The Sun.

Fair to-day and probably to-morrow.

VOL. LXVIII.—NO. 209. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.—COPYRIGHT. 1901, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AGUINALDO CAPTURED

Gen. Funston Brings In the Filipino Rebel Leader.

BOLD PLAN IS SUCCESSFUL.

With a Small Party Funston Plays Prisoner and Gets to Hiding Place.

Aguinaldo and His Whole Staff Now in Manila—He Has Been Leading the Insurrection Since Feb. 4, 1899, When the First Shots Were Fired at the American Troops by His Direction—Twice Offered to Make Terms but the Negotiations Failed—His Dealings With the Spaniards—Brave Exploit of Gen. Funston During the Campaign Against the Rebels.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Manila.

MANILA, Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.—Gen. Funston, with the assistance of a number of Maccabebe scouts, has captured Aguinaldo in the country near Casiguran, nine miles from Baler, on the northeast coast of the Island of Luzon. The rebel leader and his entire staff are now in Manila.

Gen. Funston employed a very clever ruse to reach Aguinaldo. His plan worked successfully, with the result that the head and front of the insurrection is now where he will do no more harm to American interests.

Recent despatches from Manila told of the departure of Gen. Funston on what many believed was an almost hopeless errand, the capture of Aguinaldo. Those who knew Gen. Funston well, however, and knew of his exploits in the Philippines, had faith that he would accomplish his object.

Some months ago letters were captured by American troops showing beyond peradventure that the rebel leader was hiding in the northeastern part of the island. Gen. Funston immediately conceived his bold plan to capture him, and this received Gen. MacArthur's approval.

Two weeks ago he started from Manila with Surgeon-Major Harris, Capt. Newton, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Lieut. Admire of the Twenty-second Infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortieth Infantry, six veteran American soldiers and a number of native scouts, all of whom were selected for their bravery and extensive knowledge of the country.

FUNSTON'S DARING PLAN.

Gen. Funston's plan was that after he and his party had landed as near as possible to the place where Aguinaldo was thought to be in hiding the native scouts were to pass themselves off as insurgents who, having captured Gen. Funston and the other Americans, were conveying them to Aguinaldo.

When the supposed prisoners were brought by their alleged captors before Aguinaldo they were suddenly to appear in their true character, seize the wily Filipino and make their way back to the coast, where the gunboat Vicksburg, which had conveyed the party, was to await their return.

The adventure was a desperate one, as treachery was always possible, and Gen. Funston had no absolute means of knowing how many men Aguinaldo had with him. It was possible that he would have enough to overwhelm the Americans and their native allies, but this did not deter the Americans. They accepted the risk, with the result that Aguinaldo is now safe in the hands of the American military authorities.

OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLT UNDER AGUINALDO.

The fighting against the United States troops in the Philippines, for which Aguinaldo was responsible and which he secretly planned while posing as a friend of this country, began on the night of Feb. 4, 1899, two days before the United States Senate approved the treaty of peace with Spain.

A group of armed Tagalos approached the outpost at Manila blockhouse No. 7, refused to halt when challenged and the first shots were fired. In half an hour the fire was on from the rebel lines on three sides of the city, and the rebels were getting their first taste of American fighting. That the advance on the Nebraska outpost was a deliberate plan to open hostilities and not unauthorized by the rebel leaders was made plain by an attempted uprising within the city walls which was checked by the vigilance of the soldiers on police duty.

The taunts and insults of the Filipinos while our men were under strict orders not to fire on them made the change to active service welcome to Regulars and Volunteers alike. Fully 2,000 rebels were killed in the fighting that night and in the early morning when Dewey sent his light-draught vessels close in to shore and raised the enemy's position with the machine guns. Our losses were about twenty killed and 200 wounded. It was estimated that 20,000 Filipinos were engaged against 5,000 Americans.

Aguinaldo's army fell back north and south, and the insurrection was on in earnest.

AGUINALDO'S ATTEMPT TO BURN MANILA.

On the night of Feb. 22, 1899, Manila was set on fire by Aguinaldo's spies in the city. The districts of Santa Cruz, San Nicholas and Tonda were fired simultaneously and rebels concealed in the brush shot at the soldiers sent to fight the flames. The vigilance of the soldiers on police duty again prevented an uprising in the city and the fire was checked before it reached the business centre. Next day 500 suspects were arrested in Manila and this effectually shut off any further attempts at the destruction of he city by fire.

AGUINALDO SOUGHT TERMS IN 1899.

On April 28, 1899, Gen. Luna, acting for Aguinaldo, sent two envoys, Col. Manuel Arguelles and Lieut. José Bergal, to ask Gen. Otis's terms and was told that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered. A truce was refused.

