

OUTRAGE ON THE ALLIANCE

Action of the Spanish Man-of-War Was Unjustifiable.

CLEAR VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

Even Though the Alliance Was Misusing the American Flag, Spanish Ships Had No Right to Interfere with Her Course.

Washington, March 17.—Speaking of the Alliance incident and Secretary Gresham's dispatch our minister to Madrid insisting upon discovery of the unauthorized act and that positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with the passage of mail steamers through a recognized and legitimate channel of commerce, one of the best informed authorities on international law in Washington said to the United Press today:

"Assuming the facts to be as stated, there can be no question as to the soundness of Secretary Gresham's position under the principles of international law as now recognized and practiced. One hundred years ago, when the sea was overrun with pirates and privateers, the right of visit or search was recognized under certain contingencies. But these only applied to a recognized existing state of war. There is no such condition in the world as if there were no nation of late years has had warrant for stopping a vessel flying a friendly flag on the high seas, nor has the right been recognized for a war vessel under any circumstances to fire a solid shot at the flag of any merchant vessel flying any flag except that of the war vessel attempting to intercept her."

"Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Alliance was misusing the American flag (as was actually the case with the Virginia) for the execution of whose crew the United States exacted heavy indemnity from Spain, the power to punish the vessel for this misuse of the flag would rest with the United States alone and not with Spain. But of course there is no such supposition as to the misuse of a flag possible in the case of a steamer belonging to a regular United States mail line."

The outrage unjustifiable.

"The assumption that there is the slightest obligation on the part of the Alliance to show that she was more than one marine league from shore when fired upon is entirely unwarranted. If she had been within half a mile of the Cuban coast the alleged action of the Spanish man-of-war would have been just as unjustifiable as if she had been fifty miles out at sea. In the case of the seizure of four American schooners off Cuba by Spanish authorities fifteen years ago our government successfully asserted its rights and the principle that in times of peace, no forcible intervention with American ships could be permitted whether they were within three miles of shore or not. In short the absolute right of any merchant vessel to traverse any channel in times of peace, whether within three miles of shore or not is sustained by universally accepted international law, and no ship of war of any nation under any pretext has the right to stop or search her to ask an examination of her papers."

"Spain is in the wrong in this matter and I feel sure will, in due time, admit it."

"What if she does not?" "Why, then, in such an unfriendly aspect of affairs, all that the United States authorities need do would be to relax their vigilance at Tampa and other ports, and the question would soon settle itself."

New York, March 17.—The Recorder will tomorrow publish the following dispatch from Washington: Spain has replied to Gresham's demand. A dispatch was received tonight, that, so far as it goes, is entirely satisfactory to the United States. It is a response to the last part of Secretary Gresham's dispatch in which he insists that "immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through the windward channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States."

That part of the dispatch which refers to the firing upon the Alliance is reserved for future reply after an investigation by Spain into the circumstances that surround it.

"There is no doubt in the minds of the president and secretary of state that this will receive 'prompt disavowal as an unauthorized act,' and that a 'due expression of regret on the part of Spain' will be forthcoming."

"Secretary Gresham communicated the substance of Spain's response to the president as soon as it had been translated, but he was unwilling to give it out for publication."

"It is understood, however, that the dispatch conveyed the information that orders had been issued to the commanders of the Spanish men of war in Cuban waters not to interfere with legitimate American commerce and to use every precaution to avoid international complications by an exercise of undue zeal."

FATAL ROUND-HOUSE FIRE

Three Employees of the Wabash Railroad Killed by Falling Wall.

SEVERAL OTHERS ARE INJURED

White Engaged in Fighting Fire the Victims Are Caught by Crumbling Walls. Six Engines Rendered Useless by the Blaze.

Toledo, O., March 17.—A disastrous fire at the round-house of the Wabash railroad, attended by heavy loss of life, occurred in this city this morning. Three men lost their lives, two being instantly killed. Nine others were more or less injured, one of them, John O'Leary, a machinist, it is thought, fatally. The list of dead is as follows:

R. H. Bohman, painter, married, seven children, skull crushed, internally injured; J. J. Preston, aged 25, car inspector, married, six children, back broken, skull crushed; John Bowen, aged 18, a spectator, skull crushed, internally injured.

The injured are: H. E. Howard, general foreman Eastern division, back bruised, face cut, slightly burned; Henry Gerding, car inspector, skull crushed; Caspar Becker, painter, head and shoulders cut; T. C. Lauer, track foreman, neck sprained, head cut.

All of the dead, except John Bowen, were employees of the Wabash railway. They constituted the company's fire department for the protection of the shops and were engaged in fighting the flames when the accident occurred that resulted so disastrously.

