

THE AMERICANS ADVANCING

A Great Battle Near the Rebel Capital.

REBELS SET FIRE TO MALABON

The Stubborn Resistance of the Insurgents Has Surprised the War Department—Many Thousands Engaged.

Washington, March 28.—The war department tonight received the following:

"Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur's advance is beyond Newcanayan, two miles beyond Polo, nine miles from Manila, and fifteen miles from Malolos. The railroad will be repaired to the advance point tomorrow, and the troops will be supplied by cars. MacArthur will press on tomorrow. He is now in the open country. The insurgents are stoutly resisting behind succeeding lines of intrenchments, from which our troops continually drive them. Manila is perfectly quiet, and the native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Captain Krayenbuhl, commissary lieutenant, Third artillery, is mortally wounded. OTIS."

Manila, March 28.—The United States troops under Brigadier-General Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tulahan river, today, after a sharp fight. Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second regular infantry, was killed. Prince Loewenstein, formerly aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier Miller at Ilo Ilo, somehow got in front of the firing line and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly. A German who accompanied the prince was wounded.

The United States gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malabon, about a mile northwest of Calocan, for several hours. The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance up the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fatal wounding of Colonel Egbert, several men of the Twenty-second infantry and several men of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, a thousand rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving a few to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment and the Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calocan to the Tulahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition. A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intention, but others followed at various points, all soon blending in a dense balloon-shaped cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large buildings could be plainly seen from Calocan, despite the strong sunlight.

By 11 o'clock in the morning the only building of importance not destroyed in the center of the town was a large stone church, but even at noon fresh fires were started among the native huts in the outskirts of Malabon, although the general exodus took place much earlier. Many of the rebels sought refuge in the suburbs, Navotas and Casag, or were driven inland by the shells of the Helena, Callao, Ning-dapan and Laguna de Bay.

Washington, March 28.—General Otis' dispatch, received at 10 o'clock tonight, recording MacArthur's advance to Newcanayan, marked a direct and important step by the American troops, in the opinion of the acting secretary, Meiklejohn, and Adjutant-General Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatch regarding this branch of the operations, had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that General MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point, the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened. Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained, and an approach nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malolos—now stated to be but 15 miles from the vanguard of the American army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest they have.

Washington, March 28.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

Manila, March 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur has driven the enemy, strongly intrenched in large force, north of Polo. He will continue to press them. The insurgents have strong intrenchments from Calocan to Malolos, which have taken them months to construct. OTIS.

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the Punta de Atacama award recognizes part of the Argentine and part of the Chilean boundary lines.

"CHINA'S SORROW."

Two Million People Are Starving on the Yellow River.

Washington, March 27.—Citizens of the United States residing in Che Foo, China, have made an earnest appeal, through Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, to the charitable in America and elsewhere on behalf of the sufferers from the appalling Yellow river floods of this year. These floods have been described by the natives as "China's sorrow," and the petitioners state that never before was the distress so great and heart-rending as now. The most conservative estimate places the number of starving at 2,000,000, and time will undoubtedly augment the distress.

The petitioners say that they are daily, almost hourly, in receipt of reports from their countrymen in the interior depicting the condition of the famine refugees; hundreds of villages are submerged, cities surrounded by water, homes, furniture, clothing, in fact, everything, is under water or destroyed; the natives themselves are living in straw huts; many have absolutely no shelter from the winter's cold and snow, are subsisting on bark, willow twigs, roots, etc. The summer's crops have been a failure, the seed for next spring's sowing is gone, and there is nothing for the starving millions to hope for in the future.

TOSSED HIGH IN THE AIR.

Six Men Injured by a Boiler Explosion in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., March 27.—A boiler exploded in the basement of a combination lodging house and saloon on the corner of Washington and South Second streets, tonight, injuring six men. Three were fatally injured.

