

SLAUGHTERED BY THE ABYSSINIANS.

Overwhelming Defeat of the Italian Troops by Menelik.

THREE THOUSAND SLAIN

Generals Dabormida and Albertone Among the Officers Who Perished.

BARATIERY'S FATAL BLUNDERS.

It Is Reported That the Retiring Commander-in-Chief Committed Suicide After Defeat.

ROME, ITALY, March 3.—The Italian campaign against the Abyssinians threatens to become one of the most disastrous in which the Italian army has ever taken part, and what the final outcome will be it would be hard to predict.

It was rumored to-day that the latest defeat of the Italians by the forces of King Menelik had compelled the Ministry to resign, owing to the popular disapproval of the Government's policy, but to-night this report is denied.

Details received here to-day of the defeat on Sunday of the Italian army show that the Italian losses were very heavy, they being placed by some at 3000 killed. It is still impossible to ascertain the precise losses, but popular opinion credits the report that the number of killed is not overstated. Thus far the reports make no mention of the number of wounded.

Among the dead are General Albertone, commander of the left brigade, and General Dabormida, commander of the right brigade.

The news of this latest disaster has caused the greatest excitement throughout Italy, and the opposition party is taking advantage of it to make violent attacks upon the Government's policy in attempting to extend the sphere of Italian influence in Abyssinia.

General Arimondi, the commander of the center brigade, was ordered to cover the retreat of the last brigade, but his position was such that he was prevented from carrying the order out. In the meantime the Abyssinians, flushed with success, made an energetic attack upon the whole Italian front, and enveloped both wings.

The Italians made a desperate resistance, but could not withstand the attack, and finally orders were given for them to fall back. Their positions were speedily abandoned. The fighting lasted all day. General Baratieri, with the wounded General Ellina and his command, together with the men under General Arimondi, retired to Adecajo, 100 kilometers from Adowa.

Since General Baratieri returned to Abyssinia from his visit to Rome, on which occasion he was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle by Emperor William, his conduct of the campaign has been very harshly criticized in certain military circles. His decision to break his line in this battle and the tactics subsequently pursued by him are regarded by military experts as inexplicable. The Italians are said to have lost sixty guns and all their provisions. Even the Government acknowledges that when General Baratieri was compelled to order his army to retreat from the positions held by it he was forced to abandon many of his guns. The nature of the country prevented the guns from being used against the enemy, and later prevented the Italians from taking them with them in their retreat. These, of course, have fallen into the hands of the Abyssinians, who will undoubtedly use them against their former owners. The captured guns will enormously aid the artillery forces of the Abyssinians, already a factor that has had to be taken into account by the Italians.

The situation is regarded as being so serious that the Government has called out all the reserves of 1872. Every effort will be made to hasten the dispatch of reinforcements to Abyssinia. Orders have been issued for all the available transport steamers to assemble at Naples on Saturday next for the purpose of taking on board troops for immediate dispatch to Massowah.

General Baldissera, who was recently appointed to succeed General Baratieri in the chief command of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has arrived at Massowah. It is reported that General Baratieri's attack upon the Abyssinians Sunday was the result of his desire to make a grand military coup and rehabilitate his reputation before he was superseded by General Baldissera.

Among the many reports current to-day was one to the effect that General Baratieri had committed suicide, being unable to endure the humiliation of his defeat.



In Attorney-General Harmon's Opinion Uncle Sam Is Out in the Cold

ing line and making their escape to Makalle.

Subsequently the Abyssinians besieged Makalle and after practically reducing it allowed the garrison to evacuate the place with their arms and baggage. Afterward several minor engagements were fought with varying success until Sunday, when the forces of King Menelik inflicted another and worse defeat upon the combined forces of the Italians.

ALL DETAILS SUPPRESSED.

Italian Leaders Expelled Correspondents From the Lines.

ROME, ITALY, March 3.—The Government still lacks or is withholding full details of the disastrous battle with the Abyssinians. Orders were given some time ago for the exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the Italian lines, and a strict censorship has since been maintained over press dispatches which makes it difficult for the full story of the Italian defeat to be made known. As a result, the comparative scantiness of news causes the wildest sort of speculations, and all kinds of undoubtedly exaggerated reports are in circulation.

The newspapers here teem with reports, deductions, estimates and comments. All of them, with the exception of the *Esercito*, a military journal, ascribe the disaster to General Baratieri's supposed rashness and his desire to achieve a victory that would offset his being superseded in his command. It is the opinion here that General Baratieri's forces numbered 15,000 men, opposed to whom were 80,000 Abyssinians.

A late dispatch from Massowah states that General Arimondi is also missing.

