inflationist is dislodged there can be no permanent cure for our financial ills. When his career is ended the Treasury of the United States will cease carrying on the operations of a bank, its notes of issue will be paid and cancelled and their baneful influence lifted from all the industries in the land. There will then be none who, for this people, would suggest a dollar, whether of silver or paper, which is not everywhere, under any and all circumstances and in whatever quantities, fairly interchangeable with every other dollar which circulates, without entailing loss to any one. In that day the private citizen and the lawmaker will have learned the truth announced half a century since by one of Italy's most distinguished students of finance, "Money is essentially rebellious to the orders of law; it comes without being called, it goes without being arrested, deaf to advances, insensible to threats, attracted solely by the allurements of profits."

A MEXICAN GULF STEAMSHIP LINE.

Albany, Feb. 26.—The Mexican Gulf Steamship Company of New-York City was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The company will navigate steamships between ports of the United States in States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, namely, Galveston, Sabine Pass, New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa and Key West and Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tuxpam, Fontera, Campeche, Progreso, Coatzacoalcus and Laguna in Mexico. The capital stock is $250,000, and the directors are Henry P. Booth, John W. Barrett, Christian F. Hogan, William E. Bird, jr., Alfred C. Smith and William F. Evans.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED INAUGURAL SUPPLEMENT, issued Sunday, February 28, will contain a striking article by John Russell Young; an article on "How Presidents Are Made"; breezy sketches and bright pictures of the new members of the next Congress, plans of the inauguration, details of the great ball, &c. This handsome number, without extra cost, with next Sunday's Herald. Order from your dealer in advance. Don't miss it.—(Advt.

SANGUILY IS RELEASED.

THE RESOLUTION ABANDONED.

COLLAPSE OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION CAMPAIGN IN THE SENATE.

ANOTHER DAY WAS SPENT IN BITTER AND EXCITING DEBATE, HOWEVER, BEFORE THAT RESULT WAS REACHED—THE PRESIDENT VIOLENTLY ATTACKED BY SENATOR MORGAN—CASES OF AGUIRRE AND RUIZ DISCUSSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 26.—The anti-Administration campaign started yesterday in the Senate through the agency of the Sanguily resolution fell to-day of its own weight, when the release of Sanguily as an act of grace on the part of Spain was officially announced. Sanguily's pardon naturally took all the wind from the sails of the supporters of the Morgan resolution, and before the afternoon session had ended the issue raised against the Administration was tactily abandoned as no longer practicable or pertinent. The feeling aroused by yesterday's attacks on the general policy of the State Department did not die away so suddenly, however, and a great part of the day was spent in further angry and abusive debate.

Mr. Morgan, who took the lead to-day in denouncing President Cleveland and Mr. Olney, became involved in several unpleasant parliamentary altercations with Messrs. Hale and Hoar, and Mr. White, of California, had a similar passage of arms with Mr. Lodge. The most of the speechmaking fell nominally under the head of general debate on the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was with difficulty that the heat of the discussion was finally mollified, and the attention of the Senate was turned to the belated money bill actually before the Senate.

It is not expected that any further serious effort will be made in the Senate to assail the Administration's Cuban policy. A member of the Foreign Relations Committee said to-day that the facts as to all the alleged outrages on Americans in Cuba will be ascertained and given to the public soon after March 4. A resolution calling for all correspondence on the subject will probably be adopted by the Senate at the brief special session now called for the confirmation of the appointments of the new President. The new Administration is expected to avoid becoming involved in any interference at present between the contending forces in Cuba, and to devote itself strictly and with vigor to the protection of American citizens and interests.

THE LETTER FROM SANGUILY'S COUNSEL.

Some explanation of the reasons which induced Sanguily's counsel to withdraw his appeal and accept a pardon from Spain is given in a letter written to Senator Sherman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday by J. I. Rodriguez, counsel for the prisoner. From this it appears that the only legal method of securing the prisoner's discharge speedily was that adopted by his counsel—namely, withdrawing the appeal that had been taken from the sentence of the lower court in Cuba. Perhaps the same result could have been obtained by allowing the appeal to be heard by the court at Madrid, but this involved a long wait, and so long as the appeal was pending the Spanish law did not admit of a pardon. The withdrawal of the appeal was without prejudice and does not estop the prisoner from making a claim for indemnity in case he should decide to do so. In his letter Mr. Rodriguez says:

Shall I be permitted, in my capacity of counsel and representative of Julio Sanguily, imprisoned in Havana, to request you, in all earnest, in the name of my client and for his benefit, to prevent, if possible, the passage of the resolution directing a demand to be made upon the Spanish Government for the release of my client? Said release having been already granted by the Spanish Government, upon no other condition than the fulfilment of a certain technical requirement of the Spanish law, a condition to which I here and Sanguily's lawyer in Havana do readily assent, would it not be injurious to the prisoner to afford the Spanish Government a plausible opportunity to withdraw from its engagement in this respect?

Of course, I cannot but be grateful to the generous spirit shown by the resolution to which I refer, as I am, with all my heart, and my client is grateful to the honorable Secretary of State for his manly, untiring and benevolent efforts in favor of Mr. Sanguily. I cannot but see and recognize that