

KING MENELEK IN SIGHT OF ADIRGAT.

Italy's Principal Stronghold Threatened with Another Desperate Siege.

A Terrible Slaughter Imminent if the Belaguered Offer Resistance.

The Negus of Abyssinia Marching to the Sea Will Drive Italians from Africa.

CRISPI'S SIGNIFICANT DISPATCH.

The Ex-Premier Said to Have Induced the Fatal Battle of Adowa—He May Figure Prominently in the Baratteri Court Martial.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 12.—The latest advices from Abyssinia have created the belief that another terrible slaughter is imminent.

A dispatch from Kessala has it that King Menelek's army is advancing slowly and has already occupied the town of Entisco, an insignificant Italian fort, which is situated midway between Adowa and Adirgat. It is feared that the position of the Italians in the latter stronghold is exceedingly perilous and difficult to hold against the overwhelming Abyssinian forces.

This second attack on the town will probably result in its evacuation by the Italians. If resistance is offered, great loss of life is anticipated.

MENELEK'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

King Menelek is determined to continue on his march to Massowah on the sea, and to drive the Italians out of Africa.

Adirgat, the town which is threatened with a second siege, lies only about seventy-five miles from the coast at the foot of Mount Alekiva, one of the highest peaks on the coast range.

The Italian says it understands that the Government will hereafter act strictly on the defensive in Africa.

It is learned that after the battle at Adowa only 17 per cent of the Italian army answered to their names at roll call.

Twelve hundred mules for the use of the Italian army have been shipped from Larinca, Island of Cyprus, to Massowah.

CRISPI FORCED TO THE BATTLE.

The Corriere della Gioia endorses the news first mentioned in my dispatches that it was ex-Premier Crispi who induced General Baratteri's fatal attack at Adowa. The Corriere to-day publishes the very words of Crispi's dispatch. It reads thus:

"You are not making war on the Abyssinians; you are simply firing your military theories."

It is more than probable that Senator Crispi will figure prominently on that account in the coming court-martial of Baratteri.

Despite these assertions the Tribune publishes an interview with General Baratteri in which he denies that the Government urged him to attack the Abyssinians, but he adds that all his generals favored the making of the attack.

A victory for the Italians was partially won, and was virtually assured, when the native battalions became panic-stricken and this produced disorder among the Italian troops.

General Baratteri declares that he has nothing to reproach himself for, but confesses that in a moment of madness after his defeat he was on the verge of committing suicide.

He remembered, however, the pitey of his family, and wished to spare them the shame.

The exodus of Italians desirous of escaping military service still continues. Every railway train entering into France and Austria is filled with refugees, and there is no diminution of their numbers.

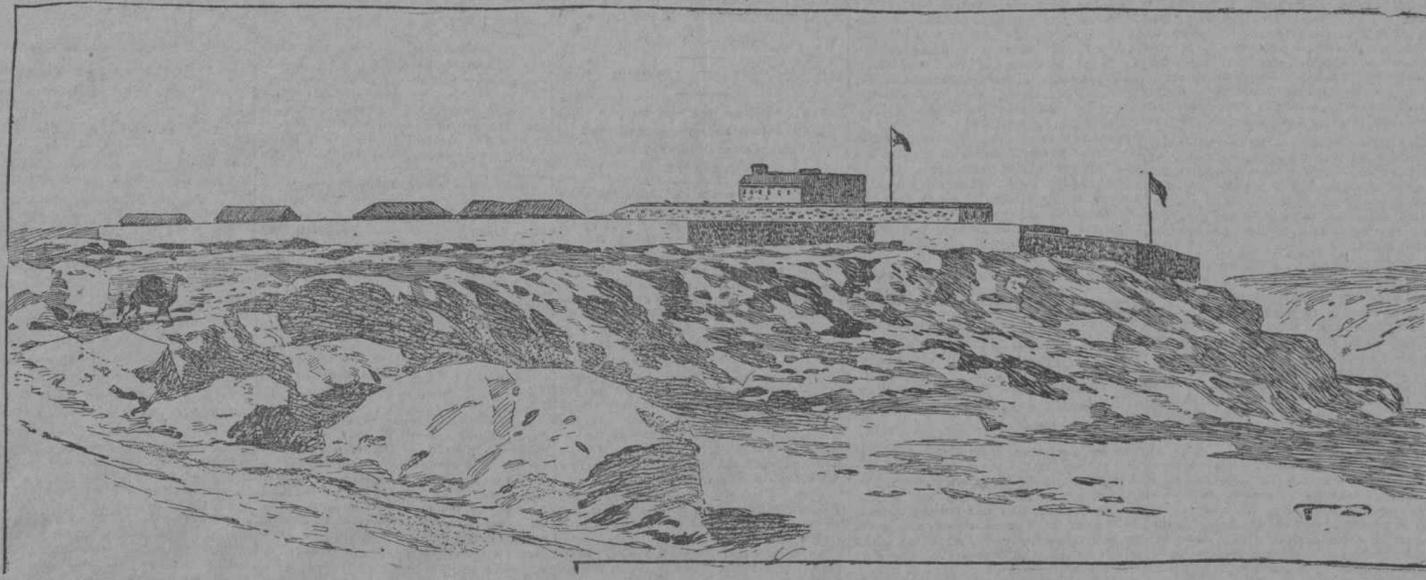
A POLITICAL WEDDING.