LONDON, Eng., March 3.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Cabinet tendered their resignations to King Humbert Monday, but that his Majesty refused to accept them. The dispatch adds that General Baratieri will be recalled from Abyssinia and will be tried by a military court-martial. Military experts regard the retreat of the Italians as worse than their defeat, they having abandoned more than 100 miles of territory. It is uncertain whether they still hold Adigrat.

MAGOWAN NOW FREE.

The Well-Known Politician Secures a Divorce in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, KANS., March 3.—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan of Trenton, N. J., is now a full-fledged citizen of Oklahoma, having been granted an absolute divorce from his wife by Judge Scott of Oklahoma City to-day.

He had no opposition in court, having made a satisfactory settlement with his wife. Mr. Magowan is well known throughout the East as a politician and financier, and would have been the Republican nominee for Governor of New Jersey at the last election if his domestic affairs would have permitted him entering the field.

SPAIN RECEIVING OFFERS OF AID.

Apparent Determination to Keep Cuba as a Dependent Colony.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

Vessels Accepted for Use as Cruisers or Privateers in Case of War With Uncle Sam.

MADRID, SPAIN, March 3.—The Government has received a number of offers of pecuniary and other aid in the event of a war with the United States, growing out of the attitude of the latter on the Cuban question. The people appear to be determined to uphold the Government in its intention to keep Cuba a Spanish colony, no matter at what cost. The Cabinet is greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Continental press, which, generally speaking, expresses much sympathy with Spain in her determination to resent what is termed Yankee aggression.

One important factor in the support accorded the Government which is sedulously kept in the background is that Cuban debentures and other securities depending for their value upon the income derived from Cuba are held to a large amount by foreign capitalists. With a free Cuba these securities would be practically worthless, and this accounts in a very great measure for the attitude of many of the foreign newspapers, which speak so much because that the United States has any ulterior motive in recognizing the Cubans as belligerents as because they are defending the financial interests of capitalists of their country. In Spain, however, the support of the Government is due to pure patriotism.

Among the offers of assistance, the Government received one from the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, which has offered to place its entire fleet of steamships at the disposal of the Government, making no condition whatever. The offer has been accepted, and eight of the steamers will be armed with from nine to twelve centimetre guns. If events shall necessitate such action, these vessels will be used as cruisers and privateers.

The Government has ordered that large quantities of coal be stored in Cuba for the use of the warships. Military preparations are being hastily but systematically made. Orders have been issued for the dispatch to Cuba of reinforcements from the Balearic, Canary and Philippine islands.

At the meeting the Cabinet to be held to-morrow Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, will ask for a credit to complete the armament of the warships *Pelaya*, *Oquendo*, *Vizcaya* and *María Teresa*.

The diplomats here had long interviews to-day with Senor Elduayen, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Three hundred students of the university attempted this morning to make a demonstration. A number of workmen joined them. The rector of the university took prompt action to restore order and caused the arrest of fifty or more of the most demonstrative of the crowd. They were soon liberated upon promising to behave themselves. The police arrested two of the workmen.

The day was otherwise peaceful. Many of the shops of the city on which there were American names have taken the precaution to have them effaced, fearing that in the present unsettled state of public temper the names would invite an attack. The Catholic party, which was formerly

the Carlist party, but which is now independent, has adopted a resolution protesting against the attitude of the United States and offering to support the Government with men and money.

A report was current here to-day that Captain-General Weyler had resigned his command in Cuba. The report was untrue.

At the Stock Exchange the decline in Government securities was continued and was more pronounced than on any day since the receipt of the news of the action taken by the American Senate. Spanish interior fell 160 centimes, exterior 130 and Cuban debentures 770. Bank of Spain shares show a decline of 100 centimes. There was some recovery in values after the close of the regular market.

BATTLES WITH INSURGENTS.

Spanish Troops Claim to Have Won Every Engagement.

HAVANA, CUBA, March 3.—General Aldecoa reports that he found 1500 men belonging to the command of Maceo occupying houses in the town of Nazarone, in the province of Havana, and also in the hills surrounding the town. His troops opened fire on the rebels with cannon and rifles and drove the enemy out of the town and occupied the positions formerly held by them. The troops later found the enemy encamped at the Bayamo, a small town east of San Felipe.

They were attacked and forced to retreat. The troops in this engagement also used their cannon. The Spanish loss was one lieutenant killed and four soldiers wounded. The rebels left one dead on the field and are said to have carried many dead and wounded with them when they retreated.