The round-house was a substantial brick structure with a capacity of twenty engines, and contained six locomotives when the fire broke out. The flames were first seen in the cupola that surmounted the roof, shortly after 10 o'clock. An alarm was sent to the city fire department, and in the meantime the yard company got one steam engine playing on the blaze, which soon made its way to the roof. The walls of the building were in a state of disrepair, and the fire fighters pressed closely in towards the building the more effectively to combat the spreading flames. It was seen that the roof would soon fall, but no danger was apprehended from that source, until, to the horror of the spectators, the roof fell, and the weakened structure of the cupola and the roof, was observed to tremble and suddenly fall out on the volunteer firemen.

Wall Fell Upon Them.

Before the majority of the men could realize their peril, the heavy wall was down on top of them, burying them under a heap of masonry and brick. The bodies were first seen by John Bowen, Preston and Bohman were quickly taken out. The two first named were completely covered by the ruins of the wall; Bohman was a little more fortunate. From out of the smoking heap the mangled bodies of Bowen and Preston were taken; they were beyond need of human care. Bohman was still alive, though unconscious, but died shortly after being taken home. A dozen surgeons were quickly summoned and prompt assistance rendered the injured. Lary, the mangled, rallied temporarily, but it is not thought he can recover.

When the first of the city firemen arrived they saw that there was imminent danger of the fire spreading to the Wabash elevator and the repair shops, which stood close by. The oil house was also menaced, but luckily the flames were held in check at this particular point. A general alarm was sent in and by hard work the firemen succeeded in saving the surrounding property. The roundhouse was completely wrecked, and the six engines stored therein practically rendered useless. The loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and it is believed to be fully covered by insurance.

THE REVOLT IN PERU

Government Is Unable to Lift the Siege at Lima.

REBELS GAINING IN NUMBERS

Business Is at a Standstill—The Press Is Gagged and Political Prisoners Are Separated from the Rest of the World.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 19.—Secretary General Caceres' telegram to American papers has been read here with much indignation.

The barefaced falsehoods it contains and the audacity of publishing such statements when many impartial foreigners have witnessed the facts denied in the said telegrams could only emanate from a source which to gain its point is not scrupled to do anything.

Fourteen young men and a woman were taken prisoners on their way, as it was said, to join the guerillas. The Cacerist papers published news of their arrest and confinement in a police station, but since then there has been no news of them. Young Tirado was murdered in the principal square of Maricao in full daylight and in the presence of many persons, both native and foreign.

Captain Sanchez, a political prisoner, was bound to a tree close to Barranco the other day and shot in the presence of natives and foreigners by an officer in command of one of Caceres' battalions. These are only a few cases of the many which have occurred.

As to the 150 political prisoners confined in the underground dungeons in Callao, even the Cacerist newspaper has been compelled on various occasions to publish articles crying out for their better treatment. I visited the poor wretches in their subterranean dungeons and found many of them ill owing to the bad food they get. The press is at present gagged, the political prisoners are completely separated from all intercourse with the outside world, so no cry can be made in their behalf, and the secretary of General Caceres asserts that they are treated with all humanity, despite evidence to the contrary. Many of the prisoners have been released, it is true, but for every batch released another batch was taken to fill the vacant cells.

The Revolution's Success.

According to the secretary of General Caceres, his party counts upon the loyalty of the people and the fidelity of the army and navy. But how about all the places occupied by the revolution, the taking of Arequipa and Puno, the 10,000 men today in arms in favor of the revolution, the siege of Lima by 6,000 men of the revolutionary forces, and the officers and soldiers of his army who are daily passing over to the enemy? These are not signs of loyalty to Caceres and his government, certainly.

The revolutionary forces burn and destroy private property, says the secretary. Every one in Peru will tell you the revolutionary forces do no harm, but pay for all they require, but that Colonel Muniz, with government troops, burned and destroyed valuable property in Canete, and that wherever they go the government troops pay for nothing and only steal and destroy.

The revolutionary forces have General Caceres' secretary, but they took Arequipa and Puno, and for more than two months Lima has been virtually besieged by revolutionary forces, who daily occupy the outskirts of the city; and yet General Caceres, having, as he says, a faithful army of 600 men in Lima, does not go out at the head of his army and put these rebels to flight!

General Caceres fears to leave Lima, dreading possible defeat. He knows that if he did so the greater part of his army, composed of soldiers forced to desert from the government, would go over to the enemy, while the population of Lima would rise in his rear and overwhelm him.

Business Ruined.

At present in Peru the contending forces seem pretty well balanced; sometimes one gains a point, sometimes the other. Further south, Cajamarca is held by the revolution, while the army of Colonel Caceres and that of Teodoro Sembrano watch each other's movements in the neighborhood of Chiclaya. Nearer to the center, Huaraz, in the interior, and the ports of Huacho, Supe, etc., are held by the revolution. In the center the government is in possession only of Lima and Callao.

Business is ruined in these cities, and living is becoming every day more oppressive, partly owing to the increasing scarcity of many articles and partly owing to the taxes and duties which the government constantly decrees in order to raise money.