Later in the same month Aguinaldo sent a commission of seven to Manila to discuss with Gen. Otis his terms for surrender. The plan of government which President McKinley was willing to grant him was outlined to these envoys and on May 23 they returned to report to Aguinaldo. The negotiations were without result.

CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO'S FAMILY.

During the last year Aguinaldo's whereabouts have been a matter of much conjecture. There have been any number of rumors, among them one that he had been in Manila a number of times disguised in woman's dress. Baler, near which place he was finally caught, was where Lieut. J. C. Gillmore and fourteen men of the gunboat Yorktown were captured by the Filipinos and held for a long time.

Aguinaldo's wife and sister and the sisters of Col. Leyba were captured on Jan. 1 of last year at Talabin, Province of Bontoc, by Major March of the Twenty-third Volunteers. Four rebel officers, eighteen of their men and one American surrendered with the women. His mother was also captured. One son died during the flight of the family before the American troops. The women of the family suffered much during this flight, and were really fortunate in falling into American hands. They have been well treated in Manila.

AGUINALDO'S LIFE.

Aguinaldo is only 29 years old, but Americans who came in contact with him said that he appeared fully ten years older. He was a native of the island, with Chinese blood in him. He was born in the village of Imus in the Province of Cavité and lived there until the rebellion. His family owned rice and sugar fields, the possession of which the order of the "Recollects," the largest proprietors of the province, contested by incessant lawsuits. The father of Aguinaldo in consequence was kept poor and endured privations in order to enter his son in the college of St. Jean Lateran, and afterward to send him to the University of St. Tomas at Manila.

The cost of pursuing a course of study at these institutions was not less than 1,200 francs a year and the elder Aguinaldo had great difficulty to make both ends meet. Aguinaldo passed easily from the college to the university but at the latter place he was considered by the professors to have the most obtuse mind of all the students. For three years he wore the costume of the university and observed its severe discipline, its frugal régime but without obtaining the least intellectual benefit.

In fact the Dominicans finally sent him home in sheer despair. He then entered the Normal School of the Jesuits. Here he made some progress, but at this time his father died and he was forced to return home to take care of his patrimony, which continued to be threatened by the law suits instituted by the Order of the Recollectos. Until 1893 he devoted himself to the tilling of his lands.

In that year the Philippine League was started by Dr. Rizal. Aguinaldo became one of its adherents. Rizal was soon afterward deported.

In 1896 Aguinaldo became Mayor of Cavité. He first became prominent in the rebellion which broke out in that year, the result of a conspiracy which had been in preparation for seven years in the Catipunan, the newer circle created for political purposes by the natives in the Masonic lodges into which the Spaniards had initiated them. The outbreak came in August, 1896.

After fierce fighting in the later months of the year Aguinaldo, in January, 1897, advanced from Cavité into the Province of Manila with about 8,000 troops intending to carry the rebellion into sections that had not yet risen and also to join forces with the insurgent General Dimaluga. He was unsuccessful however, the Spaniards cleared the province by the middle of January and forced Aguinaldo back into Cavité again. The Spaniards on their part were not able to carry the campaign successfully into the rebel strongholds and the rebellion daily assumed more formidable proportions.

The campaign was carried on with varying fortunes until the following August, when a more energetic policy was instituted by the Spaniards.

Some months later Aguinaldo entered into negotiations for surrender. On Dec. 25, 1897, he ordered his people to lay down their arms. He and his associates had been bought off for $400,000 and a promise of $400,000 more. He himself went to Hong Kong.

When war between the United States and Spain became imminent in the spring of 1898 he returned to the islands and headed another insurrection. After the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey on May 1, 1898, the insurgents became more active, and after surrounding Manila Aguinaldo proclaimed the independence of the Philippines on June 12, 1898, and signed it "Emilio Aguinaldo, Dictator of the Philippines."

He had previously issued a proclamation investing himself as President of the Ministry with a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant engraved with the sun and three stars, a gold whistle to carry and a stick with a gold handle and a tassel of gold.

He asked the powers to recognize the republic and on Sept. 30 he called an assembly of the Filipinos at Malolos to ratify his proclamation. This was done, but not without much opposition.

Tension between the American forces and the Filipinos grew more strained as the year advanced and in December Gen. Otis was ordered by the Washington authorities to take Iloilo.

He sent Gen. Carpenter upon the errand but before the American General arrived the Filipinos had driven out the Spanish garrison and were in occupation. Gen. Carpenter however, took possession, whereupon Aguinaldo put forth a proclamation protesting against the American occupation and American pretentions to sovereignty, denouncing the course of President McKinley and calling upon the Filipinos to continue their struggle for independence.

