

Andover News.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895.

Considerable money was lost last year in attempts to introduce California grapes in the English market.

An iron monger of Vienna, Austria, has left \$65,000 to the Vienna Academy of Science, "partly for the promotion of scientific research both in the heavens and the earth, with a view to physical and chemical discoveries, and partly for promoting the moral and material welfare of mankind."

Business methods prevail in South Africa. Instead of each man's raiding for himself, the plunder taken from Lo Bengula's Matabeles was turned over to a committee, which now announces in the Baluwayo papers that it has finished its work and has distributed \$210 among the victors. Two hundred thousand dollars from savages is not a bad showing.

A young French lad named Debré, who is only 21 years old, has just returned to Paris after spending three years among the Berberes of Morocco. He started out on an original plan of exploration. He determined to learn Arabic, and then to travel from the domain of one chief to that of another depending upon personal letters of introduction for his safety. His scheme worked well for a time, but after several months he was detected and held a prisoner by the Sultan. Despite this he accompanied the court in its travels, and he was thus able to secure a mass of fresh material in regard to Fez and the little known country south of that city. He made drawings and plans of many towns, and the result of his work is given in an elaborate article in the official paper of the Paris Geographical Society. The boy showed so much skill and courage and was so fertile in resources that the San Francisco Chronicle believes he is sure of a promising future if he devotes himself to African exploration.

The New York Mail and Express notes that "the college man in business has at last found a defender and an eloquent and able one, too. At the dinner of the Williams Alumni recently our honored townsman, J. Edward Simmons, spoke for him and declared his belief that the time has come when the training of a college to a young man is a potent factor in the forming of his business character. He presented as proof of the advantages of a university education the success of such men as Chauncey M. Depew, Edward King, Braxton Ives, John Crosby Arown, John Claffin, Frederick Tappen and Robert M. Gallaway, and he declared that the supremacy of this country as a producer is largely due to the brains and energy of the college man in business. There is no doubt that the drift of sentiment is strongly in favor of Mr. Simmons' contention. Not only is a young man in business benefited by the knowledge obtained at a university, but he also finds a decided advantage in the discipline and social features of a college career."

Hypnotism is rather a dangerous thing to play with. At a young people's party at Rockford, Ill., the other evening the conversation turned on the subject, and one of the young men said that he could hypnotize anybody in the room. A young woman offered herself as a subject. In a minute he had her unconscious, but when he attempted to restore her he found he was powerless to do so. The guests became alarmed, shook her, threw cold water in her face and shouted frantically, "Right, right," but she would not come "right." Finally another amateur hypnotist happened in and brought her out of her trance. Another lady a night or two ago, at a dance given by the Rockford Rifles, was thrown into a mesmeric condition. She was seized with giddiness and created quite a scene before she could be brought out. South side young men have a hypnotist club, but their practices have become so dangerous that the council will probably be called on to pass an ordinance imposing a heavy fine for exerting this power.

A SATISFACTORY REPLY

Spain's Dispatch Received by Secretary Gresham.

It is Understood That Orders Have Been Issued To Keep Hands Off Our Commerce - Alliance Affair Reserved for Future Reply - Expert Opinion on the Attack.

New York, March 18.—The Recorder published the following dispatch from Washington this morning: "Spain has replied to Gresham's demand. A dispatch was received last night 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 that (Windward) channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly impeding 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 surrounded it. They do not doubt in the minds of the president and the 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.

An Expert's Opinion. Washington, March 18.—Speaking of the Alliance incident and Secretary Gresham's dispatch to our minister to Madrid insisting upon disavowal 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 this city said to the United Press:

"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.

Different Case. "There is no such condition in this case. Even 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 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 Virginian, 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 Spain. But, of course, there is no such supposition as to the misuse of a flag possible in a case of a steamer belonging to a regular United States mail line."

"Is that actually a fact," was asked, "that the Virginian had no right to fly the United States flag, and yet the United States exacted an indemnity and an apology from Spain on her account?"

"Certainly," was the reply, "but the irregularity of her clearance from Jamaica was not discovered until after the demand for indemnity and apology had been made and acceded to. That, however, was not a matter that concerned the Spaniards at all. It was purely a question for the United States to deal with. The only notice we took of it was to remit the salute and hold on to the indemnity.