The boiler was located under a sidewalk, and all the injured were passing by when the explosion occurred. Two men were almost over the boiler and were thrown about 50 feet in the air. Besides having their bones broken, they were severely cut by broken glass. The force of the explosion was sufficient to throw pieces of the boiler 100 feet in the air. All the windows in the adjacent buildings were broken. It is thought that the explosion was due to the carelessness of the engineer, who allowed the boiler to run dry.

Almost Wiped Off the Map.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—The little town of Liberty, in Dekalb county, is almost wiped off the map. A furious cyclone swept over it last night, wrenching trees from their roots and felling houses in all directions. The Christian church, a handsome brick structure, was blown to pieces in the outset, and people were panic-stricken. The damage to property in the storm's path is enormous, but no fatalities are reported.

Lynching in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., March 27.—Three negroes were taken from an officer of the law and lynched by an armed mob near Silver City, in Yazoo county, last Saturday morning. After being shot to death the bodies of the victims were weighted with bundles of cotton-bale ties and thrown into the Yazoo river. They were the ringleaders of the negroes in the race encounter on the Mid-night plantation early last week.

Koch's Investigation.

Berlin, March 27.—Professor Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, who in 1884, at the head of the German cholera commission, visited Egypt and India and there discovered the so-called "comma" cholera bacillus, will start with an expedition next month for the tropics to continue his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria. The reichstag has made a grant of 60,000 marks in aid of the undertaking.

Rain in California.

San Francisco, March 27.—The rain is still falling in all parts of Northern California without signs of cessation. News from the valley sections shows that the rivers are rising, but there is little danger of flood just at present, unless the rain should become more heavy or the weather warmer, in which case the snow in the mountains would melt more rapidly than the water could be carried off.

Sherman Continues to Improve.

Santiago, March 27.—Mr. Sherman is feeling very much better this evening, and his physicians regard his condition as very much improved. During the afternoon he sat on the deck of the Paris viewing Santiago. The United States cruiser Chicago is expected here by daybreak tomorrow, and Mr. Sherman will be immediately transferred to her.

Lake Steamer Ashore.

Racine, Wis., March 26.—The Goodrich passenger steamer Atlanta is on the beach two miles south of this city. The steamer was caught in the drift ice, which was driven in by the southeast gale. She is reported badly listed. The passengers are still aboard. A life-saving crew has gone to the rescue.

Successor to Alger.

Paris, March 27.—General Porter, United States ambassador, answering an inquiry of a correspondent, said he was unable to discuss rumors to the effect that he may succeed Alger as secretary of war, as all information on the subject ought to come from Washington.

ADDRESS TO THE FILIPINOS

They Are Asked to Trust the United States.

HOME RULE PROMISED THEM

Protection of the United States Is Not to Be Exercised in a Spirit of Tyranny—America's Obligations.

New York, March 24.—The Journal's Manila correspondent cables today that the address to the natives of the Philippine islands, drafted by the American commission, in behalf of the United States government, and embodying the views of the president, has been made public. After being translated into all the native dialects, it is to be disseminated throughout the archipelago.

The address assures the Filipinos of the intention of the Americans to develop powers of self-government in the people. It explains that the Americans have assumed international obligations which would make them responsible to the whole civilized world for the stable government of the Philippines.

The commission, it is explained, is to interpret to the natives the purposes and intentions of the president toward them, and also suggests the establishment of such government as shall suit the capacity and requirements of the Filipinos and be consistent with the interests of the United States. The protection of the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of tyranny or vengeance; but, having destroyed the Spanish power and accepted the sovereignty of the islands, the United States is bound to restore peace in the Philippines. To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place their trust in the government that emancipated them from the oppression of Spain.

The majority of the commissioners incline toward giving the Filipinos a sort of trihal or provincial local autonomy, under a central government, which shall be military until a purely civil system is proved to be feasible.

NEWS OF HAVANA.

Cuban Assembly Will Probably Dissolve—Other News.