On the night of Feb. 4, 1899, the long expected conflict began. Aguinaldo has led some of the fights in person. One of the blots in his career was the assassination of Luna, a rival chief, who was stabbed to death on Aguinaldo's threshold.

GEN. FUNSTON'S EXPLOITS.

Gen. Funston, then Colonel of the Kansas Volunteer Regiment, first attracted attention as one of the heroes of the war in the Philippines in April, 1899, in North Luzon, where the rebels were strongly entrenched at Columpit, on the north bank of the Rio Grande, and seemed determined to make a desperate fight.

Gen. Funston and his Kansas men swam the river in face of a hot fire, dragging with them a heavy rope. They landed safely in front of the rebel trenches and tied the end of their rope to a tree. The rope was used as a ferry rope to pull across several boatloads of men. Then, with his reënforcements, Col. Funston charged the rebels and drove them in disorder from the intrenchments.

The rebels were reformed farther back from the river and marched forward to meet the main force of the Americans which by that time had got across the river on Col. Funston's ferry. The rebels were again beaten and their double defeat was a severe blow to the hopes of Aguinaldo.

It was Gen. Funston who early in 1900 captured the mass of letters and private papers belonging to Aguinaldo, which not only exposed all the details of his treachery, but furnished conclusive proof that he had been aided materially by the enemies of President McKinley's Administration in this country.

One of these letters was directed to Aguinaldo personally and written by A. Mabini, President of the Council. It outlined the details of the conspiracy to attack Manila.

Another letter was from Montague R. Leverson of New York, a member of the Anti-Imperialistic League. Leverson suggested to Aguinaldo that he capture United States officers and treat them as pirates.

At one time on this first expedition Funston was within a few hours of Aguinaldo, but the Filipino managed to escape through his superior knowledge of the mountainous country in which the forces were.

The members of the Macabebe tribe have aided the Americans greatly in scouting during the last two years.

Gen. Funston has had an exciting career. His father was a soldier, and he always intended to be one, but was disappointed about getting a Kansas appointment to West Point. He was educated at Kansas State University. He had served on difficult Government expeditions in the West and during the Cuban insurrection served with the natives.

TEN CATHOLIC CHURCHES ROBBED.

New Orleans Priest Intimates That the Police Are in Collusion With the Thieves.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The systematic robbery of the Catholic churches of this city in the last few days has excited the Catholic population and their indignation found utterance to-day in the strong denunciation of the police department by the Rev. John Brislan, pastor of the Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception.

"It is an outrage upon society," he said, that these robberies can take place in this city of ours. I do not believe they would be tolerated for an instant in any other community in America. That such crimes are repeated with absolute impunity right here in the heart of New Orleans is enough to alarm every thinking person. This robbery of our churches is conclusive proof that the management of the police force of this city is either criminally incompetent or is in league with the lawbreakers."

There have been robbed during the month ten churches in the central district of the city. Their missionary and contribution boxes have been broken open and in several cases the Host has been stolen. Among the robbed churches are the Cathdedral, St. Mary's Church, attached to the Archbishop's palace the Jesuit church, St. Anthony's, St. Alphonsus's, St. Vincent de Paul's, St. Maurice's and the Holy Trinity. In nearly all cases, the churches were broken into at night and ransacked, and that, too, in spite of the fact that several of them are in the densely populated and best guarded part of the city.

The fact that the robberies have been committed in the Catholic churches alone and that the robbers have carried off crucifixes and other sacred objects has given rise to the suspicion that the element of religion and sacrilege entered into the depredations, especially as in a number of cases little if any money was obtained and only sacred property. All the robberies were reported to the police, but the detectives have been unable to find any clue to the gang. The indications are that the same gang robbed all the churches.

CHAPERONES FOR CHORUS GIRLS

And Equally Feminine—And a Grenadier for Travelling Duenna.

George W. Lederer announces that all his chorus girls in "The Casino Girl" company must have chaperones "equally feminine" or be fired from the show. A notice to that effect has already been posted. Here it is:

NOTICE.

Members of the ladies of "The Casino Girl" company commencing with the engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Monday, April 15, must be chaperoned to and from the theatre by some adult female relative or other equally feminine proper companion. Neglect of this order shall be attended by instant dismissal.

While the company is on the road all ladies of the chorus shall report before and after performances to a woman who will be appointed for that purpose.

All college publications please copy.

It is not understood that the rule applies to leading ladies, their understudies or the principals of their support. The whole matter may be referred to a grievance committee of the White Mice. It was said yesterday, for instance, that if there are sixteen chorus girls who wear blue stockings and do nothing but stand in a row and kick and sing while the seventeenth girl wears green stockings, stands out in front and has a speaking part too, the seventeenth girl need not necessarily be a chorus girl and may not have to have a chaperon.