Unjust Act of the Spaniard. "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 minister would have been just as unjustifiable as if she had been fifty miles out at sea.

"In the case of the seizure of the four American schooners off Cuba by Spanish authorities fifteen years ago, our government successfully asserted and sustained the principle that in time of peace no forcible intervention with American ships could be permitted, whether they were within three miles of shore or not.

"Our state department then laid down the principle that the right of examining ships within the marine league of shore in time of peace was confined to revenue vessels and could not be extended to war ships, and we declared most positively that the world's commerce was not to be impeded by driving ships of friendly nations out of their course into adverse winds and currents to avoid discourteous acts."

Fever is raging in Kentucky.

COTTON INDUSTRY SOUTH

What Senator Darling, of Massachusetts, Thinks of the Situation.

Washington, March 18.—Senator Darling, who is chairman of the committee of Massachusetts legislators on a route home from a ten days sojourn in the south, where they went to investigate the cotton industry said that the committee had not as yet made any report but that he would state a few salient points.

"There is no danger," said Mr. Darling, "of the New England mills moving south en masse. In the Carolinas and Georgia they are making coarse grades of cloth very successfully and profitably, I believe, but it will be a good many years before they will be able to compete with Massachusetts in the production of the finer fabrics."

"They can't make fine goods in the south for a number of years for two reasons: They have not the machinery nor the skilled labor.

"But for all that, there is splendid opportunity for northern capital in the southern states, and no man would advocate its employment there more heartily than I. The manufacture of cotton is but a single industry. There are scores of other channels for profitable investment.

"The state of Georgia and the two Carolinas are rich in natural resources, and the time cannot be very far distant when their citizens will be as thrifty and prosperous as the people of any state in the union."

JUDGE BLAKE'S LIBEL CASE.

Sensational Developments in His Suit Against the Goshen Times.

Chicago, March 18.—A special from Elkhart, Ind., says: Sensational developments have occurred in the libel case of Judge Blake against the publishers of the Goshen Daily Times. Col. R. M. Johnson, a wealthy attorney of this city, was recently a defendant in Judge Blake's court and after a bitter fight a judgment was taken against him. The following day the Times denounced the judge for his rulings in the case and held him up to ridicule. The judge immediately began libel proceedings, placing the damages at \$20,000. Evidence was brought out that Col. Johnson had personally procured the publication of the editorial and had furnished the publishers of the Times a bond indemnifying them against all damages that might accrue from libel suits resulting from the publication and also from the attorney's fees and all other expenses connected with it. The prominence of all the parties made the revelation a sensation. Col. Johnson is a leading democratic politician of northern Indiana, was a prominent official of New Mexico under President Cleveland's first administration, has amassed great wealth and was a recent candidate for the Berlin mission.

WOMAN'S CARELESSNESS.

Two Bodies Lying at the Morgue Caused by Explosion of Gasoline.

St. Paul, Minn., March 18.—Two bodies are lying at the morgue as the result of a woman's carelessness in the handling of gasoline. They are those of Mrs. Frances Sumner, a widow, and her niece, Miss Nellie Closson, 21 years old, of Boscobel, Wis. They lived at 833 Payne avenue. To start the fire yesterday morning, Mrs. Sumner poured a little gasoline on the wood in the stove, but it burned too slowly, and she seized the can and dashed in about a quart. There was an explosion, which blew out a partition and a part of the ceiling. A bed in which Miss E. C. Shole was sleeping caught fire, but she escaped to the street with but slight burns. Miss Closson was enveloped in flames and was found by the Margaret street patrol-writhing in ice, ashes and water in the street. Her aunt was also frightfully burned about the face and breast. Both were hurried to the hospital, where they died last evening.

REV. DIXON'S NEXT MOVE.

Will Start "The Church of the People" in April.