A wedding of political significance occurred this afternoon in the Dreieinig Keits Kirche (Trinity Church). Count Kuno von Moltke, the Emperor's Adjutant, was married to the widow Lily Kruse.

Both their Majesties attended the ceremony, but all interest was centered in the Austrian Ambassador, Count von Eulenburg, who made the wedding an excuse for coming here. His cardinal object is well known. He is particularly anxious to attend the Goluchowski interviews with the parties to the Triple Alliance, mentioned in former dispatches, which hold their final council to-night.

The Kaiser places unlimited confidence in Count von Eulenburg, who is destined to become Chancellor. It is more than probable that matters have already been arranged for this change with the Austrian Government, so that it may occur earlier than anticipated.

Pope Leo is begging Emperor Franz Josef to renounce his decision of meeting King Humbert at Genoa. Latest advices say that the Emperor is wavering in his plans. The upshot of it all may be that His Majesty will do no more than send a fleet to the Adriatic to combine with the



VIEW OF THE TOWN OF ADIGRAT IN ABYSSINIA.

The main stronghold of the Italians is now menaced by the overwhelming forces of King Menelek. It is situated seventy-five miles from the coast on a very high peak. If conquered by the Negus no other obstacles will impede his triumphant march to the sea, and the Italians will be driven out of Africa.

yacht Hohenzollern and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria in a friendly naval demonstration during Kaiser Wilhelm's visit. Senator Sermonita, the new Italian Foreign Minister, an intimate friend of the Kaiser, will meet him at Genoa.

A repetition of the horrible disaster which befel the Italian arms at Adowa on Saturday, April 30, is likely to occur at Adigrat any day—in fact, is momentarily expected in Italian official circles. In that engagement, which was foolishly precipitated by General Baratteri, the Italian losses in killed alone exceeded 11,500. It was the most serious disaster which has befallen a civilized army for many years.

The remnants of the Italian command fled in utter route toward Adigrat, whence the expedition originally started. The loss of artillery and provisions was caused partly by the mountainous difficulties of the country, but chiefly by the lack of mules. The fleeing army was simply compelled to abandon all impedimenta.

Adigrat is 100 kilometres (62 miles) from Adowa, and is situated in a mountainous country.

At that time General Baratteri's army consisted of 23,810 infantry, including 7,500 natives, and 1,805 artillery, with 70 guns. The troops sent since number 15,400 infantry, 900 artillery and 36 guns. Including the troops in garrison, the Italian force exceeds 60,000. The astonishment of Italy over the equipment and skill of the Abyssinian army has been great. It has been fully proved that King Menelek's men are not only armed with the best French and Russian rifles, but know how to use them. In fact the Abyssinian army is much better equipped in every respect than the Italian army. The commissariat is perfect, and the Abyssinian porters, &c., are as good as those of the Italians.

In a report sent by General Baratteri to the Italian Government just previous to his removal, he said that the Abyssinian ras, or general, Makonnen, had at his disposal 20,000 good soldiers, well-armed with second-hand rifles originally used in Europe.

