FLEEING TO MALOLOS.

Rebels Under Aguinaldo Driven Back by Our Forces.

OUR SOLDIERS MOVE SLOWLY.

Rebel Entrenchments Bar the Speedy Movement of the Army—General Otis Has Purchased All the Spanish Gunboats in the Philippines.

Washington, March 28.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which the war department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. Early in the day General Otis cabled the war department a brief but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on, with our forces advanced as far north as Marilos, while the insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo in person, were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the stragetic movement of entrapping the insurgents between our lines had not proved as successful as designed, and that the move had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops.

The insurgent retreat towards Malolos was slow and dogged, and advantage was taken of one after another of lines of entrenchments, the burning of bridges and the interruption of communications.

The engagement has now shaped itself so that it is looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement. With the American base advanced to Marilos, and the insurgent base forced back to Malolos, the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about ten or twelve miles apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is 12 miles of innumerable difficulties and obstacles which our troops must cover before they reach the insurgent stronghold. It is expected that the engineers with MacArthur are hastily repairing the burned bridges. This will permit the artillery to be taken forward, as well as the infantry columns. It is expected that every mile of the distance to Malolos will be contested by the insurgents, for General Otis reports that it is a stretch of country covered with the entrenchments thrown up during the last three months.

Our men, therefore, must advance slowly, repairing the roads as they go, and at the same time they must fight

GENERAL MACARTHUR.

their way through well made rebel entrenchments. Malolos is the insurgent capital, where the assembly has been sitting and the insurgent government has been in operation. It represents more to the insurgents than any other place in the Philippines, and little doubt is entertained that they will make a desperate stand there.

The tactics of Aguinaldo are taking him gradually beyond the range of Admiral Dewey's guns. While the insurgents were at Malabon, on Saturday, they were within a mile of the water front, and easily within range of the fleet. But as they have moved northward they have gradually moved away from the bay. Malolos is about seven miles back of the bay, although there are shallow estuaries which would permit light draft boats to get within a mile or two.

The war department officials have no knowledge of Prince Loewenstein, who was killed at Manila on Sunday. There is no record showingthat he had authority to go with the army as a representative of a foreign government or in any other capacity. It was said that he had enlisted in the regular army, but there is nothing in the war department to show it. Secretary Hay, of the state department, knew Loewenstein in England, where he was married in 1897. He was of a roving disposition and went to the Philippines in a spirit of adventure.

The following cablegram was received by the war department from General Otis on March 19, and has just been made public:

"Have purchased all gunboats in Philippines of Spain, 13 in number, now at Zamboanga. Half are in serviceable condition. Payment in cash from public fund upon delivery at Manila. They will be sent this week."

On Saturday and Sunday there was sharp fighting with the rebels by the forces under Generals Wheaton and MacArthur. On Sunday General Wheaton's troops captured the town of Malinta, and in the fight Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second regular infantry, was killed, after having served continuously as a line officer for nearly 40 years. Prince Loewenstein, of Germany, was also killed. He somehow got in front of the firing line. Our total loss in two days' fighting was three officers and 25 enlisted men killed and 212 wounded. Of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment Private Aliz Newell was killed and Privates Charles O. Walker, Eugene Morgan and Vernon Kelly wounded.

On Saturday night, evidently anticipating a bombardment of the town, a thousand rebels evacuated Malabon, leaving a few to burn the town. Owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition our troops were powerless to prevent the withdrawal. Little was left of the place when the American soldiers took possession.

THE BATTLE OF MALOLOS.

Aguinaldo Has Made Preparations For a Desperate Resistance.

Manila, March 28.—Leaving a line of burned and shattered villages behind them, but fighting indomitably for every yard of the way, the American troops are pressing on with all possible speed toward Malolos.

There the greatest battle of the war will be fought. Tonight will probably find Generals MacArthur and Wheaton at the outskirts of the city, and tomorrow morning the engagement will begin.

Aguinaldo has fled to Malolos and there surrounded himself with a powerful force of the best fighting men the islands can muster and is prepared to make a long resistance.

So desperate has the insurgent situation become that Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation that he will put to death any one who refuses to fight.

