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# The Daily Astorian

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLIX.

ASTORIA, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1899.

106

## An Advance Must Be Made In The Near Future.

Raw Materials in some cases have Advanced over 100  
per cent. Buy Stoves and Ranges Now.  
We still have some at the Old Prices.

## Eclipse Hardware Co.

We Give Trading Stamps.



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Box Decorated Paper  
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Just received from the factory a full supply of

BOAT-SAIL DRILLING,  
CANVASS DUCK,  
COTTON TWINE,  
COTTON ROPE.

Inspect our stock before buying.

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## LENTEN SEASON GOODS

Smoked Halibut  
Smoked Finnan Haddock  
Kipped Smoked Salmon  
Kipped Herring  
Codfish and Mackerel  
and a full line of other fancy  
Staple Goods.

## ROSS, HIGGINS & CO

# New Spring Goods.

Make their first appearance this week.

### About Shirt Waists

There is not an old waist in the stock. There is not a plug-ugly in this stock. The new, the correctly stylish, the dependable kinds of waist are none too good for the patrons of this store. We could not afford to ever lose sight of that point, and we take care that we don't judge the gathering by these—Waists from \$7.50 to \$12.50 each.

### New Sailor Hats

Harbingers of spring, the brightest, choicest gathering of fine cotton beauty ever displayed in local circles so early—the paintings are peerless—color schemes entrancingly artistic. Would you have first choice? Then buy now.

### New Wash Fabrics

The first word of momentous occasion which we can bestow. The newest and daintiest concoctions from the lace centers of the world await you here. Luxuriously tempting—wavy, beauteous, temptingly beautiful assortments at temptingly little prices.

### This Stock of Laces

Is collected with all the care and attention which we can bestow. The newest and daintiest concoctions from the lace centers of the world await you here. Luxuriously tempting—wavy, beauteous, temptingly beautiful assortments at temptingly little prices.

All new shades in MASCOT GLOVES for Easter.  
The Best Glove Made.

# Shanahan Bros.

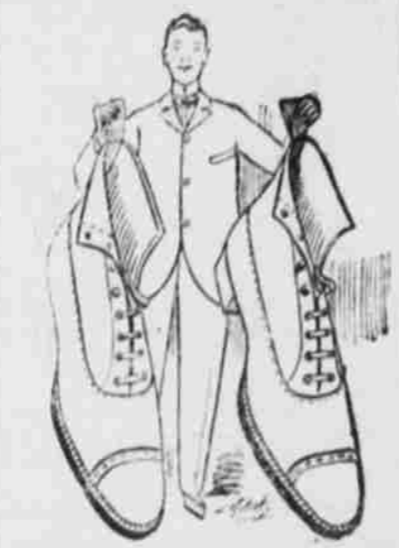
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WE STAND BACK OF EVERY PAIR  
OF SHOES.

Some people are harder upon their shoes than others.

Some are apparently hardy upon them. That's when the shoe has something to do with it. It's easy to be hard on a poor shoe—hard to be hard on a good one. How much longer will one shoe (good) last than another (bad)?

Just twice in most cases. That perhaps surprises you.

EXPERIMENT, TRY OURS  
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### THE PROOF

of the pudding is in the eating  
and the proof of liquor

### IS IN SAMPLING

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Ours will stand the test.

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## AMERICANS' LOSS HEAVY

Twenty-six Killed and 150  
Wounded During Yesterday's Battle.

### MOVEMENT INCOMPLETE

Otis' and Hale's Brigades Meet  
With Resistance, Wheaton  
and Hall Faring Better.

### THE FIGHT WAS A FIERCE ONE

The Rebels Were Pressed Back All  
Along the Line, but the Battle  
is Still in Progress.

MANILA, March 25.—4:15 a. m.—Twenty-six dead and 150 wounded in the hospital is the latest statement of the American losses in the engagement with the Filipinos.

Today's fighting furnished a specimen of the difficulties with which the Americans have to contend. The Filipinos never, except at Malabon, permitted their opponents to get within several hundred yards of them. They would fire a few volleys from their cover and then scuttle back to another cover, repeating these tactics for miles. Many of the trenches had guilts and connecting paths through the cane and brush, enabling them to retreat unseen.

The problem the Americans have to face is to drive or lure the insurgents to fight in force. The trenches seem thinly manned, except in the vicinity of Malabon. The Americans, fighting a hidden foe, suffered a greater loss in proportion than did the enemy. The loss of the Filipinos had formerly been estimated from the number of bodies found scattered in the swamp through the brush. A larger percentage of the enemy's wounded died than of the Americans, many of them perishing from neglect, the Americans naturally attending their own men first.