He had also a certain number of guns, with some European artillerymen. Ras Oille, brother of Empress Taitou, wife of Menelek, had 15,000 men of the Ambara province, and 10,000 were left in Gadjam. Ras Mangascia, Governor of the Tigre province, had been left with only 6,000 followers. Ras Mikael, from the Wollo-Galla, had 5,000 men excellently armed, while 10,000 had been added to the Abyssinian army by Tecla Aymanant, the Governor of the Gadjam province, and finally 10,000, with several quick-firing guns, formed the force of Menelek, composed of the Shoans, the best soldiers of Abyssinia. Besides these, Ras Makonnen had 5,000 men left to defend Harrar. Menelek had 30,000 more troops in Show, 5,000 of Ras Mikael's forces were in the Wollo-Galla province, and 10,000 were left in Gadjam.

The captured guns, sixty in number, will undoubtedly be used with great effect by the Abyssinians in future engagements, and when siege is laid to the town of Adigrat these guns will no doubt play a prominent part. The Abyssinians have already administered three bad defeats to the Italians since the latter attempted to extend their power in the domain of King Menelek. First nearly four months ago, five companies of Italians were surrounded by a force of 25,000 Abyssinians. The Italians made a desperate resistance and fought until their ammunition was exhausted, when the enemy charged and massacred nearly the whole command. Only a small number escaped to Makalle. Then the Abyssinians besieged the latter place, and after reducing it allowed the Italians to evacuate and retreat.

MARK TWAIN VERY ILL.

A Dispatch from Bombay Describes the Well Known Humorist's Condition as Serious.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 12.—It is with deep regret that I learn from a telegram just received here from Bombay, that Mark Twain is seriously ill at Jypore, in the Bengal presidency.

The gifted humorist has finished a most successful, but at the same time, a most arduous tour, and doubtless the hard, exhausting travel has weakened his system.

The exact nature of his malady is unknown and the keenest apprehension is felt

BAD BLUNDERS IN THAT BLUE BOOK.

Some Extraordinary Mistakes Made by Pollock or His Assistants.

British Case Against Venezuela an Exceedingly Careless Piece of Work.

Quotations Made in the Summary Differ Entirely from the Translations in the Spanish Appendix.

GOVERNOR CENTURION'S STATEMENT.

He is Made to Say That His Countrymen Had No Forts on the Cuyuni in One Part, and in Another That the Dutch Had None.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 13—3 a. m.—The Daily Chronicle has been publishing a series of articles calling attention to the blunders made by Sir Frederick Pollock or some one of his assistants who compiled the bulky blue book issued last week.

The Chronicle seeks to show that the British claim "up to the Orinoco" has no basis in fact, and that the Spanish friars and therefore the Spanish dominion reached far beyond the Schomburgk line, which, by the way, the Chronicle all along since the beginning of the dispute held to be an untenable boundary for British claims.

"It has also shown that the blue book disproves its own statement that the Dutch had full control of the basin of the Cuyuni."

The St. James's Gazette in a careful article last night convicts the Chronicle of falling into errors of its own. It showed that in a map in the blue book the Spanish missions are plainly marked and said: "There is not and never was a mission within the Schomburgk line, the most easterly and southerly one being in the heart of the region declared by Lord Salisbury to be suitable for arbitration. It is better than the Schomburgk line, and a more sweeping line, which represents the extreme limits of the Dutch, and therefore of the British area."

But the Chronicle, which is criticized as making a hasty and radical criticism, has managed to draw forth from the St. James, a Tory gazette, quite as strong accusations of blundering by the compilers of the blue book as even the Chronicle itself promulgated.

CLUMSY PIECE OF WORK.

The book must be an exceedingly careless and clumsy piece of work, since even this staunch defender of the government is compelled to refer to it as it did in the following paragraph, headed "An Explanation Wanted from the Foreign Office."

"On the other hand, though, the Chronicle does not succeed in proving our case against Venezuela is a bad one, it does bring forward some remarkable evidence of looseness and carelessness on the part of the compilers of the book. It shows, first, that the writer of the summary used a translation of extracts from Spanish manuscript records, which is quite different from that given of these documents in the appendix. The differences are extraordinary, and the Chronicle has every right to draw attention to them, since it would appear that if the translations of extracts in the appendix are correct, then Sir Frederick Pollock, or whoever else wrote the summary, which is practically a statement of the British case, either misunderstood the originals or wilfully carried them."

