

FIRE THE CITY AND FLED

Rebels Abandon Malolos and Are in Full Retreat.

WAR MAY LAST FOR MONTHS

Aguinaldo Escaped Toward San Fernando—MacArthur's Division Ordered to Push on to Calumpit.

Manila, April 1.—Malolos is ours. MacArthur took it. He advanced from Guiguinto at 2:30 this morning.

A reconnaissance up to a mile of Malolos showed small bodies of soldiers and 2,000 or 3,000 natives retreating eastward.

On the right of the line of the American advance the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments met a resistance from the enemy in the woods. The rebels fought a short time and then fled. On the left, the Montana and Kansas volunteers and the Third artillery had no chance to fight.

Orders have been received to go on to Calumpit, six miles beyond Malolos. The movement forward will be slow. There are many rivers, and it is rough country, and resistance is expected.

The Filipinos found resistance futile, and fled, after attempting to fire the city.

Aguinaldo escaped, and he is flying to San Fernando, 30 miles or so north. It is impossible to take Aguinaldo, and now the insurrection may last months.

The rainy season will set in in two weeks, and the Americans cannot operate then.

MacArthur will pursue them 20 or 30 miles, if the Filipinos stick to the railroad; if not, he must return to Manila, where the situation is somewhat critical, owing to the presence of a large number of rebels a few miles from the city.

The engagement of Hall's troops today at Mariguina, which they took, was encouraging.

Lawton can care for the rebels in the city of Manila with his forces.

MacArthur may push on as far as San Fernando, Aguinaldo's new capital. The railroad is in fair shape as far as Guiguinto, and rails have been ordered for the six miles between Malolos and Calumpit, further north.

Advance on Malolos.

Manila, April 1.—The United States troops rested last night in the jungle about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto river along the railroad.

The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track where the enemy was apparently concentrated. The first Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments encountered the rebels entrenched on the border of the woods, and the Americans, advancing across the open, suffered a terrific fire for half an hour. Four men of the Nebraska regiment were killed, and 30 were wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defense there.

General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track abreast of the line with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on house-tops, but these were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Filipinos' shots. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason.

Last night's long line of camp fires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas regiment on the left of Guiguinto station, and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right, beyond the river.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges, but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage.

The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign.

The telegraphers keep abreast of the line and maintain a constant connection with the city.

Fell at Manila.

Washington, April 1.—Under this date General Otis from Manila forwards the following list of additional casualties in the Second Oregon:

Killed—March 28—Company A, Private Bert J. Clark.

Wounded—Company L, Captain Harry L. Wells, stomach, slight; Sergeant W. W. Wilson, hand, slight; Private Charles R. Roberts, leg, slight; Frank E. Adams, side, severe; Benjamin F. Smith, jr., legs, severe.

Company K, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. D. Coghlan, leg, slight; Private Thomas C. Townsend, foot, slight; Company M, Private Edward Jaques, hand, slight.

March 29—Company G, Private Frank C. Woodruff, heel, moderate; E. C. Thornton, hand, moderate.

Plot Against the Czar.

Paris, April 1.—The Echo de Paris today publishes a sensational dispatch from Copenhagen, saying a plot against the czar, in which his mother and M. Pobedonotzoff, head of the holy synod, are implicated, has been discovered, the object of the conspiracy being to take advantage of the state of the czar's health, to remove him from power and confide the government to his uncle, who is classed as a notorious reactionary.

ENGLAND OUR FRIEND.

British and Americans Acting Hand-in-Hand in Samoa.

Washington, April 1.—While public regret is expressed officially by members of the administration at the occurrence in Samoa, there seems to be an undercurrent of opinion among outsiders that this regret is feigned rather than real. There can be no doubt but the administration has taken every possible course to secure a more friendly and intimate relation with England; and if the two nations can be bound together in the Samoan affairs, as they are now acting together, other difficulties might be set aside. The better feeling that existed during and has continued since the Spanish war between England and America is fostered by some officials even to the extent of surrendering some of our just rights in the disputes with Canada. There may be a disposition to bring Germany up rather short, as that is popular with the people. The prominence which Germany assumed at Manila, and her evident disposition to prevent the introduction of any kind of American products in the empire has caused a feeling to grow up among the people against Germany. What a few years ago was gratifying to the American people, "Twisting the lion's tail," can be supplanted by baiting the Germans where opportunity offers.

Bombardment Continues.