Hunger is playing havoc with the insurgents. No sooner are they taken prisoners by the Americans than they beg for food, declaring themselves to be starving.

For answer to their requests for food the prisoners say that Aguinaldo makes promises of permitting the loot of Manila, adding that the Americans have been overcome.

DEAD HEROES BROUGHT HOME.

Bodies of Brave Soldiers From Cuba and Porto Rico.

New York, March 28.—The transport Crook, which left Santiago March 23, arrived at quarantine this afternoon with the bodies of dead soldiers from Cuba and Porto Rico. The dead that are identified will be given to the relatives or friends of the deceased. Those who are not identified will be interred in Arlington cemetery, near Washington. There are 1,900 dead to be brought back, and as soon as the Crook is unloaded she will return to Santiago to bring back the remainder.

The list of the dead on the Crook, given out by the army officials in this city, includes the following who were members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers: Corporal Philip Koph, R. H. Manning, John F. Segerstrom, Sergeant Edward S. Bailey, Sergeant Loten A. Dinsmore, Musician Clayton E. Damon, William H. George, Herman D. Hughes, Ervin M. Kerns, Corporal H. F. Ransom, Corporal George B. Sloan, Arthur E. Darren, Burton A. Downey, Musician James A. Oslen, Hiram A. Reynolds, H. E. Vincent, Jacob A. Wheeling, Harry M. Bodine, Arthur L. Borden, G. R. Mong, Charles B. Palmer, William P. McCourtney and Philander Young. The Crook also brought from Porto Rico the bodies of Charles W. Gangaware and John E. Hamburger, of the Fourth Pennsylvania.

The bodies brought from Cuba are mainly those of men who belonged to the regular army, though there are a number who belonged to volunteer regiments from Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Illinois and Michigan and to the First volunteer cavalry, known as Roosevelt's rough riders. There are also 110 bodies of unknown soldiers.

CHICAGO'S FATAL FIRE.

Wild Rush For Life of Working Men and Women.

Chicago, March 28.—Fire destroyed the Armour curled hair and felt works, Thirty-first and Benson streets, last night, caused a property loss of nearly $400,000, injured 11 employes, one fatally, and endangered the lives of 400 others who rushed to escape through the blinding smoke.

The injured are: Jeremiah Steele, jumped from third story window, legs and arms broken, will die; Joseph Kuda, badly injured about the legs and body; John Rhodes, jumped from second story window, leg broken; George Mosher, fell down elevator shaft, right shoulder broken; August Schomberg, ankle sprained and scalp wound; Mamie Ryan, face and arms burned; Georgie Schwartz, hands, face and head bruised; Nellie McNab, hands and face burned; Paul Rosomier, both hands burned and left side of head scorched; Harry Lee, fell from second story window, scalp wounds.

Late last night it was found that six people who were in the building when the fire broke out are missing, and it is probable that the majority of them perished. The missing are James Flannigan, William Gillson, Ella Hennil Wright, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Sheehan and John White.

Employes on the floor on which the fire started said that a nail, which caught in a "picker," caused friction, igniting the inflammable material with which the machines were fed. Flames spread to bales of curled hair, and in three minutes the entire floor was dense with blinding black smoke. Men and women left their posts in frantic rushes to the exits. Many ran to windows and descended by the fire escapes, but most of them groped through the smoke to the first floor and out the corner entrance.

Jeremiah Steele was bending over his carding machine when the blaze broke out. Stifled by the smoke he staggered to a window, swung over the sill and hung by his finger tips. Meanwhile firemen stretched a net and shouted to Steele to drop. He did so, but crashed to the stone sidewalk.

Convict's Scheme Discovered in Time

Columbus, O., March 28.—Convict Otis Hurley was detected yesterday at the penitentiary as he lay in wait for his former victim, Miss Daisy Sprague, whom he attempted to murder in September last. Hurley had been in solitary confinement and wore a ball and chain, but with the aid of a steel saw he severed his fetters and cut his way out of the cell. When discovered he was in hiding on top of a safe in the office where Miss Sprague is employed as bookkeeper. He was armed with a stiletto made of half a pair of scissors. Hurley is serving a 12 year sentence for his former attempt upon the young lady's life, with whom he is enamored.