"In one conspicuous example to which the Chronicle refers the quotation in the summary is not only inconsistent with but

contradictory to the passage alluded to in the appendix. In the summary the Spanish officer Centurion, reporting to his Government in 1770, is made to say: "We (i. e., the Spaniards) have no fort on the Cuyuni, nor had we ever one there." But in Centurion's report, as translated in extenso in the appendix, Centurion is made to say exactly the opposite, and to declare that it is the Dutch who have no fort on the Cuyuni, and it is these Dutch who are not and never have been in possession of the rivers and creeks which flow into the Orinoco.

"The discrepancy here is astonishing, and to us, at least, unaccountable. The Foreign Office and the compilers of the book owe the public an explanation of the mystery. If explanation there is."

NEW FACTS FROM THE CHRONICLE.

The Chronicle returned to the charge with new facts this morning. It says:

"It is assumed all through by the compilers of the evidence that wherever it is stated that the Dutch were in a place it indicates that they had settled and were in possession of the territory. It cannot be too often repeated, because the whole question turns upon it, that in every case except the post on the Cuyuni, 150 miles from its mouth, and the houses of two slave-trading families on the same river, near Curumo, the presence of the Dutch merely meant they were on rivers in boats for the purpose of trading slaves with the Caribs or for slave hunting on their own account. But from pirates in boats to effective possession of territory there is a great difference.

"A much more glaring instance of disingenuousness is to be found on page 14. The following passage is given as being an extract from Governor Centurion's report of April, 1770:

"We have no fort in the Cuyuni, nor had we ever one there. The two forts are nothing more than villages or missions on the northern bank of the Yuruni."

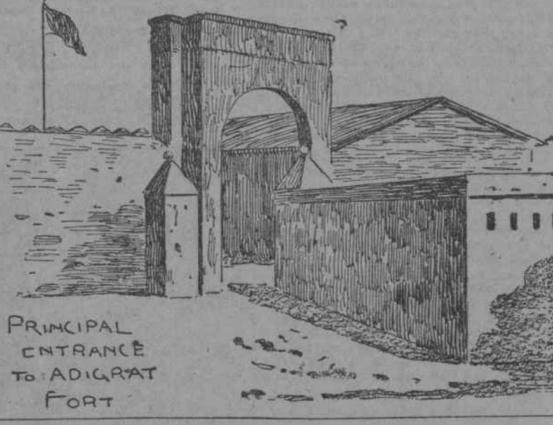
"The reference is given to page 14, but no such passage as that quoted appears on that page or in any part of Centurion's long report. The alleged quotation, as it stands, is intended to convey the impression that the Governor repudiated any claim to the Cuyuni on the part of Spain. The very opposite contention is vehemently enforced all through his report.

GARBLLED STATEMENTS.

The Chronicle, in parting with the entire subject, says in a review of it: "It will thus be seen that the Blue Book will have to be studied closely before a conclusion of what it contains can be accepted unreservedly. The first thing that strikes an inquirer, under the circumstances, is either the glaring carelessness or the folly of presenting in such form a case which will be keenly scrutinized and inquired into by jurists of the highest attainments, to whom the manuscripts and original documents quoted in the Blue Book will be accessible. If the object had been to convince the casual Englishman of the justice of Lord Salisbury's refusal to submit the whole question to arbitration, no doubt a compilation in its present form would fully have answered the purpose, but as a final statement of the English case in a matter upon which the peace of the Empire may depend, this misinterpretation of evidence of which we have pointed out a few instances, is utterly unworthy of the occasion or subject.

"We are well aware that the Blue Book is an ex-parte statement, the object of which is to place the English claim in as favorable a light as possible, but it is beneath the dignity of a great empire and unworthy of the proud traditions of English dealing that the evidence should have been placed before the world otherwise than with the most rigid regard to justice."

Mr. Gouley, a North Country Radical, will to-day ask a question in the House of Commons on the subject of the misquotations. The Government explanation should be interesting.



CANOVAS COUNSELS NAVAL ACTIVITY.

The Premier's Significant Utterances at the Cabinet Council.

Senate's Final Resolution Menaces Like the Sword of Damocles.

