

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 Kravenbuh, 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 Tuliahan 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 Tuliahan 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, Ningdapan and Laguna de Bay.

Washington, March 28.—General Otis's 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.

BOCAVE TAKEN.

Gen. MacArthur Within Eight Miles of Malolos—Found Bridge Uninjured.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Journal, dated Manila, Wednesday, says: Bocave has been taken by our troops.

The railroad bridge is uninjured. General MacArthur is now within eight miles of Malolos.

Insurgent Capital Moved.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila, says: The insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando.

The insurgents burned Bulacan Tuesday afternoon. The monitor Monadnock shelled Los Finas, south of Manila, Tuesday noon.

Progress of the Battle.

Manila, March 30.—General MacArthur's division advanced nearly two miles without encountering opposition this morning. On approaching Bulacan, a town of 25,000 people, it halted, preparatory to attacking it.

The heat was intense, being 90 degrees on the coast, and fully 100 degrees in the interior. It made the Americans suffer a great deal. In spite of the heat, however, every one was eager to proceed toward the enemy. A detachment of 96 Filipino prisoners was escorted into Manila today. Their appearance aroused great interest.

The rebels have unloaded about 500 men from a train, half a mile in front of General MacArthur's forces, with the object of reinforcing the Filipino garrison at Bulacan and Gunganto, on either side of the railroad leading to Malolos.

The fact that the railroad is in operation from here to our front facilitates the transportation of supplies to the troops. Before the break in the road was repaired the transportation of supplies was very uncertain.

All is quiet in front of the line of Owenshine and Hall.

Command of the island of Negros has been formally transferred from General Miller to Colonel Vanvalzah, Eighteenth infantry.

Yorktown Captures Filibuster.

The United States gunboat Yorktown has arrived here with the Spanish steamer Mindora, owned by the Mendezona Company, of this place. The steamer was captured after a stiff chase in the gulf of Lingayen, 245 miles north of here. When she was first sighted the Mindora was entering the gulf, but she headed seaward. The Yorktown fired two shots before the steamer was overhauled.

Prince Lowenstein, with Wheaton's command, on the morning of March 26 took refreshments to the officers of the Second Oregon on the firing line. He was cautioned as to his danger, but advanced with the line when it charged the insurgent entrenchments. He was killed by the enemy, and a friend with him was wounded.

REBELLION MAY BREAK OUT.

Serious Crisis Rapidly Approaching in Jamaica.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: This island is passing through a severe crisis. The governor is afraid to occupy his residence, and if anarchism does not break out it will be entirely due to the unequal loyalty of the people.

Though the island is taxed to its utmost capacity with a tariff of 60 per cent on necessities, a weak government, in order to provide funds to prevent the reduction of its members' salaries, has actually introduced a higher tariff. The salaries of the Jamaica officials amount to nearly 50 per cent of the revenue collectible. The people, while willing to support these officials, have not the means to do it. The home government will not permit countervailing duties, and thus the sugar industry is crippled.

Coffee can find no market owing to the enormous output of the world, and banana-growing is the only industry to which the people can look as a means of support. Dependence upon this article will soon be impossible.

Jamaica then will be driven by the British government to anarchism, or, perhaps worse, rebellion.

The island parliament is in session, and the people's representatives are fighting hard to throw out the tariff bills as a measure of relief, and as the government side is further strengthened by an additional four members to outvote the people, it will succeed. The whole country is aroused and indignant. The governor is afraid to remain at his residence. He is always traveling away from it, and today he is under the protection of the American flag, being a guest of the president of the Boston Fruit Company, at this place.

Aged One Hundred and Eighteen.

Indianapolis, March 30.—Michael Shea died in this city tonight at the advanced age of 118 years. He was born in Ireland in 1781, and was a friend of Daniel O'Connell. He was married when he was 58 years old, and has children over 60 years of age.

Poor Average for Winter Wheat.

Chicago, March 30.—The April report of the Orange Judd Farmer makes general winter wheat average 82.1, compared with 89 last year. This is the lowest average since the beginning of the service, in 1894.

GOOD WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

Army Men of Washington Are Well Pleased.

Washington, March 28.—The good work done by the volunteers in Manila is commented upon by army men here, who say that the discipline which they have had in the several months since they were organized is apparent. These men have been long enough in service to become practically seasoned volunteers. It is also known that the volunteers that went to the Philippines have been ready to fight at any time, in fact, glad of the chance. Another comment made is that these volunteers have been so far away from home that politics have not been able to disturb the discipline they have undergone. They have been a part of the army, under army officers, and too far away to receive favors or exercise a pull with their senators and representatives. It takes too long to write and cabling has been too expensive. This is why army men are everywhere commending the bravery and splendid exhibition of soldierly qualities the volunteers in the Philippines are giving the country. Western men proudly say that the section where the men come from has considerable to do with it, and that troops raised in the West and sent to the Philippines are the very choicest in the volunteer army.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Japan Considering the Nationalization of Railways.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 28.—Late Japanese advices state that the Japanese government is seriously contemplating the nationalization of railways. A commission recently appointed to investigate the subject met at Yokohama March 6.