Havana, March 24.—The military assembly, owing to the absence of a quorum, held no meeting today. The feeling is now that, as it is clearly impossible for the assembly to raise funds for the use of the army, the most logical course, all things considered, would be to disband the army and dissolve. A motion to this effect will undoubtedly be made soon, and will provoke a hot contest. The Cuban generals, Diaz, Monteagudo, Robau, Nodarse, Betancourt and Peraza, held another secret meeting tonight. It is supposed that, having consulted their commands, they are now ready to take the side of General Gomez against the assembly.

Orders have been issued to the police to confiscate all revolvers carried by civilians, and already the results are a large collection of miscellaneous arms. At 8 o'clock this afternoon the temperature in Havana was 81 degrees.

General Weyler's decree suspending executions upon judgments will expire with the present month, and the situation, especially regarding mortgages, is somewhat complicated. Creditors and debtors alike, in anticipation of the expiration of the decree, have been petitioning Governor-General Brooke for weeks to take action with a view to an equitable adjustment. The form of a new decree has been carefully considered by General Brooke and his advisory cabinet, and the decree will be issued on or before March 31.

POWDER WORKS BLEW UP.

Three Men Killed and Several Hurt at the Dupont Plant.

Penn Grove, N. J., March 24.—Over 8,000 pounds of smokeless powder exploded today at the E. I. Dupont powder works, instantly killing three workmen and injuring a number of others slightly.

The shock from the explosion shook the country for miles around, and in this town heavy panes of glass were broken in many houses. The drying house and the storehouse were demolished, and other small buildings about the works damaged. Francis Dupont and his nephew were at work in the laboratory at the time of the explosion and were slightly injured by pieces of glass, but personally directed the care of the other injured and the recovery of the dead. The works have been running on large government orders for smokeless powder. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

Fate of the Spanish Prisoners.

New York, March 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major-General Otis and the other members of the Philippine commission will decide whether or not the ransom of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo is to be permitted. As a result of representation by Ambassador Cambon and the National Red Cross Society, showing the deplorable condition of the prisoners, General Otis will be given power to act after advising with his associates on the commission.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

A Budget of General News Gathered in Several Pacific Coast States.

Abandoned by Their Guides.

Francis A. Holterman, who has arrived at Seattle from Copper River, Alaska, tells a story of the fortunate rescue of himself and son by a missionary after they had been abandoned by Indians whom they had employed to guide them to the coast. Holterman, with his son, Bernard, James Morris and Anglo Jenkins, were prospecting on the Altsek river. Their provisions were reduced to a six days' supply, and they arranged with a party of Indians to guide them to Yakutat, about 50 miles down the coast. The Indians compelled them to leave their baggage behind. It was appropriated by the Indians. After taking Holterman and his party down the coast a short distance the Indian guides deserted them in the expectation that they would perish.

Mementos of Manila Bay.

The Spanish battle-flag and pennant presented to Olympia, Wash., by the United States cruiser Olympia have at length arrived at Washington's capital city. The flag is made of heavy bunting, and is 10x7 feet in dimensions. In the center is the coat-of-arms of Spain. It formerly flew from the mast of one of the Spanish vessels sunk in the harbor of Manila, on May 1 last by Admiral Dewey's fleet, and bears a card with the inscription: "Compliments of the gunners of the United States flagship Olympia, May 1, 1898, to G. B. Lane, mayor, from T. P. Toohy." The pennant is 30 feet in length, and varies in width from half an inch to seven inches.

Invalid Warrant Indebtedness.

Recently the local city officials and property-owners of Cheney, Wash., were greatly stirred up over threats made by owners of Cheney warrants to ask that a receiver be appointed for the city. Attorney F. C. Robertson, of Spokane, has been engaged to furnish an opinion concerning the validity of the city's obligations. His report was made to the city officials. He contends that the \$10,000 bonded debt and about \$5,000 of the \$34,000 warrant debt is valid. He further asserts that under the constitution of the state the \$29,000 invalid warrant indebtedness cannot be validated at a special election, as it would be beyond the constitutional limit.