A Klondike For the Paris Expesition.

New York, March 28.—An important corporation has just been organized under Canadian and New York auspices to exploit to the world at the Paris exposition a perfect representation of life and work in the Yukon territory, including all phases of mining, by men direct from the Klondike. An exact counterpart will be built, representing a portion of the main street of Dawson. There will be Indian villages, dog teams, together with moving pictures, the latter to be the result of an entirely new machine which Thomas A. Edison is now contructing. Arrangements have been made to have on exhibition $5,000,000 worth of gold dust and nuggets.

The Fifty-ninth Ballot.

Harrisburg, March 28.—The fifty-ninth ballot for United States senator was taken yesterday with the following result: Quay, 9; Jenks, 8; Dalzell, 1; Irvin, 1; Widener, 1; Rice, 1.

ROOSEVELT'S REFORM.

New York's Governor Says the Tax Laws Are Inequitable.

CORPORATIONS GET OFF EASY.

He Urges the Legislature to Frame a Plan Which Will Relieve the Overburdened Small Taxpayers by Revenues From Public Franchises.

Albany, March 28.—Governor Roosevelt last night sent to the legislature a message recommending the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the subject of taxing public franchises held by corporations, and to report to the next legislature. The governor says:

"The tax laws of this state are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition, and I do not see how they can be put upon a just and wise basis save after careful investigation by legislative action. At present the farmers, the market gardeners and the mechanics and tradesmen having small holdings are paying an improper and excessive proportion of the general taxes, while at the same time many of the efforts to remedy this state of affairs, notably in the direction of taxing securities, are not only unwise, but inefficient, and often serve merely to put a premium on dishonesty.

"There is evident injustice in the light taxation of corporations. I have not the slightest sympathy with the outcry against corporations as such, or against prosperous men of business. Most of the great material works by which the entire country benefits have been due to the action of individual men or of aggregates of men who made money for themselves by doing that which was in the interest of the people as a whole. From an armor plant to a street railway no work which is really beneficial to the public can be performed to the best advantage of the public save by men of such business capacity that they will not do the work unless they themselves receive ample reward for doing it. The effort to deprive them of an ample reward merely means taat they will turn their energies in some other direction, and the public will be by just so much the loser. Moreover, to tax corporations or men of means in such a way as to drive them out of the state works great damage to the state. To drive out of a community the men of means and the men who take the lead in business enterprises would probably entail as one of its first results the starvation of a considerable portion of the remainder of the population.

"But, while I fairly admit all this, it yet remains true that a corporation which derives its powers from the state should pay to the state a just percentage of its earnings as a return for the privileges it enjoys. This should be especially true for the franchises bestowed upon gas companies, street railroads and the like. The question of municipal ownership of these franchises cannot be raised with propriety until the governments of all municipalities show greater wisdom and virtue than has been recently shown, for instance, in New York city; the question of laying and assessing the tax for franchises of every kind throughout the state should in my opinion be determined by the state itself.

"I need not point out to you that in foreign communities a very large percentage of the taxes comes from corporations which use the public domain for pipes, tracks and the like. Whether these franchises should be taxed as realty, or whether it would be wiser to provide that, after the gross earnings equal, say, 10 per cent of the actual original cost, then 5 per cent of all the gross earnings over and above this shall be paid into the treasury, or whether some yet different plan should be tried, can only be settled after careful examination of the whole subject. One thing is certain, that the franchises should in some form yield a money return to the government."

Death of Bishop Duggan.

St. Louis, March 28.—Bishop James Duggan died yesterday at St. Vincent's Insane asylum, where he had been a patient for 29 years. He was 74 years of age. The bishop's intellect became clouded in 1870, and it was found necessary to provide for him at the asylum. One of his delusions was that he was the pope. At intervals he appeared to be entirely rational. At such times he would pore over ecclestical volumes and recount incidents of his life. Fifty years ago Bishop Duggan was the coadjutor and friend of Archbishop Kenrick. Up to the time of his death he was always permitted to retain the garb of a bishop.

Death of a Princeton Professor.