The wounded, after treatment in the field hospitals, were brought to the hospital by train. Several trips were made from Calapan to the city. The first load to start for the city was composed largely of bandaged soldiers, who shouted: "Give them hell, boys!"

The gunboat Helena and two army boats commanded Malabon, but the authorities desire to avoid smashing the town, where there is much valuable property belonging to foreigners, and where are located the warehouses of the Manila firms.

### MOVEMENT NOT YET COMPLETED.

Otis' and Hale's Brigades Met With Strong Resistance and Camped.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The war department late tonight made public the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, March 25.—The perfected northern movement is not yet completed. Otis' and Hale's brigades, with mounted troops of the Fourth cavalry, the turning column, met with heavy resistance over the difficult country and encamped tonight six miles east of Polo and six miles north of the line from which the advance was taken up. Wheaton's brigade, at Calapan, drove the enemy one and a half miles north across the river. Hall, on the extreme right, encountered a considerable force and fought it. The fighting was heavy near Calapan. The movement continues in the morning. Our casualties are about 100, 25 of whom were killed. The enemy lost in killed alone 200.

### THE AMERICANS' ADVANCE.

Troops Charged Brilliantly, Sweeping Everything Before Them.

MANILA, March 25.—3:45 p. m.—The American advance began at an early hour this morning. Elaborate preparations were made for the movement. General Wheaton's brigade was placed in the rear, and those of General Otis and General Hale were massed behind that of General Hall. Under the cover of darkness, General Otis' and General Hale's brigades left their trenches and advanced close up to the enemy's line without being detected. General Wheaton's and General Hall's brigades occupying the vacated positions.

At 4 o'clock the American troops broke camp, and the Filipinos noticing the camp fires, their bugles called to arms. At daylight General Otis' and General Hall's brigades advanced from La Loma church straight through the rebel lines, cutting the enemy's forces in two. Upon this occasion the rebels adopted the American tactics of holding their fire until the attackers were about 100 yards distant. The rebels also continued their fire longer than usual. The Americans fired volleys with terrific effect, and then rushed forward shouting and carrying everything before them. Once through, General McArthur's division was swung through the line, driving the rebels away on all sides.

General Wheaton's brigade, in accordance with instructions, remained in the trenches. Before joining in the movement at noon, General Wheaton's troops developed a strong opposition between Malabon and the river Tullahan. The brigades commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis and General Hale advanced on Novaliches and Polo, strongly entrenched towns. In the meantime, General Hall's brigade swept the country clear to the waterworks and the foothills of Singalan, capturing San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina.

5:35 p. m.—Late in the afternoon the Montana regiment and the Third artill-

ery had crossed the Tullahan river, going in a northwesterly direction towards Polo, and General McArthur, with the remainder of General Otis' and General Hale's brigades, were moving along south of the river in a position to attack either Novaliches or Polo, being within two miles of Novaliches and five miles from Polo. General Hall's brigade moved to Balas, protecting General Hale's right, meeting with strong opposition. The Oregon regiment and part of the Utah battery had the extreme left. The entrenchments nearest to Malabon suffered the most severe attacks, including a crossfire from the insurgents massed at Malabon.

The Montana regiment, near Balantao, came upon a blockhouse disguised as a leper hospital, across the river, after marching through the jungle. Four men were killed and it wounded, among General McArthur's artillery. Hampered by the thickness of the jungle, General McArthur's and General Hale's staffs were frequently under a galling fire, and upon one occasion all of the officers excepting the generals dismounted, being overcome by the heat. There were many prostrations during the day.

The American loss is now conservatively estimated at 16 killed and 150 wounded. The loss of the enemy was heavier than during any previous engagement.

### THE FIGHT WAS FIERCE.

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—The following cablegrams sent today from Manila by Brigadier General H. G. Otis to the Los Angeles Times touching upon today's engagement: "The rebel expedition; Manila, March 25.—4:36 a. m.—My brigade has pierced the enemy's country and after a brilliant advancement and a severe engagement the rebels were steadily pressed back along the line. The battle is still in progress. Four brigades are engaged. The enemy is vainly attempting to make a stand at Talaghan river, 400 strong."

"OTIS, Brigadier General.  
"Manila, March 25.—10:45 a. m.—I have crossed the Rubicon. OTIS."

### POLO NOT TAKEN.

MANILA, March 25.—3:15 a. m.—The report of the surrender of the town of Polo is erroneous.