The notice is objected to by some of the girls as ambiguous. The large group who are only singing in the chorus because they love the stage and don't care for the money call attention to the fact that their pet dogs, or some of them, are just as feminine as anybody, and would therefore meet the requirements of the notice as chaperones.

The woman to whom the girls will report before and after each performance while the company is on the road is to be called the grenadier.

At the rooms of the Little Weasels, the new social and protective organization of the Johnnies, it was said last night that Lederer's new rule would not amount to anything.

"Any one would think those girls were not of age," said the chairman of the Weasels. "They are, though. If the Little Weasels want to speak to the Mice I guess no rule like that's going to stop 'em. There, now. That's just what we've organized for."

Wiehl & Widmann's

Restaurant, 101 Chambers st., corner Church, recently damaged by fire, reopens for business April 1. —Adv.

John P. O'Donnell Says:

"Talking of the railroads in all parts of the world, Great Britain not excepted, the New York Central is the best signalled, and consequently the best protected line in the world."—Extract from an address delivered by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

Delicious Every Day Train to California.

Every day in the year the Overland Limited leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M. via the shortest route, Chicago and North Western, Union and Southern Pacific railways and arrives San Francisco 6:45 P. M. third day. Through double drawing room sleeping cars, buffet library car (with barber) and dining cars. Information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

DENMARK'S OFFER TO US.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SHE WILL SELL WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

$4,000,000 Must Be Paid for Them, and if the Inhabitants Shall Vote to Be Transferred to the United States They Shall Immediately Become American Citizens.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily News* says he has the best authority for the statement that the Government has communicated to the United States the following conditions under which it will sell the Danish West Indies:

First, the sum of $4,000,000 shall be paid to Denmark; second, the population shall decide whether they will remain Danish or be transferred to the United States; third, if the inhabitants vote to be transferred they shall immediately become not only American subjects, but citizens, and fourth, that the products of the islands shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

CHINA HOPES TO ESCAPE.

Considering Results of Refusal to Sign the Manchurian Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Pekin.

PEKIN, March 27.—The Chinese officials are considering the complications that may arise from China's refusal to sign the Manchurian treaty. They fear Russian resentment, but trust that the serious social troubles at St. Petersburg will distract Russian attention from the Chinese question.

Stringent rules have been issued regulating the control of the Summer Palace in order to prevent further destruction and looting there.

News is again received of the threatening attitude of the Chinese troops on the Honan border, southwest of Pao-ting-fu. There is danger of a collision with the French, which it is believed would cause an advance of foreign troops against the Imperial forces.

Because of the popularity of the American administration in the Chinese city a large delegation of officials and merchants met Capt. Tilison to-day and requested his good offices in securing an alteration of the orders from Washington for the removal of the troops. The Chinese fear that this section will be transferred to the German, whose methods are diametrically opposite to those of the Americans. It is believed, however, that it will be impossible to effect a change in the orders.

Missionary Stonehouse, who was murdered a few days ago in the Tungan district, sixty miles south of Pekin, was buried to-day. There was a large representation of foreign and Chinese mourners, including Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister.

The bodies of seven American marines who were killed during the siege and buried in the compound of the Russian legation by the side of Russians who were also killed in the defence were removed to-day. They will be shipped to San Francisco on a transport sailing in April.

It has been learned that there is a slight division of opinion among the Powers as to the method that China should adopt for paying the indemnities to be demanded by the various Governments.

The American Government proposes that the payments shall be gradual, extending over a period of not more than fifty years. Germany insists, however, that the money shall be paid at once through the medium of a foreign loan, as the Chinese themselves at the present time are only able to meet the interest and a small part of the principal of their outstanding obligations.

The Chinese favor the American view. Some people think it is doubtful if the total amount of the indemnities to be demanded will ever be paid.

Although the question of the punishment of provincial officers implicated in the Boxer uprising has not been discussed at recent meetings of the foreign Ministers, it is understood that all the Powers are of opinion that these officers should be punished, notwithstanding Russia's protest. France is naturally strenuous on this point as she is the protector of the Catholic missionaries.

Japan and the United States appear to be agreed that as a matter of principle these officers should be punished and that the protest of any one Power should not be allowed to frustrate the will of the majority.

The majority of foreigners here regard it as an important point that these Chinese provincial officers should be punished in proportion to their crimes. They believe that these punishments should be meted out to all criminals, whether they are mandarins, nobles or ordinary citizens. It is probable that ten of the Powers will act together on this point and allow Russia to protest if she desires.