Berlin, April 1.—A brief dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated March 31, says: The bombardment of the coast villages by British and American warships continues. In pursuance of military orders, white residents have evacuated many houses. The chiefs of the Malietao Tanu patri, who were exiled to the other islands, have been brought back from Upola. The firearms and ammunition taken from Tanu January 2 had been returned.

SERVE THEM RIGHT.

Money for the Cuban Army May Be Brought Back.

Havana, April 1.—Governor-General Brooke has almost made up his mind to send the \$3,000,000 back to the United States, if the Cuban military assembly does not give up the army rolls.

"You may as well do so and not trifle much longer," said Secretary Alger, when discussing the matter two days ago in conference with General Brooke and General Gomez. The latter said that such a course would serve the assembly right.

Anyway the impression is spreading that the governor-general may return the money to Washington, and it is stirring up fresh feeling against the assembly.

FOUR WERE DROWNED.

Mississippi River Disaster Less Serious Than First Reported.

Memphis, Tenn., April 1.—Last night news was received here to the effect that the steamer Rowena Lee, of the Lee line, had foundered near Tyler, Mo., and that all on board were lost save the captain and one officer. As there were supposed to be 50 passengers on board, there was much excitement. This morning came definite news that the steamer foundered yesterday near Tyler, and that four persons were drowned.

Fish Deputy Fired at.

Astoria, April 1.—Deputy Fish Commissioner Cathcart, while patrolling the river near Rainier, found several boats drifting in the sloughs around there, but was unable to arrest any of them, as the fishermen got into too shallow water for the patrol boat. He exchanged shots with them, but no one was injured. He took his boat over to Oak Point this morning, where he stayed during the day with the intention of returning this evening and making another effort to arrest the fishermen and seize their boats and nets.

Another Fire at Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived to-night from Skagway, Alaska, brings news of a \$20,000 fire at Dawson, March 9. The fire started from a defective flue in a barber shop in the Roenthal building, which was destroyed, together with the Adcock building. William J. Terry, who arrived at Skagway last Friday with a bicycle claims to have made the trip from Dawson on his wheel in a little over nine days.

Abundant Supplies at Manila.

Washington, April 1.—The following has been received at the war department:

"Manila, April 1.—Subsistence supplies are excellent and abundant. Meats deteriorating in this hot climate are sold at public auction at high figures. Considerable hard bread has been spoiled. There will be some loss. Supplies in all other departments are good. Medical supplies are abundant.

More Territory for Germany.

Kiao Chau, via Shanghai, April 1.—The population of a village near I-Tscho-Fu (I-Chau-Fu) recently attacked with guns a German officer named Hanneman, a dragoman named Mootz, and a mining engineer named Vorschulte, who were on a peaceful journey to I-Tscho-Fu. In the fight which ensued several Chinese were killed and others were wounded, but the Germans finally arrived here safely.

Will Test War Revenue Law.

San Francisco, April 1.—The restaurant men of this city have organized for the purpose of testing the validity of the war revenue law requiring the placing of a stamp on every bottle of wine sold to patrons. The restaurant men claim the law works a hardship and that the law was not originally made applicable to restaurants.

No man can resist rattling a little money he has in his pocket.

STEAMER STELLA WRECKED

Foundered in a Fog Off the English Coast.

LOSS OF LIFE REACHES 120

The Vessel Struck the Dreaded Casquet Rocks, Near the Island of Alderney, and Went Down in Ten Minutes.

Southampton, April 3.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks, near the island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon, in a dense fog, and foundered in 10 minutes. Her boilers exploded with a tremendous report as she went down. The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and 40 persons.

It is estimated that 120 persons were drowned.

The second officer of the steamer, who was among the rescued, says a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks it struck on the rocks, owing to the fog. Another steamer has picked up a boat containing 45 persons, including 20 women who escaped from the wrecked steamer.

The Stella left Southampton yesterday conveying the first excursion of the season to the Channel islands. There were about 185 passengers on board and a crew numbering 25 men. The weather was foggy. At 4 o'clock Casquet rock suddenly loomed up through the fog bank, and the steamer almost immediately afterwards struck amidships. The captain, seeing the steamer was fast sinking, ordered the lifeboats launched. Women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves.

A survivor stated that he and 25 others put off from the steamer in a small boat. The sea was calm, but there was a big swirl around the rocks. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion and the vessel disappeared stern foremost in the sea. The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last instructions. The survivor referred to said:

"The suction was so tremendous that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat besides our own leave the wreck. They contained altogether between 80 and 100 people. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow, and the occupants of our boat took orders in turn and rowed all night long until most of us dropped asleep, thoroughly exhausted. We sighted a sailboat at 6 o'clock in the morning, but the steamer Lynx from Weymouth had meanwhile hoisted in sight. She took us all on board. She eventually landed us at Guernsey."