A bill has been introduced in the Japanese house of representatives granting special navigation subsidies for a period of 10 years to steamship lines plying between Japan, Europe, Seattle and San Francisco. The European line is to receive annually 2,673,894 yen, Seattle line 654,030 yen, San Francisco line 1,013,880 yen. The conditions of the subsidies are that 12 steamers of more than 6,000 tons, having a maximum speed of over 14 knots for the European line; three steamers of more than 6,000 tons gross, maximum speed of 17 knots, for the San Francisco line; three steamers of more than 6,000 tons gross for Seattle line and speed of 15 knots. The steamers for Europe must sail 26 times each year, for San Francisco 14 times and Seattle 13 times.

KILLED WHILE SHE SLEPT.

Dr. Charles Corey, of Tacoma, Shot His Wife Twice.

Tacoma, Wash., March 28.—Dr. Charles Corey shot and killed his wife this morning while the two were lying asleep. Corey was ill, and his story of the affair is that he was laboring under a nightmare, believing his wife was being pursued by a stranger who was intent on killing her. In his dream Corey says he followed the two from Tacoma to Washington, and just as he fancied the man was about to stab his wife, he fired twice with his revolver. He awoke with a start to find himself sitting in bed with a smoking revolver in his hand. His wife lay beside him, shot twice through the head. Corey had drawn his revolver from its place under his pillow and killed his wife. The relations between Corey and his wife have been very affectionate, and the authorities believe his story. He is nearly crazed with grief, and friends are watching him to prevent his suicide.

Mrs. Corey was a leader in the social club circles. She was afraid of a revolver, and frequently suggested a fear that she would some day be killed by one. Corey was not arrested.

LAND DECISIONS.

Declaratory Statements of Edward Maloney and Others Canceled.

Washington, March 29.—The commissioner of the general land office has canceled the declaratory statements of Edward Maloney, J. J. Chadwick and George Trask for lands in the Roseburg land district, Oregon, it having appeared that these parties were notified that they would be allowed 60 days within which to show cause why their filings should not be canceled, and they all failed to avail themselves of this opportunity. This action of the land office closes the case.

Similar action was taken in the case of Lucius Sabin, which involved lands in the Spokane land district, Washington. Sabin failed to make proper appeal within time allowed him, his original application to make homestead entry having been rejected. The action of the local land office in his case was sustained by the general land office, and the case closed.

Warning to Oom Paul.

London, March 29.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times says: A petition to Queen Victoria, signed by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, has been handed to the British agent at Pretoria, praying her majesty to secure reform of the abuses from which the outlanders are suffering, and complaining that their position is intolerable.

The Times, in an editorial based upon the dispatch, says: "Will President Krueger continue to disregard these warnings until it is too late."

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 had 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.

A Woman's Straight Shot.

Washington county boasts of the champion female rifle shot of Oregon. The other day three dogs were harassing the goats belonging to John Heister, of Gales Creek. The owner was absent, but Miss Mary, his 18-year-old daughter, grasped a rifle and went to the scene of the chase. Upon her approach the dogs fled, but she brought one of them down, while it was running at full speed, at a distance of 176 yards.

Enjoying Wheat Land Rents.

Twenty Indians were arrested for drunkenness at Pendleton, Or., recently. The city jail has been crowded, and the force on the chain gang was decorated with gay-colored Indian robes. This was made the occasion for a "time" by the Indians because they had just been receiving their annual rent for wheat lands. It made the saloon-man's opportunity.

Activity at the Le Roi.

The Le Roi, the crack mine of Rossland, B. C., is being put into shape for the shipment of 300 tons per day. At the 600-foot level the ore runs from \$10.50 to \$28.10; at 700 feet, from \$14 to \$17, and the 900-foot level will soon be opened up, while new veins at lesser depths have been cut. Three hundred tons daily, the output proposed, at an average of \$17, would yield a profit of about \$3,000 a day.

Four Fine Horses.

Spaulding Bros., who have large contracts for cutting logs for the Oregon City paper mills, purchased of Mrs. Judson, of Independence, recently, four large horses, which weighed, respectively, 1480, 1420, 1390 and 1518 pounds. The horse that weighed 1518 was a 4-year-old. The price was \$450. Their purchasers will use them in their logging camps.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c 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, \$22.50; 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—\$1.125 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, 8c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 5@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81 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, \$3.50@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.

Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$35@38. 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, 10c.

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; 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@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.