New York, March 18.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr., announced yesterday that he had engaged the Academy of Music, and that, beginning with the first Sunday in April, his new church, "The Church of the People" would be formally started. A marked innovation will be a board of deacons composed half of women. This news was loudly applauded by the women present. Mr. Dixon prefaced his sermon on "Some Results of Sensationalism" by denying most emphatically that he had been coerced into resigning, and in support of the statement read a letter from the president of the board of trustees. The letter contained many expressions of good will toward Mr. Dixon, and also denied the published report that the board had asked him to resign.

Green Goods Benet Fleet.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—Deputy marshals last night arrested Benjamin R. Simms, who has been distributing agent here for New York dealers in counterfeit money. Simms is a well-educated negro of 25. He was locked in a room in the custom house while the deputy marshals went to his house to search. They found evidence of his guilt there, but when they returned, did not find him. He had escaped by a transom and has not been arrested since. Several letters referring to green goods were signed "J. R. Lansing, 170 West street, New York."

Saloon-Keeper Shot Two Men.

DeWitt, March 18.—Allen Ashley was fatally and his brother Frank seriously wounded last night by John Hoitz, a saloon-keeper, at 602 Forest avenue west. The Ashley boys became involved in an altercation with a customer of Hoitz and assaulted him. Hoitz interfered, when the Ashley's knocked him down and were brutally beating him when he drew a revolver and fired at them.

FATAL FIRE IN TOLEDO

Three Men Killed and Many Others Wounded.

The Wabash Round-House Completely Wrecked—The Weak Walls Crash to the Ground Covering the Firemen—The List of the Dead and Injured.

Toledo, O., March 18.—A disastrous fire, attended by loss of life, occurred in this city yesterday. Three men lost their lives, two being instantly killed. Nine others were more or less injured. J. J. Preston, 25, back broken, skull crushed. John Bowen, 18, skull crushed, internally injured.

The list of the dead is as follows: R. H. Bohman, aged 56, skull crushed, internally injured. J. J. Preston, 25, back broken, skull crushed. John Bowen, 18, skull crushed, internally injured.

The injured are: H. F. Howard, back bruised, face cut, slightly burned. John O. Leary, machinist, leg broken, arm crushed, skull fractured; may die. Patrick McDonough, fireman, skull fractured, shoulder broken. Martin Greenburg, head cut. Harry Zimmerman, leg sprained, body bruised. Louis Decker, head bruised, shoulder sprained. Henry Gerding, head cut. Casper Becker, head and shoulders cut. T. C. Lauer, neck sprained and 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 to them. The round house is located at the foot of South street. It 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. An alarm was telephoned to the city fire department and, in the meantime, the yard company got one stream playing on the blaze which soon made its way to the roof. The walls of the building were believed to be secure and the brave fire fighters pressed closely into 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 southwest wall weakened by the destruction of the frame supports that connected it with the roof, was observed to tremble and suddenly fall on the volunteer firemen.

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 smoking debris. All but 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 he succumbed to his injuries shortly after being taken home.

A dozen surgeons were quickly summoned and prompt assistance rendered the injured. Leary, the machinist, was still unconscious and at one time appeared to be sinking. He rallied temporarily, but it is not thought he can recover.

When the first of the city firemen answered the alarm 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 point. A general alarm was sent in by dint of numbers the firemen finally succeeded in saving the surrounding property. The round house was completely wrecked, and the six engines stored there are practically rendered useless. The loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and it is believed to be fully covered by insurance.

LATE CUBAN NEWS.

The Government Troops Forced To Retreat by the Insurgents.

Port Tampa, Fla., March 18.—The steamship Olivette arrived from Cuba yesterday bringing news of a battle between the insurgents and government troops in which the latter were compelled to retreat. The leading spirit of the movement received a letter Friday from Gen. Maso stating that he with 2,000 troops had attacked 2,500 government troops under command of Gen. Sandoz, who were on their way from Manzanilla to Bayamo. The engagement lasted two hours and the government troops were compelled to retreat into the town of Bayamo with a loss of 300 men killed and wounded. The insurgents' loss is reported to have been less than seventy killed and wounded. The troops, said Gen. Maso in his letter will not follow up their advantage, preferring to remain quietly under arms until after the crops are harvested in June, when a more general uprising is anticipated.

His Taylor Hasn't Arrived?