Prominent Chinese would really be surprised if punishment of these officers were not demanded and inflicted. They look upon the matter with calmness, believing that the officers referred to are dangerous persons so far as concerns reform, or to Chinese who are desirous of bringing about reforms.

OUR RULE POPULAR IN CHINA.

Many Thousand Chinese Petition for the Retention of Our Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch to the *Morning Post* from Pekin states that the Chinese who are petitioning for the retention of the American troops number many thousands. It adds that although the transports for the conveyance of the troops to Manila are ordered for April it is unlikely that the Americans will withdraw their forces while the present conditions prevail.

The United States legation expresses confidence that it will be possible to hand over the municipal government to the Chinese in April, but as the French and Germans are selecting summer cantonments in the hills near Paotingfu this confidence seems to be unwarranted.

The French intend to construct a railway to Kozlan as the first step of a transmonzo ia line to Lake Baikal.

RUSSIA'S PURPOSE IN MANCHURIA.

The Assurances Given to the United States, Although Verbal, Have Been Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—If verbal assurances which Russia has given to the United States in regard to the Manchurian convention are all that they appear to be Russia's purpose in negotiating the agreement was unselfish and almost philanthropic. The Czar's Government, so the American authorities have been informed, has no desire to use its control over Manchuria for any other purpose than to facilitate the evacuation of that portion of China by Russian troops. Russia would have the United States to believe that as a mere measure of safety to her interests in Siberia she desires to restore law and order in Manchuria, and when that has been accomplished to withdraw her forces and leave the Chinese to run the country in accordance with the advanced ideas of administration which will be instilled in them by Russian officials and more than a hundred thousand soldiers.

But these professions of considerate intention have not been put down in black and white by those who have made them to American officials. They have all been verbal, and between individuals would be binding in honor, but between nations they have not that force which a written communication contains. Nevertheless, the assurances have been accepted by the United States and are regarded as sufficient to justify this Government in calling Russia to account if the Manchuria compact becomes a fact.

There has been a pretty general understanding here, based on remarks of officials familiar with the ins and outs of the Chinese negotiations, that Russia subscribed in writing to the principle put forth by the United States that there should be no arrangement made between China and any of the Powers in regard to territorial and other concession without the concurrence of all the old Powers. It was learned definitely to-day, however, that Russia did not make any direct response to the invitation of the United States to express herself on this subject, but through one of her representatives merely renewed verbally her assurances that she was in thorough accord with all the views of the American Government concerning the treatment of China.

This communication was not made through Mr. Tower, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to whom any remarks in response to the American invitation should properly have been delivered. It was he who transmitted to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg the memorandum expressing the desire of the United States that there should be no exclusionary arrangement between China and any nation except with the concurrence of the Powers, but beyond acknowledging its receipt the Russian Government has said nothing about the memorandum to Mr. Tower. It is therefore probable that the renewed indorsement of the American policy, which was taken by this Government as an intention to preserve the principle mentioned, was made to the State Department by Count Cassini, the Czar's Ambassador in Washington. The principle of unanimous assent to individual concessionary arrangements was set forth in the memorandum made public yesterday, which was telegraphed to the American diplomatic representatives in the capitals of the Powers on March 1, with his direction: "The following memorandum, which was handed to the Chinese Minister on Feb. 19, is transmitted to you for your information and communication to the Government to which you are accredited."

The decision of the American Government not to engage in a controversy with Russia over Manchuria, which might lead to friction and perhaps something more serious, was probably due to some extent to the assurance of Russia that her only purpose in securing control of that portion of China was to facilitate its evacuation by Russian troops. For this Government, in the face of that assurance, to question the good faith of Russia might be construed as an insult, and the United States are not inclined to go that far. But it is not denied that Russia's assurances have placed the United States in position to question the intentions of that Government if the occupation of Manchuria is prolonged beyond the period necessary to establish law and order. What will be done if that condition appears will be determined when the time comes.

Nothing came to the State Department to-day about the Manchurian convention. That it was not signed yesterday, the last day given by Russia to China to assent to its provisions, excited some surprise, but the officials here are all at sea as to the meaning of the delay. A telegram came to the Department this morning from Special Commissioner Rockhill at Pekin, but it contained nothing about the report that the Chinese Government had directed its representatives not to sign the conventions. It is said at the Department that Mr. Rockhill has not mentioned the Manchurian agreement in any of his despatches.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE IN DOUBT.

London Uncertain as to Whether or Not She Has Rejected the Manchurian Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 28.—The reports from various sources concerning China's attitude on the Manchurian treaty are so conflicting that it is impossible to determine here whether or not she has definitely rejected the convention. The *Times* says that the reports of a definite rejection are acquiring great consistency. The extreme reticence maintained at Li Hung Chang's yamen points in the same direction.