### REBEL LOSS HEAVY.

MANILA, March 25.—The American movement today swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. The fighting was fierce. One hundred natives were killed. The American loss was slight. General McArthur's division, supplemented by Wheaton's brigade, has captured the town of Polo.

### THREE TOWNS CAPTURED.

MANILA, March 25.—3:25 p. m.—General McArthur's division, consisting of the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis, General Hale and General Hall, supplemented by General Wheaton's brigade, advanced at daylight and cut the enemy's forces in two. They captured the towns of Polo and Novaliches on the left and San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Calapan. They also secured possession of the railroad, practically centering the power of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills at Singalan, 20 miles apart.

The troops engaged were the Third artillery, as infantry, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota and Oregon volunteers, the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twenty-second regulars, the Utah artillery battalion and Twenty-third regiment. The American casualties were light.

### YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

MANILA, March 25.—Noon.—The movement of the American troops today swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of La Loma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep and furnish a good head cover. The American troops advanced on the double quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volley.

The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy of them on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time. Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade advanced simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novaliches, the artillery advancing along a good road from La Loma to Novaliches, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order. Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ammunition and horse litter led by the Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos.

### THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Reports were received here last night of fierce fighting at Manila. Up to a late hour nothing had been received from General Otis or Admiral Dewey, but the reports were persistent and the officials here were inclined to credit them. It has been known for some days that General Otis had been preparing for a final attack on the rebel position north of the city.

## ANXIETY AT THE CAPITAL

Much Interest in the Advance  
of the Forces of General Otis.

### COMPARATIVE STRENGTH

Otis Has 27,000 Men, but the  
Odds May Have Been Heavily  
Against Our Men.

### TO DIVIDE THE INSURGENTS

This, It is Thought, is What the American Commander Intends Doing—Escape Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This was a day of anxiety and excitement at the department that carried a reminder of the busiest days of the war with Spain. Every officer was intently looking for every scrap of information as to the progress being made by General Otis' gallant expeditionary forces. The opinion expressed at the department was that the American troops could bivouac on the field, and would take up a forward movement immediately after the sun rises tomorrow.

It is said at the department that General Otis has under his command in Manila and vicinity about 27,000 soldiers; Aguinaldo, according to Otis' last report, has about 30,000 armed men.

General Corbin estimates that the American flying squadron was about 10,000 men strong. The insurgents, according to Otis, had about 12,000 men in line. But Aguinaldo's reserve, 18,000 strong, is now far distant from the scene of the fighting line; indeed it is suspected that some of them, including the leader himself, may have been drawn into today's struggle, in which case the odds would have been heavily against the Americans.

The following was received from General Otis this morning: "Manila, March 25.—McArthur, with two brigades, commenced the advance on Novaliches, northwest of Calapan, in the center of the insurgent lines, at daylight this morning. From Novaliches McArthur will swing to the left and strike at Polo. The brigades fronting on Calapan will press forward at the proper time."

"Hale's brigade on the old line north of Pasig is demonstrating west of the pumping station. The enemy is 12,000 strong on the lines. I am endeavoring to take a fraction in the reverse. OTIS."

Upon the receipt of the cablegram announcing and defining the advance by McArthur's division, and the plan of movement of the remaining sections of the American column, the maps drafted by the military information division were consulted. It was then perceived that the American general was endeavoring to drive a wedge straight through the center of the insurgent army, and then, by a rapid wheel, crush out one of the divided wings against another section of the American column.

Otis' statement that "I am endeavoring to take a fraction (of the enemy) in the reverse" was taken to make this plain. As nearly as could be calculated, McArthur held the middle of the American line. He was driving straight northward and was proceeding in that direction until he had flanked the insurgent center.

The statement that he had arrived at Novaliches shows that he was then about eight miles northeast of Manila. When he swings to the left, north of Polo, he will have between himself and the bay of Manila, about a third of the insurgent army. If he manages to get in the rear of this body, the insurgents will be fairly encircled in a triangle formed by the bay on one side, McArthur on the northeast, and Wheaton's brigade on the south. It is assumed that this is what Otis means when he talks of taking the enemy in the reverse, for the statement that Wheaton will press forward at the proper time is regarded as an indication that it will be his duty to close up the triangle and prevent the escape of the insurgents.

The only hope of the latter would appear to be in retreating before McArthur's advance so rapidly as to prevent being cornered, but even in this case their force would be split in two and their position would be untenable for any length of time.