Princeton, N. J., March 28.—Dr. James O. Murray, dean of the university, died yesterday after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Murray was born in Camden, S. C., Nov. 7, 1827. His father was a grandson of Philip Syng, of Philadelphia, the well known associate and friend of Benjamin Franklin. Professor Murray was graduated from Brown university in 1850 and from Andover Theological seminary in 1854. He was pastor of the Brick church, in New York city, in 1865, from which in 1875 he came to Princeton as professor of English literature. He has been dean of the university since 1883.

Charred Bones From Windsor Fire.

New York, March 28.—The fragments of three bodies found in the Windsor hotel ruins yesterday, and taken to the morgue, have been numbered "Body No. 19," "Body No. 20" and "Body No. 21. It is impossible to give a description of the bodies, each box containing merely a mixture of charred bones, blackened and shriveled flesh and dirt. The total of dead now is 32, the identified dead numbering 11 and the unknown dead 21. The list of missing is still very large, numbering about 40, but most of the injured have recovered and have been discharged from the hospitals.

"Coin" Harvey Resigns.

Chicago, March 28.—Mr. W. H. ("Coin") Harvey has resigned as general manager of the ways and means committee of the Democratic national committee and Mr. Sam B. Cook, of Missouri, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Cook has been in practical charge of the office for some time, while Mr. Harvey has been in the field. Mr. Harvey gives as the cause of his resignation that he could not get the committee to agree on what he thought was a practical, business like and aggressive policy.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, March 22.

Samuel G. King, ex-mayor of Philadelphia, died in that city, aged 83.

The Deutsche Zeitung, of Vienna, describes America as "a dangerous trade rival."

An exploding sawmill boiler near Cumberland, Md., killed Philetus Wink, Daniel Snyder and a nam named Shuss.

Harry H. Hammond fatally shot John T. Shayne, a millionaire Chicago furrier, who was escorting Hammond's divorced wife.

It is announced that Congressman Bailey will attempt to secure the seat in the national senate now held by Mr. Chilton, of Texas.

A report that reached Washington announcing the death of Hon. John Sherman created great excitement. It was subsequently corrected.

Gerald Lapiner, 3 years old, stolen from his home in Chicago last May, was found in Painesville, O., and his abductor, Mrs. Ingersoll, arrested.

Thursday, March 23.

Secretary Alger and party left Savannah, Ga., tonight for a tour in Cuba.

William J. Bryan will address the Chicago platform Jefferson day banquet in New York.

Germans in Samoa have petitioned their government to demand the recall of Chief Justice Chambers.

Ambassador Choate has leased the London residence of the viceroy and vicerine of India.

A committee of citizens of Washington are endeavoring to have Admiral Dewey brought home to participate in a peace jubilee in May.

James Billings, a negro ex-convict, is under arrest in New York charged with killing 11-year-old Susie Martin in 1897. William Johnson, another ex-convict, says Billings confessed to him.

Friday, March 24.

A reunion of Roosevelt's rough riders will be held in Guthrie, O. T., next June

Munkacsy, the noted Hungarian artist is dying in a madhouse at Bonn, Germany.

In a letter to Admiral Sampson the president recognizes him as the destroyer of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

Race wars in Arkansas and Mississippi have resulted in the lynching of ten negroes in the past three days.

Dr. W. H. Lipscomb, 75 years old, has just entered Mississippi's state prison to serve a life sentence for murder.

Lolo Banzilla, a popular Austrian actress, exclaiming "'Tis love that kills," shot herself in view of a Vienna audience.

Saturday, March 25.

Hon. F. H. Pierpont, the first governor of West Virginia, died in Pittsburg.

Commercial agencies declare that, despite trusts and stock speculations, business steadily improves.

Consul Fowler, at Chee Foo, China, issues an appeal for American aid for China's starving millions.

G. W. Leitner, the noted German linguist, died at Bonn, Germany, aged 59. He wrote and spoke 50 languages.

Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of the Missouri senator, will christen the battleship Missouri at Newport News, Va., in October.

The New Jersey legislature adjourned sine die at 9:15 last night, the clocks having been stopped just before 3 o'clock, the legal hour of adjournment.

Monday, March 28.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, died in Washington Saturday.