In the south there are some government troops near Pisco, and these are kept in constant movement by warring bands of guerillas. Further south all is lost to the government; Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, Moquegua all are at this moment in the hands of the revolution.

Probably Senator Solar will form his government in Arequipa, and then it is thought will follow recognition as belligerents by the foreign powers.

BOOMED THE COMPANY.

The Bookkeeper Who Made False Entries in the Narrow Escapes.

HOODOOED BY HIGGINS.

Professor Baldwin Is "Exposed" and Held to Bail in the Sum of \$5,000 in Skeptical Wilkes-Barre.

Wilkes-Barre, March 17.—The arrest of Samuel S. Baldwin last evening has been among the chief topics of conversation about town today. Baldwin, who with his wife has been giving exhibitions of mind-reading at the Grand opera house during the week, is charged with libel and slander by Ambrose Higgins, manager of the Postal Telegraph office here.

In the performance of the mind-reading, Mrs. Baldwin is brought on the stage in the evening of the people in the audience have written questions on slips of paper, which they are told to hold close in their hands, and resolved to test it. For three nights he conformed to the instructions and held a question in his hand, but his name was not called out. Then he wrote to Baldwin and asked why his question was not answered. In return he received a circular letter asking him to send in his question by mail, and then he at the Opera House on Thursday night and the question, and Mrs. Baldwin, it is said, gets into telegraphic communication with them, calls out the name of a spectator and answers his questions.

Higgins, who has studied mesmerism and hypnotism, had no faith in the alleged mind-reading, and resolved to test it. For three nights he conformed to the instructions and held a question in his hand, but his name was not called out. Then he wrote to Baldwin and asked why his question was not answered. In return he received a circular letter asking him to send in his question by mail, and then he at the Opera House on Thursday night and the question, and Mrs. Baldwin, it is said, gets into telegraphic communication with them, calls out the name of a spectator and answers his questions.

Higgins' belief that the mind-reading was mere trickery was thus strengthened, and yesterday morning a communication from him appeared in a newspaper giving his views. Today he received a letter from Baldwin abusing him vigorously, and calling him "a lying scoundrel," "an idiot," "a cur and a fool."

When the warrant was served Baldwin resisted the constable and refused to go, but afterward appeared before Alderman Donahue and gave bail in \$5,000.

SHOT THE ASHLEY BOYS.

Saloon keeper Holtz an Effective Marksman.

VARIOUS WIRINGS.

A new trial will be granted Erastus Wiman, of New York.

M'FARLAN'S SUICIDE.

He Advises All to Beware of the Board of Chicago, March 17.—Frank M. McFarlan, a member of the board of trade, committed suicide this morning in South Park by shooting himself in the head.

FOOLED WITH GASOLINE.

Two Women Are Fatally Burned in an Explosion.

INDIANA SENSATION.

Judge Blake Sues Publishers of Goshen Times for Libel.

REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

WEICHEL, the Jeweler, can repair your watch to give perfect satisfaction, having had ten years' experience in our leading watch factories.

REWARD FOR LYNGERS.

Governor of Colorado Seeks the Walsenburg Murderers.

SPANISH TROOPS RETREAT.

Insurgents Under General Maso Put to Flight a Regiment of Government Soldiers.

TRAGEDY OF A DIVORCE.

A Beautiful Woman the Cause of the Murder of George R. Kroning at Denver.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debs case will come up in the supreme court the first Monday in April.

FOREIGN GLINTS.

The Kaiser's 5-year-old son, Prince Joachim, is dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels.

WEATHER REPORT.

For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; brisk and high westerly winds.

FINLEY'S

Hosiery Department

Extraordinary value in Fast Black Hosiery. While they last we will offer the following:

THREE NUMBERS

In High Grade Hose at prices never before quoted for this class of goods:

150 doz. Ladies' Fine Two Thread Hose, high spliced heel and double sole, 17c. per pair; 3 pairs for 50c.

125 doz. Ladies' extra fine, 40-gauge Hose, high spliced heel and double sole, 21c. per pair; Actual Value, 30c.

150 doz. of our celebrated "Boys' Armor Plate" Hose, 1x1 and 1x2 rib, double knee and extra heavy, sizes 7 to 10, 20c. per pair.

OUR REGULAR 25c. STOCKING.

These goods are all made from the best Maco Yarn, guaranteed Hermsdorf Dye, and are the best Hosiery values we have ever seen offered.

FINLEY'S

610 and 612 Lackawanna Ave.

H. A. KINGSBURY

AGENT FOR

CHAS. A. SCHIEREN & CO.'S

LEATHER BELTING

THE VERY BEST.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

Enlarge-ment Sale

We are going to have more room. You are going to have more comfort.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

Enlarge-ment Sale

We are going to have more room. You are going to have more comfort.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

Enlarge-ment Sale

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

WEICHEL

the Jeweler, can repair your watch to give perfect satisfaction, having had ten years' experience in our leading watch factories.

GIVE US A TRIAL