General Corbin's attention was called to the indication from the cablegram that the engagement seemed to be general along the American lines from the pumping station west of Manila and near the river clear around to a point due north of a vast crescent, 20 miles long. He expressed the belief this was only apparent; that, as Otis had used the word "demonstrating" in speaking of the brigade stationed at the waterworks, it was evident that Otis' purpose was to regard as an indication that it will be his duty to close up the triangle and prevent the escape of the insurgents.

Inquiry was made as to why so large a proportion of the volunteer troops

were thrown into the advance. It was answered at the department that these particular volunteers were actually more veteranized than many of the regulars.

### GANG OF BANDITS BROKEN UP NEAR SANTIAGO.

Six Captured by Mounted Troops and Taken to Prison, and One Killed While Resisting Arrest.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 25.—There has been considerable trouble from bandit during the last few days in the vicinity of San Luis. When it was reported General Wood, military governor, sent mounted troops, as well as the entire force of gendarmes, into the district with instructions to capture the bandits if possible. They met with no success, but finally Lieutenant Hanna, General Wood's aide, went to San Luis to make a personal investigation, with the result that within 24 hours the ringleader, Francisco Diagoza, and five others were captured and later two more were taken and one was killed while resisting arrest. All are now closely guarded in the military prison here, the jail not being considered safe, owing to the friendship felt for the prisoners by several prominent insurgent officers residing in Santiago.

Colonel Francisco Vallente, chief of General Wood's gendarmes, has resigned his position. Three days ago he left for San Luis to try to locate the bandits. Three men accompanied him. After they had proceeded a short distance Colonel Vallente ordered the men to return, saying:

"If we should be attacked by bandit, we would have to fight; but I was alone. I could talk with them and get away safely." Finally, as the story goes, the bandits captured him, held a court martial and sentenced him to death, but finally released and released him. This tale is common talk at the Cuban club, and is generally believed. Anyway, Colonel Vallente's resignation seems to give it color. He is either out of the city or in hiding.

The new chief of the gendarmes is Colonel Juan Vian. The gendarmes in the San Luis district are now under the orders of Lieutenant Butts, who is in command of a mounted troop of the Fifth regulars. Great satisfaction is felt in this part of the province at the capture of so many bandits.

### CUBAN REGIMENTS APPLY FOR SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES.

Under the New Army Law the Returning Volunteers Cannot See Service on the Islands.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The war department has been asked if some of the volunteer regiments returning from Cuba, which were organized as immunes, could be re-enlisted in their entirety. It was stated that some of these regiments desire to so re-enlist and may be sent to the Philippines.

In reply, the department says that such enlistments cannot be made. The temporary enlistment provided for under the army law are to be made from volunteer troops serving in the Philippines, and will be subject to immediate muster out as soon as the ratification of the peace treaty is proclaimed.

It is expected that General Otis will organize a brigade or more of these men. The organizations will be entirely new and no semblance of the former state regiments will be maintained. It is possible that some of the volunteer officers of the state militia who have shown great aptitude in military matters will be given commissions in the temporary regiments to be organized in the Philippines. These new regiments will not be kept in service very long unless the situation in the Philippines becomes much worse.

The belief is expressed that this is not likely, as the reports from General Otis for a week or ten days have indicated an early collapse of the rebellion in Luzon. The temporary organizations, it is said, will be retained until the regular troops now under orders for Manila reach that place.

### ATTEMPTED STAGE ROBBERY IN CALVERAS COUNTY.

Express Messengers Open Fire on the Robbers, Fatally Wounding One, While the Other Escaped.

STOCKTON, Cal., March 25.—Two highwaymen made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the Angels Camp stage near Altaville, Calaveras county.

Messengers Jackson and McConnell of the Wells-Fargo Express company were inside the coach, and when the order to halt was given from the side of the road, they at once began firing. McConnell's shot gun missed fire, but a bullet from Jackson's rifle struck and probably fatally wounded one of the bandits, who has been identified as Bud Murphy, a wood chopper. He had one companion who escaped, but will probably be captured, as he cannot cross the swollen streams except at the ford, all of which are being closely watched.

It is not known how much treasure there was on the stage, as the express officials are reticent.

### IRON ORE CONTRACT.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—According to T. B. H. Stenhouse of this city, who is associated with his brother-in-law, Anthony Godbe, of Escondido, Lower California, in the management of the iron deposits on the sea coast at San Isidro, fifty miles south of Escondido, a contract has been entered into between Godbe and the Japanese government, under the terms of which 500,000 tons of the iron ore are to be delivered to Japan as soon as possible.

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(Continued on page three.)