George Bidwell, the noted Bank of England forger, died in Butte, Mont.

Secretary of War Alger and party arrived at Havana yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Knapp, special agent of our government to Japan, declares that country needs our farm products.

John and Paul Zeltner killed Lawyer Westenhaven in court at Hoytsville, O., then escaped to their home, where they held a militia company at bay all night before surrendering. In the firing at the house Clarence Weidenmeyer, of the posse, was killed.

Volunteers Back From Cuba.

Savannah, Ga., March 28.—The First North Carolina regiment arrived at Pulaski, 14 miles below this city, yesterday on the Ward line steamer Vigilancia, from Cuba. Five companies of the Fourth Virginia regiment also arrived at the fort on the steamer San Antonio. The troops will go on at once into camp, and be mustered out here next week.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, March 27.—Flour firm; winter superfine, $2.15@2.40; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.05@3.25; city mills, extra, $2.50@2.75. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.20@3.25 for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, March, 76⅝@77c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, March, 39½@39¾c.; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 40c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 35½c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½@39¾c. Hay firm; choice timothy, $13 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, $18.50@19. Pork dull; family, $12@12.50. Lard steady; western steamed, $5.60. Butter steady; western creamery, 17@22c.; do. factory, 12@14½c.; Elgins, 22c.; imitation creamery, 13½@18½c.; New York dairy, 14½@20c.; do. creamery, 17@22c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 24@27c.; do. wholesale, 23c. Cheese steady; large, white and colored, 12c.; small do., 12½@12¾c.; light skims, 8¾@10c.; part do., 7½@9c.; full do., 4@5c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 13¼c.; western, fresh, 13@13¼c.; southern, 12½@13½c.

Baltimore, March 27.—Flour firm; western superfine, $2.25@2.40; do. extra, $2.45@3; do. family, $3.30@3.60; winter wheat, patent, $3.65@3.90; spring do., $3.90@4.10; spring wheat, straight, $3.65@3.85. Wheat easy; spot, month and April, 76½@76¾c.; May, 76⅝@77c.; steamer No. 2 red, 72¼@72⅜c.; southern, by sample, 70@77½c.; do. on grade, 73@77c. Corn firm; spot and month, 39⅛@39¼c.; April, 39⅛@39¼c.; May, 39⅜@40c.; steamer mixed, 37⅝@37¾c.; southern, white, 40c.; do. yellow, 39½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 35@35½c.; No. 2 mixed, 32½@33c. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 58@58½c.; No. 2 western, 60c. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12. Grain freights quiet and easy; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 2d. March; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2s. 10½d. March. Sugar strong; granulated, 5.20½. Buttter steady; fancy creamery, 22@23c.; do. imitation, 18@19c.; do. ladle, 15@16c.; good do., 13@14c.; store packed, 11@12c.; rolls, 12@14c. Eggs firm at 12½@13c. Cheese firm and active; fancy New York, large, 12¼@12½c.; do. medium, 12½@12¾c.; do. small, 12¾@13c. Whisky at $1.30@1.32 per gallon for finished goods in carloads; $1.31@1.32 per gallon for jobbing lots. Lettuce at $1.75@2.25 per bushel box.

BOLD BANDITS BAGGED.

They Had Robbed the Carbondale Traction Company's Office.

ONE OF THE ROBBERS SHOT DEAD

Two Others in the Lackawanna Hospital and Two in Jail—The Captures Effected by Citizens, Led by a Noted Hunter and Trapper.

Scranton, Pa., March 28.—Five of the gang of six crooks that robbed the Carbondale Traction company's station at Mayfield yesterday morning have been brought to earth. One of them is dead, two are in the Lackawanna hospital in this city, and two are in the Carbondale jail.

After sandbagging Fireman Patrick Dempsey and Engineer Frank Coggins and shooting Night Clerk W. P. Breckenridge in the foot they made off with the cash box, containing over $1,000, and headed towards Carbondale, with a posse in pursuit.