Though Present Proceedings in Congress Seem to Augur a Peaceful Solution.

THE FLOATING DOCK OF CARTAGENA.

It Will Be Transported to Havana for the Repair of Damaged War Vessels—More Disturbances in the Provinces.

Madrid, March 12.—The tone of the articles in the Spanish press to-day, discussing the speeches of Senators Hale, Hoar and Gray and the general proceedings of the Senate, indicate that the Spanish regard the tendency of the debate as a good symptom, but nothing more.

Most of the journals point out that the final resolution of the Senate hangs over Spain like the sword of Damocles, and the country must therefore not lose one minute in its war preparations in case the belligerency of the insurgents should be recognized. They say that this hostile proceeding on the part of the United States would endue a keener conflict than ever.

It is also counselled that the country must concentrate all its efforts toward speedily ending the insurrection.

At the Cabinet Council to-day, over which the Queen Regent presided, Premier Canovas del Castillo said that judging from the present proceedings in the United States Senate the danger of an international conflict seems more remote, but our preparations will continue as a provision against future events.

Canovas further announced that special activity would be observed regarding all naval preparations. The Premier finally declared that the Government would reopen the universities very shortly if the students continued to keep quiet and observe peace and order.

Late last night some disturbances were recorded in the provinces, but reports received up to the present from various centres indicate more tranquillity.

AN IMPORTANT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

The directors of the Bank of Spain conferred to-day with the Minister of Finance with reference to the prorogation of the floating debt, which under ordinary circumstances expires in June next. It is regarded probable that part of the debt will be paid and part prorogated. Preparations are being made for the transportation of the floating dock at Cartagena to Havana, so as to enable the warships engaged on the

Cuban coast to be cleaned and repaired on the spot, should occasion arise.

At Corunna a group of students, for the most part young boys, made a species of demonstration here last night, shouting "Death to the Yankees!" They finally burned a small American flag.

At Barcelona last night two young workmen were arrested at the moment of leaving in the Aragon train. The police having been warned that they carried explosives, searched them and found thirty dynamite cartridges; also two daggers.

A FLIMSAY EXPLANATION.

The men explained that they found the cartridges abandoned in the public road, but the police suspect that these explosives were intended for the commission of some outrage, possibly at the American Consulate, whither more police were at once sent.

At Alicante several hundred students and workmen held a demonstration on the public streets last night. The Mayor tried to pacify them, but was greeted with volleys of stones and struck in the eye with one of the missiles and badly injured. Thereupon gendarmes charged on and dispersed the mob.

A Conservative M. P. with Us.

London, March 12.—Mr. Walford Davis Green, Conservative member of Parliament for Wednesbury, has written an article which is published in the Pall Mall Gazette on the proposed recognition of the belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents by the United States.

The United States, he says, has always been on the side of people struggling for freedom, and Spain, he thinks, would make an error if she regarded the recognition of belligerency of the Cubans as a hostile act. The people of Great Britain, he continues, will bear in mind the essential distinction between recognition of belligerency and recognition of independence.

The Eclair is Against Us.

Paris, March 12.—The Eclair says that, in view of the exaggerated pretensions of the United States, it appears difficult for European diplomats not to extend their good offices to Spain. In any event, the paper says, the people of France would be pleased to see everything done to end the trials of a sister nation.

Movements of Gomez and Maceo.

Madrid, March 12.—A special dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Maceo has re-entered the province of Havana and is now near San Nicolas. Gomez remains in the province of Matanzas.

PLOTTED AGAINST CRESPO.

British Vice-Consul at Barcelona Charged with Fomenting a Conspiracy Against the President of Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela, March 12.—Moses J. Taurer, the British Vice-Consul at Barcelona, whose new post is Guzman Blanco, has recently been the victim of petty annoyances on the part of the local officials.

He is now openly charged with having fomented the revolution against President Crespo. The President is indisposed, but it is not believed that there is anything serious about the matter with him. The divorce laws have been rejected by Congress.

PROFESSOR ROENTGEN CREATED A BARON.

The Distinguished Bavarian Scientist Honored by Prince Regent Ludwig.

Known a Short Time Ago Only in a Few Exclusive Scientific Circles.