Lieutenant Moreno, in command of a column from General Linares' forces, met at about the same time the vanguard or rebels commanded by Castillo at Seibon, near Managua, in the center of the province of Havana. The vanguard was pursued along the road from Nazarone to La Chusa, where the main body of the rebels were found. In the fight that followed the rebels lost eight killed and many wounded. Another column of troops from the San Fernando regiment from Havana, commanded by Colonel Figueroa, combined with the Linares column, and had a fight with another group of rebels at Las Guasmas, on the highway to Havana. The fighting ceased at nightfall. The rebel loss is unknown. Aid for the troops who were wounded in this encounter was sent from Jesus del Monte.

Colonel Tort encountered the forces of Maceo, Maestre and Portugetale on an estate near San Jose de Las Lajas. The rebels were intending to make a junction with Maceo. They set fire to the cane to cover their retreat.

A band of 200 rebels set fire to a few houses at Wajay, a small town west of Havana. Troops have gone in pursuit of them.

The troops stationed at Batabano re-

pelled an attack made by the bands of Nunez, Alvarez, Rodriguez and others on the night of February 29. Although the rebels outnumbered the garrison the latter easily prevented them from entering the town.

Milkmen in the province of Havana have been prevented by the rebels from sending supplies to the city. The prices of eggs, fruit and vegetables are also advancing.

Regos' band has burned the town of Manizaga, in the province of Santa Clara. General Bernal reports having had a battle with the rebels under Serafin Sanchez at Mamey, Santa Clara. He says that the insurgents lost thirty killed and forty wounded. The troops lost thirty killed and twenty wounded.

J. FRANK CLARK.

FIGHTERS SENT TO CUBA.

St. Louis a Recruiting Rendezvous for Volunteers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—For some time a whispered suspicion has been circulated here that St. Louis was the common center or recruiting rendezvous for Cuban volunteers. Since the decided action of Congress favoring Cuban independence this suspicion has become a certainty.

Since February 20 over 200 volunteers have been enlisted, armed and sent from here by various routes to Cuba. About February 1 two men appeared here, representing themselves as capitalists from New Orleans buying horses and mules. Both were native Cubans, but spoke English and had plenty of money. To-night the local agent of these men, casting aside the secrecy heretofore maintained, said his patrons were agents of the Cuban republic.

For three weeks the recently abandoned horse market at Broadway and Cass avenue has been the rendezvous of the volunteers. Strangers would enter the place by dozens, exercise the horses bought by the Cubans and disappear. The local agent says the men are enlisted "for the war." They receive military scrip for pay and are fed, clothed and armed. The Simmons Hardware Company admitted to-day that it recently sold hundreds of small arms and ammunition to the strangers, besides a lot of repeating rifles. The agent closed to-night's interview by saying:

"To-day we enlisted four of the Country Club (polo players) of this city. They furnish their horses and arms and will be given commissions. We now have 150 men, who will be shipped at once. Our men have been shipped in small squads through Louisiana, Florida and points in Mexico. The cause is just and the flimsy barriers of conservative diplomacy will not resist the tide of liberty that is sweeping across the gulf to make Cuba free."

The agent exhibited a letter from El Paso, Tex., stating that 300 volunteers had left there within twenty days.

RELEASE OF THE BERMUDA.

The Claim of Right to Detain the Vessel Abandoned.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 3.—The United States Government has abandoned all claim of right to detain the alleged filibustering steamship *Bermuda* and the

PRESBYTERIAN AND PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland at the Rally of the Board of Home Missions.

RECEIVED WITH CHEERS

An Interesting Address Made by the Chief Executive of the Nation.

INFLUENCE OF TRUE RELIGION

Vast Importance of Christian Teaching and Endeavor in New Communities.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 3.—The opening gun of a big home mission campaign was fired to-night at Carnegie Music Hall by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church.

The announcement that President Cleveland was to preside at the meeting was of itself sufficient to draw an immense audience to the hall. The doors were opened at 7:15 o'clock, but long before that time the crowd began to gather. Five minutes after the doors were opened every seat in the immense hall was filled. The audience was a very enthusiastic one and the remarks of the various speakers were cheered to the echo. The object of the rally was to stir up public interest in the work of home missions and to raise funds for completing the payments on the new building of the society on Fifth avenue. The meeting to-night is the first of a series to be held all over the United States.

It was exactly five minutes after 8 o'clock when Mr. Cleveland appeared on the platform. He was dressed in a black frock coat and wore a turned-down collar and a black tie. The moment the President was seen the immense audience rose up and cheered wildly for a few minutes. There was another burst of applause when the Rev. Dr. John Hall introduced President Cleveland as the presiding officer of the meeting in a brief speech. Dr. Hall in introducing the President said:

"My Christian friends: We have with us here one who has been twice called by the voice of his fellow-citizens to the highest



KING MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA.