Jacksonville, Fla., March 18.—A special to the Times-Union from Port Tampa, Fla., says: The steamer Olivette arrived here from Havana last evening, but Taylor, the defaulting South Dakota treasurer, said to have been arrested at Vera Cruz, Mexico, was not on board. None of the passengers or officers know anything of Taylor's whereabouts or had heard of his arrest. The suspicion is growing that Taylor has not been arrested at all.

Four Millers Combine.

Grand Forks, N. D., March 18.—Four millers of the Red River valley, western Dakota, and Montana, have formed an association for the production of wheat and selling of the product. Twenty-one mills are in the combination.

TRIPPING BOILER EXPLOSION

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed at Webster, Mass.

Webster, Mass., March 18.—The students of this town were startled this noon by a terrific explosion in South Village mill of the Slater Wagon company. A sixty-horsepower boiler burst, causing the loud crash and wrecking many thousand dollars worth of property near it. If the boiler were ever worked in these matters of fact days, one was certainly working yesterday, for no one was killed or seriously injured.

The cause of the accident will probably always remain a mystery though it is believed that there was no fault in the boiler. Joseph Uhlinski, who lived on Bartlett street, engaged about two weeks ago in a charge of the boiler room. He said he was at home eating his dinner at the time of the explosion.

The boiler which caused the trouble is one of a set of twelve Allen boilers all of thirty-horsepower, located in the south end of the mill yard, near corner of Main and Peter streets. The boiler was driven out of more below Main street, through basement and the parlor of the Domi family, and across Main street striking the stone foundation of "Old Tavern" where it lodged. Domi was sitting in the parlor at the time, and she was precipitated beyond a severe shaking up. Domi was in the kitchen adjoining parlor. She was knocked down. Pieces of debris were thrown around for many rods but fortunately did not hit human man.

MAY BE MANSLAUGHTER

Brutal Attack on a Woman in Her Apartments in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18.—Daily, aged 35 years, of 221 Tenth street, this city, is a prisoner in Clermont avenue police station charged with assault, but he may be charged with manslaughter this morning in Myrtle avenue police court, where he will be arraigned.

Yesterday about noon he called on the apartments of Mrs. Julia Simons in the same house. He wanted to see her, but she refused to let him in. Then he kicked in the door and abused her. Not satisfied with this he dealt her a blow in the face which knocked her down. She had her year-old child in her arms when he struck her, and as she fell the child's head struck the floor, causing concussion of the brain.

Just what the man called at Simons' apartments for the police have not as yet ascertained. Domi was arrested, and the child was moved to the Homeopathic hospital where the surgeon said it would probably die.

Japanese Cabinet Changes.

London, March 18.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says Count Matsukata has been appointed minister of finance to replace Watanabe, who has been made minister of roads, railways and telegraphs. Count Kuroda, whose portfolio has been given to Mr. Watanabe, has been named president of the cabinet, although remaining a member of the cabinet. Prince Komuro is about to go to the continent to inspect the Japanese armies.

Britannia Wins the Monaco Prize.

Monte Carlo, March 18.—The Monte Carlo regatta yesterday for Monaco prizes the Prince of Wales Britannia won after an exciting contest, the Ailsa being two minutes in the rear. The Ailsa gained on the Britannia toward the close but on account of the choppy sea and on the fact that the Britannia got the best of the variable winds the gallant little yacht was beaten.

Killed by an Overhead Bridge.

Lancaster, Pa., March 18.—The body of J. M. Eckert, of Harrisburg, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was found lying on top of a box car while the train was passing the McDevine signal tower. He is supposed to have been struck by an overhead bridge at Leaman place, neck having been broken. He was 50 years old and leaves a family.

Freighter Von Alst Dead.

Berlin, March 18.—Freighter von Schorlemer-Alst died in Muenster yesterday. He was the leader of the club in the Prussian upper house and was one of the most conspicuous figures in the reichstag until he broke away from the radical wing of the party to support Count Caprivi's administration. He showed it to Dicky and he told Dicky, too, how he would be between when he ran across the freight wagon. One was a very bright freight wagon. He dodged up and caught hold of the ring you would know the wagon turn in their own path—curled his legs up, and held on. There was a square for more between him and the theater. Then he let his son. The Spaniards lost two officers and fifteen privates killed and 193 wounded.