Bluestem vs. Fife Wheat.

Some years ago, says the Walla Walla Statesman, the raising of Fife wheat was all the rage among farmers, and many carloads were imported from Dakota, as No. 1 Fife always held the top price in the market, as it contained a larger percentage of gluten than our wheat. But of late years millers do not care for it, and winter Fife is quoted 1 cent below club or bluestem; still it is a good winter wheat, as there is little danger of its freezing out. Scotch Fife is still used as a mixture for export.

To Receive Baptists.

Tacoma, Wash., Baptists are making preparations to receive the returning delegates to the San Francisco meeting in May. A reception committee has been named and an effort is to be made to induce a large portion of the Eastern delegations to return by way of Tacoma. E. E. Rosling and Rev. William E. Randall, who are named on the reception committee, will go to San Francisco and will endeavor to induce the delegates to come home by way of the Sound. It is believed many of them will do so.

Close Season on the Columbia.

Fish Commissioner McGuire, of Oregon, has received a letter from Commissioner Little, of Washington, stating that he had reconsidered his intention not to aid in enforcing the closed season law on the Columbia river, and would use every possible means to see that the provisions of the law were carried out. This undoubtedly means that he will put a patrol-boat on the river. It not, Mr. McGuire, whose authority under the decisions of the courts extends from shore to shore, will enforce the law on both sides of the river.

A Washington Invention.

L. Harding, of Colfax, Wash., inventor of the Harding differential rolls system, has been successful in interesting the big machinery firm of Edward P. Allis Company in his patent. A 2,000-barrel mill is being manufactured using these rolls, for which a good royalty is paid. The system has a thorough and successful test in the Colfax mills, of which Mr. Harding is head miller, and the prospects are bright for the success of the process.

Last Note Paid.

The last of many long-standing promissory notes against the First Methodist church of Spokane, has been settled. Within 15 minutes during a Sunday morning service, recently, \$200 was collected with which to meet the obligation. With the exception of the church mortgage and a few trifling current accounts the church is now entirely out of debt.

Klamath's Means of Transportation.

Klamath county, Or., has three steamboats and one naphtha launch and no railroad, except a logging road.

Kicked Against the Price.

A license to marry was issued to David Hull and Mrs. Ella Young, at Colfax. Mr. Hull is a farmer, and has undoubtedly passed "three score years and ten." He created much amusement among the clerks in the auditor's office when told that he would have to have a witness to testify to his age, and that of the prospective bride, by declaring: "They didn't have to do that 50 years ago." When called upon to pay \$3 for the license he kicked and declared: "They only cost \$2.50 years ago."

To Guard National Parks.

At the request of the secretary of the interior, the secretary of war has directed General Shafter, commanding the department of California, to send one troop of cavalry to the Yosemite park and one to the Sequoia and General Grant parks in California, to protect from destruction or injury by preventing trespassing either by cattle or sheep herders or timber thieves. Two troops of the Fourth cavalry, now at the Presidio, San Francisco, have been selected for this duty.

Old Alaskan Boundary.

News has reached Seattle that five Finlanders claim to have discovered evidences of the original Russian boundary line inscribed on a series of old mounds, which, if established, will place the Klondike country within the United States. It is stated that United States Consul McCook, at Dawson, will communicate with the Washington authorities regarding the matter.

Fruit and Hops All Right.

Fruit inspector A. H. Brown, of Washington, has returned to Seattle from a tour made in various parts of the county. He reports splendid prospects for fruit and hops. So far, nothing has been hurt by frosts, and the lateness of the season makes it pretty sure that no damage will result from this cause.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$28@30. Beets, 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, 50c@1.50 per box. Prunes, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 26c per pound; dairy and ranch, 15@20c per pound. Eggs, 15c. Cheese—Native, 12½@13c. 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, \$25. 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, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$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@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 43@44c; choice gray, 41@42c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22.50; brewing, \$24.00 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, 50@70c per sack. Hops—8@14c; 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, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.