The movement against compliance with the isolated mandates of Russia and in favor of an appeal therefrom to the concert of the Powers is gaining such strength and breadth that the Court may consider the estranging of Russia a less evil than jeopardizing the authority of the throne and, perhaps, even the existence of the dynasty. The Yangtse Valley is again, as last summer, proving the centre of China's stability. The action of the viceroys of Wuchang and Nanking is carrying the whole of the central and southern provinces with them.

MARTINELLI A CARDINAL.

Pope Appoints Count Colacicchi to Come Here and Announce the Elevation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 27.—The Pope has commissioned Count Colacicchi of the Noble Guard, to convey to Mgr. Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, his nomination as a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

It has been announced that Mgr. Martinelli, despite his elevation to the College of Cardinals, will remain in this country as Papal Delegate until 1902.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER KILLED.

Burglars Commit a Double Murder in New Orleans and Escape.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27.—A burglary and double murder was reported this morning from Perdido and Roman streets. At that corner John Favalera kept a grocery. It was not opened at the usual hour this morning and when a neighbor climbed over the fence to arouse Favalera he found that the house had been broken in by burglars. Lying in the bedroom back of the grocery was the body of Favalera in night clothes with a bullet hole directly over the heart. A short distance away lay the body of his nineteen-year-old daughter Annie, also shot directly through the heart. The body was almost nude and the police thought that criminal assault had preceded murder, a theory upset by the Coroner's examination.

The bureau had been broken and the confusion of the room showed that the burglars had searched everywhere for money. The house had been entered by breaking through the heavy rear doors. The noise apparently aroused Favalera and it is believed that he wounded one of the burglars as a pool of blood was found near the door. The girl had struggled for her life for her hands were bloody. The wife of the murdered man and mother of the girl is at the Charity Hospital to undergo an operation and will not live through the night from the shock of the operation and the news.

Favalera was an Italian who had been in this country twenty years. He had an excellent reputation and was reputed to be wealthy with a large amount of money concealed in his house. The police found no money there or in the shop.

On the Side.

Saloon side doors were open this morning after 1 o'clock.

Steamboat service between New York and Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood resumed Monday, April 1, 1901 (week days only). Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.).—Adv.

Ivers & Pond Pianos

approach perfection. On easy payment plan and for rent. At Joseelyn's, 10 East 16th st., New York city.—Adv.

LAWYER KILLS TWO MEN.

They Were Abusing His Son and He Made It a Shooting Match.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 27.—A despatch from Liberty, county seat of Liberty county, says a fatal shooting affray occurred there to-day between Wharton Branch, W. B. Duncan and W. K. Wall, in which Duncan and Wall were killed. The trouble arose in the saloon of J. Reviere, where Duncan began abusing Tom Branch, the county attorney and son of Wharton Branch. The elder Branch arose from his chair and said:

"Duncan, I don't like you to abuse Tom."

Wall stepped up and said:

"This is a three-handed game, now let us make it a four-handed one," whereupon Branch drew his revolver, killing Wall and Duncan instantly. Branch is a well-known lawyer, having practised his profession at Galveston and Dallas, but has been residing at Liberty for several years. Duncan had been for a number of years constable and deputy sheriff at this place. He was about 34 years old and leaves a widow and several children. Wall was the father-in-law of Duncan. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow. A charge of murder was filed against Branch and he was taken to Houston this afternoon and placed in jail.

HOOTED AT FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.

Man Who Testified Against His Brother-in-Law in a Murder Case Ostracized.

LYNN, Mass., March 27.—The belief of William H. Stiles, expressed on the witness stand in the Best murder case, that he would be ostracized and condemned if he told the truth, is evidently coming true, for the life of himself and family has been anything but pleasant since last Friday when he gave testimony which may send John C. Best, his brother-in-law, to the electric chair. Even the school children have made life almost unbearable for Stiles's young son. "Traitor," "Judas," and other names have been called as the father walked the streets near his home and he has been pointed out as the man who "gave away his brother-in-law."

All this Mr. Stiles has borne with but little complaint but the attention of the authorities has been called to the case and they are preparing to bring into court, on the charge of disturbing the peace all persons who are calling names at members of the family. Since last Saturday, Stiles has received nearly 100 letters from persons all over the State complimenting him on the stand he took in regard to an oath and the telling of the truth, concealing nothing, when he was sworn to tell the facts.

W. W. ASTOR BUYS PROPERTY.

Report That He Will Erect a Bachelor Apartment House in Fifth Avenue.