The next heard of them was at Forest City, on the line of the Jefferson branch of the Erie road. They were aboard a box car on Conductor "Sig" Robbins' northbound train and when ordered to get off drew revolvers and referred to them as "first class tickets." At Uniondale the conductor learned from the operator of the Mayfield affair, and sizing up his passengers as the perpetrators of the daring deed telegraphed ahead to Mount Ararat for assistance to capture them. "Big Bill" Leach, a noted hunter and trapper, who keeps a summer hotel not far from the station, was aroused, and summoning as many of the neighbors as the time would allow formed a posse to effect the capture.

When the train stopped the robbers saw the crowd at the station and jumped out on the opposite side and started down the tracks. Leach, who had a Winchester repeating rifle, and Miller Jesse Vail, who had a revolver, ran around the engine and called upon the robbers to surrender. The answer was a volley of bullets. Leach and Vail returned the fire. The robbers stood and sent back another volley. Leach's rifle cracked three times and three robbers bit the dust. The remaining three fled, one going down the railroad and two making for the woods. A fourth shot from Leach's rifle winged the man on the tracks, but he picked himself up and continued his flight. A fifth shot was sent at random in the woods in the direction in which the other two had disappeared.

When the crowd came from behind the train they found Leach and Vail unhurt and three of the robbers lying on the ground a hundred feet away. One of them was pierced through the brain by a rifle ball. The second, a boy not over 18 years of age, had a bullet hole clear through his body, extending from just above the heart to the middle of the back and passing through the left lung. The third had his right arm shattered below the elbow.

The dead man was turned over to a local undertaker. The wounded men were brought to the Lackawanna hospital in this city. The boy gave his name as James Kelly and his home as Ashley, Pa. He says he has no relatives. The other gives the name of James Cummings, and claims to come from Logansport, Ind. Both claim they do not know the name of the dead man.

A posse headed by Constable Michael Moran came in at noon with two robbers who escaped into the woods. They were captured after a long chase a few miles this side of Susquehanna. They refuse to talk. It is supposed they hid the stolen money in the woods.

All of them were well dressed, each having on a white collar. They are evidently professional crooks, and not ordinary tramp thieves.

Two More Robbers Captured.

Corry, Pa., March 28.—James Burns, telegraph operator at Spring Creek, saw two men breaking into the Philadelphia and Erie station early in the morning. Burns gave the alarm and a number of people surrounded the station. The robbers made a break for liberty, when William McKilrick fired upon them with a shotgun. One of the men fell, his body filled with shot. The other was wounded. The wounded man refuses to give his name or that of his companion.

Killed His Wife in a Dream.

Tacoma, Wash., March 27.—Dr. Charles Corey shot and killed his wife yesterday morning while she lay asleep. Corey was ill, and his story of the affair is that he was laboring under a nightmare, believing his wife was being pursued by a stranger who was intent on killing her. In his dream Corey says he followed the two from Tacoma to Washington, and just as he fancied the man was about to stab her fired twice with his revolver. He awoke with a start to find himself sitting in bed with a smoking revolver in his hand. Corey had drawn his revolver from its place under his pillow and killed his wife. The relations between Corey and his wife have been very affectionate, and the authorities believe his story. He is nearly crazed with grief.

Yacht and Nine Persons Lost.

Vancouver, B. C., March 27.—The little sloop Thistle, used as a pleasure yacht by the Ford family, of Hornby Island and Qualicum, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, has been wrecked, apparently near Alert bay. A party including William Ford, his mother and two sisters, Mrs. Harry Thames, her little daughter and three little children left on the boat a month ago, but nothing has been heard of them since, and wreckage and debris along the coast points to the all too certain probability of a wreck.

A Battle Imminent in Bolivia.

Lima, Peru, March 28.—Advices from Bolivia say that an encounter is imminent between the government troops under President Alonzo and the Federalists, or insurgents. The fighting will probably take place between Oruro, where the government reserves are stationed, and Coracolla, about 60 miles northwest of Oruro.

The President Homeward Bound.

Thomasville, Ga., March 28.—President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Dr. Rixey, Secretary, Cortelyou and Stenographer Barnes left late yesterday afternoon for Washington, which place they will reach a little before 5 o'clock this evening.

LED BY THE BLIND.

A Timid Woman Conducted Across a Crowded Street by a Sightless Man.

