

# Oregon Statesman.

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WEEKLY EDITION

## AGUINALDO IS RETREATING

Malolos Abandoned by the Filipinos.

Trouble Is Reported from Negros.

The Natives Made an Attack on the American Forces—Details Are Suppressed.

NEW YORK, March 29. (Wednesday.)—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 Pinas, south of Manila, Tuesday noon.

BOCAVE BURNED.

New York, March 29. (Wednesday.)—A dispatch to the Journal, dated Manila, Wednesday, says: Bocaue has been taken by our troops. The railroad bridge is uninjured. General MacArthur is now within eight miles of Malolos.

TROUBLES AT NEGROS.

Singapore, March 28.—Trouble is brewing in the island of Negros, where the inhabitants repudiate the self-constituted authority of Anselmo Lacson, president of the provisional government, to arrange affairs with the Americans, and they have attacked the Americans. The censor at Manila has suppressed the details. The insurgents on Tuesday, sent a message to Lieutenant Commander Cowper, of the British gunboat Plover, when the latter endeavored to effect a compromise, suggesting that they were ready to treat for peace through a neutral great power.

MEN AND SHIPS WANTED.

Chicago, March 28.—A special to the Journal, from Washington, says: Admiral Dewey has cabled to the department for more men and more ships. It is believed to mean simply a determination to put into execution his plan to thoroughly patrol the islands and prevent filibustering expeditions from landing.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Washington, March 28.—The naval board on promotions, consisting of Rear Admirals McNair, Howell and Howison, convened to determine the qualifications of those officers, recently advanced to the rank of rear admiral under the terms of the naval personnel bill, today, reported favorably on all officers appointed so that all question of their advancement is removed. The list is as follows: Rear Admirals George C. Remy, Norman H. Farquhar, John C. Watson, Henry R. Robeson, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, William T. Sampson, Bartlett J. Cromwell, John W. Philip, Francis J. Higginson, Henry F. Pickens, Frederick Rodgers, Louis Kempf, George W. Summer. Favorable action was taken on Captain Benjamin F. Day, whose formal promotion to the rank of rear admiral by appointment of the president, has not yet been made. The retirement today of Rear Admiral Robeson caused a vacancy, which makes Captain Day, rear admiral.

SEVEN TRANSPORTS

San Francisco, March 28.—Seven transports are now on their way home from Manila, and during the next month 3,000 men can be hurried to the front if necessary.

THE DEAD HEROES.

New York, March 28.—The United States transport Cook arrived tonight, having on board the bodies of the soldiers who died during the campaign in Porto Rico, and the bodies of 671 soldiers from Santiago.

AMERICAN TARS RIOT.

A Bloody Riot in Kingston, Jamaica, Results Seriously.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 28.—The crews of the American fleet on shore, on leave, started rioting among themselves last night, over an old feud about the flagship New York's absence from the fighting at the battle of Santiago. The trouble lasted over two hours before the officers and police succeeded in suppressing it. Several men were slightly wounded, and Green and Armstrong, of the Texas, were the most seriously injured. The former had his bowels ripped open and the latter was twice stabbed in the side. Both men are pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. The wounds were inflicted by a colored man, who is a Jamaican. He was surrendered by the police and is now in double irons on board his ship.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Lunn & Brooks druggists.

## FIGHTING MEN ARE RESTING

General MacArthur Is Near Bulacan.

Heroic Work Done Near Marilao.

General Otis' Army Will March on Malolos Today—Filipinos Are Discouraged.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There was a lull today, in the reports from the scene of action north of Manila, which for a time was rather mystifying to the department authorities. Only one dispatch, from General Otis, was received during the day, dealing with the situation at the front, and this related to yesterday afternoon. It was not until the Associated Press dispatches came, late in the day, telling that the American forces were resting beyond Marilao, that General Otis' silence on today's movements was explained.

After the arduous work of a three days' fight, under a fierce tropical sun, through rice swamps and jungles, it was expected by the authorities here that General MacArthur would conserve the energies of his men by a halt, long enough to rest and take supplies, before the final blow against Malolos, the insurgent capital, was struck. The American advance line is now beyond Marilao, and almost up to the large town of Bulacan.

The exact distance to Malolos is uncertain but at most the distance cannot be more than ten or twelve miles on a direct line along the railroad. At the rate of progress made in the last two days, the next 24 hours should bring the American force well up to the insurgent capital, if, indeed, the assault is not begun by that time.