The Great Western Railway Company's steamer Vera, from Southampton, picked up 40 others of the survivors and landed them at Guernsey.

Up to noon 112 passengers have been unaccounted for.

Later accounts say the Stella had 140 passengers on board, and that her crew numbered 42 persons.

Another steamer of the same company which arrived at the island of Jersey about noon today reports having passed many bodies of victims of the disaster about the Casquet rocks.

A survivor of the disaster named Bush says the speed of the Stella in the fog was not diminished, though the fog whistles were sounded. Bush adds that at 3:30 P. M. the engineer showed him in the engine-room a dial registering a speed of 18½ knots. He says the vessel struck within 25 minutes afterward. Bush further asserts that two lifeboats were sunk with the steamer, which after resting on the rocks for 10 or 15 minutes split in two and disappeared. It is thought possible the Partons were the only Americans on board, as the list of survivors does not contain the names of any other Americans, as far as known. The second mate was the only officer of the Stella who was saved.

PLAN AGREED UPON.

Joint High Commission the Settle the Samoan Question.

Washington, April 3.—A joint high commission, to settle the entire Samoan trouble, has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. Lord Salisbury's absence from London alone delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain, though in his absence Sir Thomas Sanderson and Mr. Villiers, who are understood to be specially familiar with the Samoan question, have approved the plan for a commission. The United States has informally expressed its approval, and the formal acceptance, it is learned from the best quarter, will follow speedily. As the proposition emanates from Germany, her approval, of course, is assured. This high commission, it is felt, affords a pacific solution to the whole trouble at the moment when Samoan affairs began to look the most threatening.

Spanish Reserves Called Out.

London, April 3.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist uprising.

The central council of the National Sound Music League, consisting of the vice-presidents of the league, met in New York city, re-elected the officers of the league, listened to reports of officers and exchanged views as to the validity of the silver movement.

HIS ARMY BROKEN.

Aguinaldo's Men Scattered and His Power Gone.

Manila, April 3.—Aguinaldo's army is broken. There are many deserters, and that means that his power is forever gone. The rebels will now become bandits, fighting guerrilla warfare from the mountains.

The American troops are in fine spirits, in spite of the terrible heat. They are resting today at Malolos, previous to pressing forward.

The details of the capture of the town are interesting. The Americans camped all night, and a council of war was held by the commanding officers. It was the general belief that the enemy was 30,000 strong, but the resistance was nominal, and the losses light. Colonel Funston, of the Kansas volunteers, dashed up to the barricade in the principal thoroughfare with his men and charged it, yelling, "Give 'em hell." He was the first to enter the city. After the Kansas men came the Montana regiment. These troops rescued Chinamen about to be murdered by the rebels, and put out fires set by the Filipinos.

The city is desolate today, but over it floats Old Glory, and in its streets are tired but happy American soldiers.

Aguinaldo's palace was burned, and his government is a wreck. His plan is to burn everything as he flies.

Prisoners say that Malolos citizens begged the insurgents to surrender to the Americans, but these were shot by Aguinaldo's orders.

All the prisoners say that misrepresentations were made to them about the Americans. Papers and orders found in Malolos show that the insurgents had been told that Otis, Hale and the others were killed, and the United States troops terribly demoralized.

Twenty-two Spaniards, picked up by the army transport Roanoke, off San Fabian, after escape from the rebels, say the natives are suffering from scarcity of food, and fear the American warships will shell the coast towns.

The Americans hope to force a decisive battle at Calumpit or at a point not further than that from Malolos.

The American commissioners are delaying their proclamation till the rebels can be cornered and whipped.

Chinese residents of Malolos were panic-stricken, but were quieted by the Americans. They say the main army of the rebels retreated to Calumpit, Wednesday, leaving only enough behind to make a show of resistance.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

Sack Containing \$2,500 Stolen From an Express Messenger.

San Francisco, April 3.—One of the boldest and most daring robberies in the annals of San Francisco was committed yesterday in front of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, on Second street, when a sack containing \$2,500 in gold coin was stolen from the seat of an express wagon belonging to Jos. N. H. Waters, while the latter was engaged in conversation by a stranger.

Waters was carrying the coin from the Anglo-California bank to the express office for shipment to Morris Bros., at Chino, Cal. The person who accosted Waters asked him the location of the Grand hotel. Waters was tying his horse at the time, but gave the desired information. On turning again to his wagon, he saw that the money had been taken. Waters has been engaged in carrying the coin of the Anglo-California and other large banking concerns for more than 30 years, and no suspicion attaches to him.