W. W. Astor has added to his real estate holdings in the Fifth avenue section, it is said, by the purchase of 15 and 17 East Thirty-third street, two old-fashioned dwellings covering a plot 50 feet by 100. Mr. Astor bought the house next door, abutting the premises on the Madison avenue corner, last year, and previously owned most of the block front in Thirty-fourth street. The northeast corner of Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue is owned by Margaret L. de Stuers.

With the exception of this corner and the Madison avenue front, the square bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets and Fifth and Madison avenues is owned by Mr. Astor and various members of the Chanler branch of the family. It is understood that a twelve-story bachelor apartment hotel is to be built on part of Mr. Astor's property, including the site just purchased.

ACCUSED OF STEALING PENCILS.

Schoolboy Arrested on Principal Casey's Complaint for the Sake of Example.

John Schwachhamer of 209 East 110th street, a twelve-year-old pupil in Public School 83, was arraigned in the Harlem police court yesterday on the complaint of his principal, John J. Casey, who accused the boy of stealing lead pencils from the supply room.

The boy's mother begged Casey to withdraw the charge. He said that he couldn't.

"Do you want to ruin the boy?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"No," said Casey, "but there are 1,200 other children in that school and an example must be made for their sake."

The case was adjourned and the boy paroled in his mother's custody.

COP SAVES A WOMAN'S LIFE.

Dives Into the East River After Her—Named Like Health Board President.

John B. Sexton, not the President of the Board of Health, but a policeman of the Delancey street station, rescued a woman from drowning in the East River last night. The woman, who is a Russian, jumped overboard at the foot of Jackson street and the policeman after throwing off his helmet and coat, dived after her. Two men got a rope and pulled the woman out. Then Sexton was hauled ashore. The woman was so excited that she couldn't give her name or tell where she lived. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

MAY DIE OF MOULTON'S BULLET.

Manager Dingwall, Who Was Shot in the Pabst, in Danger of Death at Bellevue.

A. W. Dingwall, manager of the Broadway Theatre, who has been a patient in Roosevelt Hospital since last Friday night, when he was shot by Robert W. Moulton while at supper with May Buckley, the actress, is not yet out of danger. His condition last night was said to be serious.

Broadway Block Sold.

It was currently reported yesterday in the Longacre Square neighborhood that the easterly block in Broadway, from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth street, has been sold to a syndicate which intends to erect a tall apartment hotel. The block consists of nine parcels in almost as many separate ownerships, and has a frontage of 200 feet 10 inches in Broadway extending back 100 feet in each street. The price paid for the property is probably not less than $700,000 and may possibly exceed that figure.

Killed the Man Who Wronged Her.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 27.—Miss Mattie Graham, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Policeman Charles T. Graham, shot and fatally wounded Jack Walsh of the Houston fire department this morning. Walsh has since died and Miss Graham is under arrest charged with murder. She accused Walsh of seduction and his refusal to right the wrong drove her to desperation. She was released this evening on a bond of $2,000.

Little Girl Run Over by Trolley Car.

Eleven-year-old Ella Paxton of 31 College place was run over by a trolley car in Springfield avenue at West street, Newark, last night, and her legs so badly injured that they will be amputated above the knee in case she lives until to-day.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: SS Teutonic, McIlnstry, Liverpool, March 20.

Antediluvian Rye.

Aristocratic, old and fine.—Adv.

White Label Guinness Stout,

in splits, pints and quarts.—Adv.

COAL STRIKE IS AVERTED.

PROBABLE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCE WITH MR. MORGAN.

Father Philipps, Who Headed the Delegation From the Anthracite Mining Region Says He Is Greatly Pleased With the Attitude and Personality of Mr. Morgan.

The conference at J. Pierpont Morgan's office in the Drexel Building between Mr. Morgan and the Rev. Edward S. Philipps of Hazleton, Pa., heading a delegation of citizens from the anthracite mining district, to arrange for a settlement of the dispute between the miners and operators, came off yesterday afternoon according to programme. According to Father Philipps the conference was eminently satisfactory. He says that Mr. Morgan is a wonderful man, and that he came away deeply impressed with his strong personality. He would not say, directly or indirectly, whether the miners' demand for the recognition of their union had been granted.

The delegation which accompanied Father Philipps consisted of Alexander T. McAllister, secretary of the Board of Trade of Hazleton, Pa.; William T. Lauterbach of Hazleton, Pa., John H. Zerby, President of the Board of Trade of Pottsville, Pa., and William L. Marquardt, also of Pottsville. All but the priest arrived in town yesterday morning and went to the Astor House. They left the Astor House shortly after 12 o'clock to go to Mr. Morgan's office, but got separated on the way, and those who reached the Drexel Building first had to wait until the others were rounded up. Just before they arrived Senator Chauncey M. Depew had a conference with Mr. Morgan. Then Father Philipps, after talking with Mr. Morgan for a few moments, announced to the reporters that the conference had been put off for an hour, and that he and his friends would visit the Stock and Produce exchanges.