RECOGNIZED AFTER YEARS OF TOIL.

Most Surprised of All at His Sudden Elevation Are His Townsmen and Friends—Decorated Also by Kaiser Wilhelm.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 12.—In recognition of valuable services to his native country and to all the world, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria to-day created Professor Roentgen, of Wuerzburg, a baron.

A little more than a month ago the name of Professor Roentgen was only known in a few exclusive scientific circles, mainly for some speculative papers on chemical subjects. To-day it is popular throughout the civilized world.

And yet the world will never know much of the years of endless toil and patient research which preceded the phenomenal discovery which has brought fame, and, no doubt for so, to this Bavarian savant. The news that the Professor had found a way of photographing the invisible struck the Old World like a lightning flash, and America, where the Journal was the first to announce it, was also startled, notwithstanding her rapid strides in mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries.

REGARDED AS A BOOKWORM.

Of the private life of the inventor of the X ray little is known, as the Professor lives a secluded life, being present only at important social gatherings of his students. He might be called a bookworm, and his townsmen and most intimate friends are most surprised at his sudden elevation and the distinctions shown him by royalty and scholars.

I learn from these that Baron Roentgen has always been a tireless experimenter, and finally (his enemies say by mere chance), he learned to know one of the undiscovered wonders of nature. He is admired by scientists of all countries, but to the unscientific multitudes in the Fatherland and elsewhere it seems inexplicable that we should be enabled to photograph in total darkness, and that we should be able to photograph through walls of wood or solid and opaque bodies is little sort of a miracle.

AN UNEVENTFUL CAREER.

Baron Roentgen was born in 1845 in Zurich, Switzerland, and until his twenty-fifth year studied in the Zurich University, where he graduated and received his M. D. diploma.

After a brief practice in Strassburg he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Strassburg University. Since 1872 he has been professor at Hohenheim, Giessen and Wuerzburg. It is said that he will devote all his energies in future to the perfection of his discovery.

It will be remembered that Kaiser Wilhelm decorated the Professor with the Order of the Royal Crown a few weeks ago. His Majesty has invited the Professor to the Schloss to illustrate his discovery by a few experiments, which proved highly satisfactory.

X RAYS FOUND THE SCISSORS.

A Remarkable Application of Roentgen Photography at Johns Hopkins.

Baltimore, Md., March 12.—The first surgical operation using the X rays at the Johns Hopkins Hospital was performed this morning. It was the extraction of a scissors blade from a woman's hand, where it had been imbedded for twelve years. The location and position of the substance were revealed by a photograph taken with the X rays. Concerning the operation, Dr. Finney, who performed it, said:

"The operation was entirely successful. The negative showed exactly the location of the blade and enabled us to make a definite diagnosis of the cause of the trouble before operation. All we could tell without the X rays was that there was some irritating substance in the hand. It is certainly a great thing for surgery, and we shall use it as an occasion arises at the hospital in treating cases where it will aid us."

The woman was taken to the physicians' laboratory of the University yesterday by Dr. Finney, of the hospital, Professor Rowland consented to hold with his X rays to see what the trouble was. He felt a lump at the sore place. The woman said she had been attacked by another woman twelve years ago. Her assailant rushed at her with a pair of scissors, and she threw up her hands for defence. The scissors pierced her left hand and stretched her left hand apparently, but continued to give pain when compressed. The woman sat down at the table and stretched her left hand out flat, with the palm down, on the ordinary photographic plate. Above it, a short distance, was the Crookes tube. She was kept sitting here twenty-five minutes. When the plate was developed a clear outline was obtained of the bones of the hand and the broken point of a scissors blade was also distinctly shown. It was apparently sticking into the bone, and was over half an inch in length.

The woman stood the experiment well, but was frightened by the snapping of the electrical circuit when the electricity was cut off to decompose the air and manufacture ozone, she snuffed it and said: "Impi, it smells like gasoline, doesn't it?"

O'CONNOR MADE OBJECTIONS.

Thought the Liverpool Cattle Market Bill Was Too Favorable to American.

London, March 12.—The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Liverpool Cattle Market bill, abandoning the old building for a new one, which is to be constructed near the docks. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member for the South Division of Liverpool, objected to the change on the ground that the location of the new site of the market would favor American as against Irish cattle.