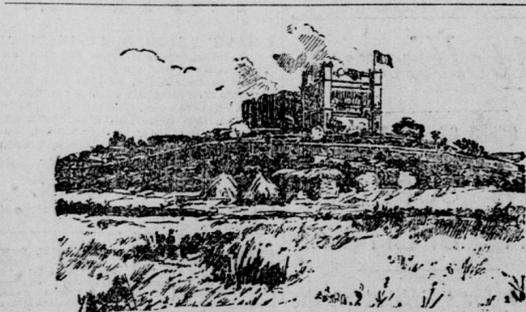
The scenes in the streets to-day were very exciting, the populace being greatly incensed against the Government. Denunciations of the Ministry could be heard on every hand. The Pope is greatly disturbed by the news. He has ordered the suspension of the Te Deum and also the diplomatic banquet that were to be given in connection with the anniversary of his coronation.

A meeting of the Cabinet was summoned last night immediately upon the receipt of the news of the Italian reverse. The Ministers met at midnight and sat in closed session until late this morning discussing the situation. They will meet in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow and make a statement regarding the position of affairs and their intentions.

A persistent rumor circulates that the Cabinet will retire. King Humbert to-day had interviews with Prime Minister Crispi and Signor Farini, president of the Senate. The subjects discussed at the interview were presumably the Italian defeat and the course to be pursued by the Government, but what if any decision was arrived at is unknown.

As stated in the United Press dispatches last night, General Baratieri, Governor of Erythra, and at present commander of the Italian forces operating against the Abyssinians, made an attack on the latter on Sunday. The reserve Italian force took possession of the passes leading to Adowa without any opposition from the enemy. This force was commanded by General Ellina. General Albertone, with four battalions of native levies and four mounted batteries, then engaged the Abyssinians, but was soon overcome by overwhelming odds and was forced to retreat.

This is the second crushing defeat that the Abyssinians have inflicted upon the Italians since the latter attempted to extend their power in the dominion of King Menelik. About three months ago five companies of Italian troops under command of Major Toselli were surprised and surrounded by a force of 25,000 Abyssinians. The Italians made a desperate resistance and fought until their ammunition was exhausted, when the Abyssinians charged upon them and massacred nearly the whole force. Fourteen Italian officers and over 700 men were killed. Only a small number of the Italians succeeded in breaking through the beleaguer-



THE FORTRESS OF MAKALLE.

This fortification was considered capable of withstanding almost any force that the Abyssinians could bring against it, but it was besieged by an army of 80,000 men. After a desperate resistance, in the course of which the garrison suffered severe privation, the Italians made overtures for terms. Somewhat to their surprise, Menelik permitted them to march out with all the honors of war. The loss of this stronghold was one of the many severe blows the Italians have met with in this campaign.



General Baratieri, Commander-in-Chief of the Defeated Italian Forces in Abyssinia, Who Is Reported to Have Committed Suicide.

[From a photograph.]

lighter J. S. T. Stranahan and their cargoes, excepting in the case of the explosives found upon the latter, which it is alleged were packed in boxes not marked as required by law. To-day United States District Attorney McFarlane instructed Marshal McCarthy to this effect and the latter at once took steps to turn over the vessels and other property to the Cubans. The \$4000 in silver taken from the *Bermuda* was taken on board that vessel this afternoon and returned to the place from which it had been taken, and charts, instruments and other articles were also

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A GROUP OF ABYSSINIAN GENERALS.

official position in this United States, and one who has, I understand, some happy family associations with our Board of Home Missions. I have the pleasure, therefore, by the direction of the Board of Home Missions, and I count it an honorable duty, to invite the President of the United States to preside over our present meeting."

President Cleveland then came forward. He was received very warmly, but the cheering was by no means boisterous. His remarks on the foreign missionaries' sufferings were loudly cheered. He spoke as follows:

"I desire to express my appreciation of the privilege of participating in this conference and of the opportunity thus afforded me of testifying to the value and usefulness of the work undertaken by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church. My interest in this subject and my familiarity with home missionary efforts are not newly acquired. They early came to me in the surroundings of a Christian Presbyterian home and were stimulated by a father's faithful labors in the cause.

"My early impressions are not, however, the only basis of the testimony I give to-night in favor of home missions. As your fellow-citizen, interested, I hope, in all things that deepen the religious sentiment of our people and enlarge Christian influences, I fully realize the transcendent importance of this agency in its operation upon the hearts of men for the salvation of their souls. The long roster of those who have been led into the way of righteousness through the instrumentality of the home missions are rich trophies of successful endeavor.

"But it is not only as your fellow-citizen, but as chief executive officer of your Government that I desire to speak, for I am