About 2:30 o'clock the conference began. Mr. Morgan came out of his private office when the delegates arrived and putting his hand on the priest's shoulder escorted him in, the others following. Nothing is easier than to collect a crowd at this corner. The Pennsylvania citizens attracted the curiosity of several persons who gathered in a knot to watch them enter the building. Others asked what it was all about and in a few minutes there was a good sized crowd there. It required the services of a policeman to scatter the people. Senator Mark Hanna and his son, Daniel R. Hanna, were in Mr. Morgan's outer office while the conference was going on and before it began Mr. Hanna had a brief talk with Mr. Morgan.

The conference lasted twenty minutes and when it was over Mr. Morgan declined to state what had been done. At first Father Philipps was equally uncommunicative, but later he made the following statement:

"Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan received our committee most cordially and assured us that he will do anything in his power to make our mission of peace a success. We are very much gratified."

The delegation of business men took an afternoon train for their homes and Father Philipps went to the Ashland House, where he reiterated his statement.

"Mr. Morgan is a great man," he said. "I never in all my life saw a man who could get through so much business in the same time. He is a wonder and made a great impression on me. He seems to be able to grasp a situation at once and his mind moves like lightning."

"Was it understood that the union would be recognized?" he was asked by a SUN reporter.

"I only refer you to my statement. I am very happy over the result of the conference. It was satisfactory indeed. I came here to make peace and have reason to believe I have done some good."

"Do you believe there will be no strike?"

"If you draw that inference from my statement I shall not quarrel with you," he said. "I thought the Stock Exchange a great sight and also the Produce Exchange, but the greatest thing I saw was Mr. Morgan."

Father Philipps said he would probably stay in town for a day or two longer.

President Mitchell of the miners' union, who appears to be out of it as far as negotiations with Mr. Morgan are concerned, had several conferences yesterday with Father Philipps at the Ashland House. He also refused to say whether the Union was to be recognized. "I am leaving to-morrow night," said he, "for Hazleton where the sub-committee which accompanied me will make a report to the Executive Committee of Districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America, which take in the anthracite regions."

HAZLETON, Pa., March 27.—Secretary McAllister of the Hazleton Board of Trade returned here this evening. He said that Mr. Morgan had received the committee pleasantly and after listening to what they had to say had replied that he would do everything in his power to bring about an amicable settlement of the questions. The interview with Mr. Morgan, Mr. McAllister said, lasted about twenty minutes and was marked by cordiality throughout.

Mr. Morgan's words are interpreted in the coal regions to mean that he will induce the coal-carrying roads and operators to make some concessions to the miners, and, as President Mitchell is said to be equally willing to make some, the probability of a strike seems to be averted.

INDIANA MINING TO GO ON.

Operators and Employees Can't Agree About Powder—Compromise Probable.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 27.—The Indiana coal operators and miners in joint convention, after two weeks of conference, agreed that argument had been exhausted, and each side, desiring to avoid the responsibility of precipitating a strike or lockout April 1, have adjourned until next Tuesday to give the delegates opportunity to consult their local members on the one proposition on which there is disagreement, namely, that the miners sign a contract to buy powder from the employing operator at $1.75 a keg.

It was agreed, however, that there should be no suspension of mining with the end of the current scale year. This was done in respect to public sentiment, to which both sides appeal in the controversy. The miners say they are standing out for a principle that they may spend their wages as they please. The operators insist that as their competitors of Illinois have the powder profit in that State it is a business matter between the Indiana operators and miners.

MOB ATTACKS A CONSTABLE.

Takes Away His Prisoner, Holds Him and Burns Down His Property.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—A riot occurred at Lyford, Pare county, this morning as the result of the arrest of Claude Phillips, Andrew Winterbottom and Robert Babidson, charged with stoning a train near Hillsdale on Monday night. A reward of $50 was offered for the first apprehension of those who were guilty and Constable Stainger of Lyford, who conducts a saloon, started in search of the miscreants. He arrested the boys and was returning through Lyford on his way to Rockville, when a crowd of men surrounded his buggy and the boys were taken from him. He started a fight with Jap Lister, a rival saloon man, and during the fight the crowd set fire to the saloon of Stainger which was also used as his dwelling, and the building was destroyed.

While the saloon and residence was burning the mob gathered around and refused to permit the citizens to put out the fire. As fast as water was brought, it was taken away from the men and dashed out on the ground and the buckets broken to pieces. Stainger was held all this time by members of the mob and was compelled to witness the destruction of his property. Nothing was saved from the house.

Had Twins the Fourth Time.