Just in Time.

Gaddo, I. T., March 18.—John Jacob, the Choctaw, was sentenced to be shot at Puchmataha court ground thirty miles east of here Friday for the murder of his wife last fall. Jacob had pulled off his coat and had a bullet spot over his heart on his left breast and taken his seat to await the firing of the sheriff's bullet when a courier arrived with a report granting a hearing before the supreme court.

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Four millers of the Red River valley, western Dakota, and Montana, have formed an association for the production of wheat and selling of the product. Twenty-one mills are in the combination.

Beauchampe's Double

THE PRIMA DONNA.

Story of Mystery, Love and Devotion.

BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

The first Livingston thought Simmons made a mistake—there must be a house with a similar passage way. He saw were well dressed men young. He remarked that the appearance, then the clean-cut, looked like a lot of young clerks. It occurred to him that this looked dressed young fellows had faces and keener than fifty or sixty Americans ought to muster. It was two instances the loudness of his taste was unexceptional; certainly there was nothing to challenge Livingston stood looking at the play. Apparently no one deemed it worthy of a glance. One or two looked at Simmons indifferently as he passed through the room and addressed himself to the man who stood within the enclosure.

Simmons leaned towards the proprietor of the establishment, and talked with him for a few minutes. The conversation was very brief. Three minutes possibly were consumed, then Livingston preceded his companion through the dark passage way. More were on the broad stage. Simmons was the first to enter.

"No man was there. If I had been quicker—or if I had not you have been earlier, we would have had this Beauchampe now—you are the man, Simmons?"

"You can make up your own mind. I mean that got into the row, and his name in the theater, while you were on was your friend Beauchampe. The same man changed his hat and name in Black Steve's place, and the man that changed his hat and name in Steve's place came right here. The proprietor knows him as well as he knows me—better. He is wearing the hat got at Steve's—and the coat is a sure sure of that. But there's no proof."

Simmons' deliberate tones produced a unexpected effect upon Livingston. He looked suddenly and caught his comrade's arm, saying, "Simmons, I don't use a thousand dollars—and I don't have five hundred to call my own—time—yes, if I had ten thousand I would rather lose it than have it proved."

Simmons stood looking down on him, and thought quickly. There was something in Livingston's had not revealed the powerful motive back of the reason he had given Simmons for probing the matter.

"Right," said Simmons. "Just as I said. We'll drop it right here. I'm on your account, Mr. Livingston, I'm sorry for his relatives, it he has any."

He was looking straight into Livingston's eyes.

"Thank heaven! he has no relatives—near relatives. At least, I never saw him refer to them. But it is very possible he may have some relatives, too. I was not thinking of them." Simmons' brow cleared on the instant.

"Glad to hear you say it. I was beginning to think he had a sister or a son."

"Right!" exclaimed Livingston. "There is no love—no sentiment in this business. I've told you everything."

"That we will go right ahead. What is proved will make no difference to us, except that it will satisfy us. And begin, your friend showed Dicky that the proprietor of the pool-room—right, though, and the knuckles of his hand. He told him the whole story, as he told Stone. You see, he can't care how many of them know it. He takes pride in it. His knuckles were skinned on the jamb of the door the second time he struck at the usher. Then, in wrenching his left hand out of the handcuffs—he said he hadn't time to do it—when he struck the policeman he bruised the side of his head. He showed it to Dicky and he told Dicky, too, how he would be between when he ran across the freight wagon. One was a very bright freight wagon. He dodged up and caught hold of the ring you would know the wagon turn in their own path—curled his legs up, and held on. There was a square for more between him and the theater. Then he let his son. The Spaniards lost two officers and fifteen privates killed and 193 wounded."

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"No," said Simmons. "It's about as I thought it at first. Your friend done time."

"Right!" exclaimed Livingston, sharply. "Beauchampe a convict?"

"He can't be any mistake about that," said Simmons, with rare deliberation. "None whatever. I suspected it along. Most of the tricks that sur-