THE KINGSTON FIGHT.

Two American Sailors and Eight Natives Were Killed.

New York, April 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: During the fight between American sailor and native boatmen on Tuesday, at the wharf, the casualties were: Indiana—Two killed (O. Grady and another) and several wounded.

Texas—James Darcy, oiler, concussion of the brain, and W. F. R. McMahon, fractured knee, are going North on the Supply.

Three men from the Texas are in the hospital. One named Green, a water tender, may die from a stab wound; twenty-five other sailors were injured, including four on the Supply. That ship's whaleboat crew, being stoned by natives, were forced overboard to escape death.

Eight natives are reported killed. The Newark arrived this morning.

Commission Will Be Named.

Washington, April 3.—A modus vivendi for the settlement of the Samoan troubles has been proposed and is now under favorable consideration by the three governments concerned. It contemplates the creation of a joint high commission consisting of one member of each country, to pass upon the recent clash of authority and resulting disorder.

The proposition, it is understood, was put forward by Germany, and is the second one submitted for the settlement of the entire question.

Chief Moses Dead.

Seattle, April 3.—A Post Intelligence special from Creston, Wash., says Chief Moses, the well-known Indian, died at his home on the Colville reservation last Saturday.

Colonel Anderson Promoted.

Washington, April 3.—Colonel Thomas M. Anderson has been appointed brigadier-general in the regular army to succeed Edwin V. Sumner, retired.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Standard says: News has been received from Smyrna that 6,000 Cretan Mussulman refugees, who were in desperate lack of work and food, invaded and pillaged the Greek and Turkish quarters of the city.

A FILIPINO CREW.

Sailors on the Monmouthshire, Recently Arrived in Portland, Are Natives of the Island of Luzon.

Something of interest at this particular time is the fact that the sailors and coal passers on the Monmouthshire, which has recently arrived in Portland, Or., are Filipinos. On shipboard they are known as Manila men, and regarded as good sailors as ever went before a mast. They are not unlike the Mongolians, and in fact bear so much resemblance to them that one not otherwise informed would put them down for queeulees sons of the Flowery Kingdom or subjects of the Island Empire. Some of them have been with the steamer for a long time, and understand English fairly well, besides being well versed in Spanish. They are fully cognizant of the fact that what is now raging between their countrymen and the United States, and believe Aguinaldo "undoubtedly a good man," to use the exact words of one of them. Another said it was no telling where the fight will end or who will get the upper hand. In speaking of the trouble, they are a little conservative, which is not at all surprising, considering the fact that they are strangers in a strange land and under particularly strange circumstances. Although much like the Mongolians in appearance the two people differ much in habits and general make-up. Ruled by a firm hand, yet not too severe, the Filipinos prove good workmen, always willing to perform their share of the duties assigned them, and in case of trouble they can always be relied upon to uphold the side of their superior. This First Officer Kennedy has learned through years of experience.

Powder Car Blown Up.

A powder car, belonging to a Great Northern freight train, blew up at Everett, Wash., killing one tramp and wounding two others who were riding in an adjoining car. In addition to the powder car, two cars, containing mixed freight, were burned. The injured men gave their names as Sylvester Fagan and Charles Flebotte. The name of the dead man was unknown to them. It is thought that the cars in which the tramps were riding was set on fire by them and the heat exploded the powder car.

German Colonists.

Henry C. Nicholi, of Hamburg, Germany, has arrived in Portland. He has come to Oregon as a representative of a colony of 200 or 300 persons who want to come to America. He says it will take a tract of land containing at least 10,000 acres. The colony will risk Mr. Nicholi's judgment, and come as soon as he notifies the members of having what he wants in the way of lands.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35@40. Butts, per sack, \$1. Turnips, per sack, 50@75c. Carrots, per sack, 40@60c. Parsnips, per sack, 75@85c. Cauliflower, 90c@1.00 per doz. Celery, 35@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$2 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 60c@1 per box. Pears, 60c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 15c. Cheese—Native, 13½c. Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8½c; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 6@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 44@45c; choice gray, 41@43c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$22.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound. Potatoes—\$1@1.25 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound. Onions—Oregon, 750@81 per sack. Hops—8@14; 1897 crop, 4c. Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 8@10c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@22.00; bran, \$16.50@17.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskin, 50@90c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17@18c; do seconds, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 15c; do seconds, 14@14½c per pound. Eggs—Store, 16c; fancy ranch, 17@18c. Hops—1898 crop, 15c.