"I saw a most remarkable occurrence on the street the other day," said a professional man, reports the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "and it made a deep impression on me. A lady came down Euclid avenue and stopped at the corner of Bond street. She evidently wanted to cross to the other side of the avenue. She was not a young woman and she did not look strong. There was quite a jam of vehicles in the street, motor cars, wagons and bicycles, and she seemed a little timid about risking the passage. As she hesitated a man came up Bond street and paused beside her. He was a well-dressed man and carried a heavy cane, which I noticed he used constantly as if he might be a little lame.

"'Sir,' said the lady to him, 'can I ask you to offer me the protection of your arm in crossing the street?'

"She said this in a very sweet and ladylike way and the man with the cane touched his hat.

"'Certainly, madam,' he replied, and offered his arm. As they crossed the street I followed close behind them. The man with the cane was very careful. He halted several times, but they reached the other side without mishap. As the lady let go of his arm she said:

"'Thank you, sir, for your courtesy and protection.'

"'You are quite welcome, madam,' he replied. 'But I fear you overvalue my protection—because I am blind!'

"And touching his hat again he turned and picked his way up the crowded sidewalk."

LOUIS PHILIPPE IN EXILE.

When a Poor Duke He Wanted to Marry an American Girl, But Her Father Objected.

A merchant prince was a great man in old Philadelphia—a far greater man than the master of a little school, even though it were the most select in the city—even though the teacher were an exiled French gentleman of royal blood, duke of Orleans then, King Louis Philippe in after years.

The story of how the princely schoolmaster courted the charming Abigail, daughter of Thomas Willing, is related with new detail in a recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal. Dressed in his best, and probably, notwithstanding that he was a modest and sensible young man, little in fear of an unfavorable response, the exiled prince called on the American merchant and asked him for his daughter. There was, perhaps, more pride than humility in the answer he received:

"Sir, should you ever be restored to your hereditary position, you will be too great a match for my daughter; if not, she is too great a match for you."

So the poor schoolmaster went away disappointed, and, although only his "position" and the lady's appear to have been considered by the hard-hearted parent, it is probable that if Mistress Abigail had not agreed with his opinion she would have made her influence felt. As it was, Louis Philippe married Princess Marie Amelie, daughter of the king of Naples, while Abigail Willing, of Philadelphia, who might have been queen of France, became plain Mrs. Richard Peters.

POLITENESS FOR NOTHING.

The Gallant Action of a Man Brings Only Humiliation at the Hands of a Proud Woman.

A stylishly attired woman was seen walking down Washington street the other day, attracting considerable attention by her fine figure and graceful carriage. Men turned to glance after her and women managed to see the sweep of her skirt and the cut of her coat behind out of the corners of their eyes without turning around at all, a habit most women have. At all events the woman was stunning and a young artist, turning to obtain a third look at her, saw to his delight that she dropped her purse. Hurriedly he ran to where the object lay and stooped down to get it. At the same instant a ragged Italian woman made a grab at it, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The young artist got it and the woman got it, and both were determined to retain his hold. After some words on the subject, during which the artist felt like a fool, he conquered and rushed frantically down the street, where the stunning woman could still be seen. He was breathless when he overtook her, but, lifting his hat politely, he said: "I saw you drop your purse, madam, and take pleasure in returning it to you." Haughtily the woman looked at him. "Really, sir, you are very kind, but I have my purse," and she extended toward him a brand new article that had certainly just been taken from its paper wrapping. "I changed my money in this one," she continued, "and threw the old one away. You may have it if you like."

Feathers for Fashion.

Manufacturers of artificial birds buy directly from the farmers and make up their stock with no particular regard for the accurate representation of a species. Just at present the birds in fashion for mourning hats are small black parrots, and there are no such birds in nature. A fashion is in vogue to match the costume in the plumage of the bird trimmings, and manufacturers use their best art to supply the demand. Sooner or later this fashion will be the means of establishing regular farms for the production of feathers for millinery purposes.

Caring for Hindoo Dead.

The Hindoos consider their dead as sacred and do not allow them to be handled by alien hands, the nearest male relative—son, father or brother—preparing the body for burial, and if there be none of these relatives a son is adopted by the family for the purpose.