The navy department received nothing from Admiral Dewey during the day, and up to the close of office hours nothing official had been received concerning the achievement of the capture of a Spanish merchantman, by the Yorktown, in the gulf of Lingayen.

While the dispatch is silent as to the cause of the capture, it is surmised that it was due to her carrying contraband of war. Spain is now practically in the position of a neutral, so that her merchant ships have immunity from capture unless there is good foundation for believing that aid and comfort is being given to the enemy.

General Otis has made no report of wounding of General Hale which was reported to Denver.

DEEDS OF DARING.

Manila, March 28 10 p. m.—The engineers are repairing the bridges, the rebels having failed to destroy the iron work, and the railroad is kept busy hurrying supplies to front. The country to Malolos is level with frequent streaks and patches of wood, but there are no more jungles. The American troops will advance at daylight, taking four days' rations with them, and having 200 rounds of ammunition in their belts. They expect to take Bocaue, on the railroad to the east of Bulacan, tomorrow. It is a difficult position, protected by streams. The American line is about 1200 yards from that of the rebels. Desultory shots were exchanged today.

The American reports show that twenty men were killed and fifty-one wounded on our side yesterday. Dakota regiment lost ten men killed and had thirty-seven wounded.

According to the prisoners in the hands of the Americans, Aguinaldo's generals, Garcia, Tofre and Pacheco, were with the Filipino army yesterday, and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration. The rebels attempted to charge across a plain east of the railroad but the Americans charged to meet them, and the Filipinos bolted after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field. The Filipino prisoners further declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting, and that their officers have to keep them in line by beating them with swords.

One of the most brilliant and costly achievements of the campaign, was the charge of Major Howard's battalion across the river. Advancing at a double quick, they found the river beneath them, and splashed across with a yell, swimming and wading, with the bullets splattering in the water, and rushed upon the rebel trenches. Ten men were killed and eleven wounded in the charge.

At the capture of Marilao there were several incidents showing bravery of our troops. Some Filipinos were entrenched on an island in the bend of the river. The Americans approached in a triangular formation, with the third artillery in the apex, and the Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments forming the sides. Colonel Furston called for volunteers to swim the river. Two men crossed under fire, and secured the materials with which a crossing was eventually effected. Major Bell, of General MacArthur's staff, with company I, of the Pennsylvania regiment, and Lieutenant Abernathy,

and ten men, engaged in similar exploits. After the Filipinos had raised a white flag, many of them attempted to run, and several were shot for doing so.

In the churchyard, at Marilao, the Americans found thirty newly made graves of Filipinos, and a dozen bodies were seen drifting down the river. The prisoners are digging their former comrades' graves. Many huts are smoking ruins, having been burned by their inhabitants. The Americans are not burning any buildings. Our troops have captured four Spaniards who were fighting with the insurgents. General MacArthur was under heavy fire yesterday. The prisoners say, Aguinaldo has declared that, if the Americans can take the Filipino capital, he will surrender.

LOSSES IN MANILA.

Washington, March 28.—A list, prepared in the office of the adjutant general, shows the casualties in Manila since February 4th, to be 157 killed, and 864 wounded.

CHASING THE FLEEING FOE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following advices from Manila, were received at the war department tonight: "Manila, March 29 (Thursday).—MacArthur advanced at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Marilao. He passed rapidly to Bocaue. At 11:45 he took up the advance for Bigaa and at 3:15 in the afternoon, for Guiguinto, three and one half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. The casualties for the day were about seventy. There was fierce fighting in the afternoon. The troops made a crossing of the river at Guiguinto, by working the artillery over the railroad bridge by hand and swimming the mules against a fierce resistance. The column will pass on the railroad to the extreme front which is nearly repaired, and will supply troops today. (Signed) Otis."

HEAVY FIGHTING.

Manila, March 29. (Wednesday 10:10 p. m.)—After a couple of hours' rest, General MacArthur's division pushed on across the rice fields and rivers, through a jungle, without meeting any opposition, the enemy flying from the villages of Taal, Ucat, and Bigaa, after burning them. Even the town of Bulacan, the capital of the province, was burned and abandoned, although General MacArthur passed seven miles to the right.

At 5 o'clock the enemy made a stand in the trenches a half mile beyond Guiguinto station, at the river crossing. The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the railroad bridge under a heavy fire and attacked the enemy's position. The rebels withstood the musketry fire for a half hour, but the artillery disconcerted them at the end of a 45 minutes' fight, and the insurgents bolted toward the hills. Our loss was two killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. General MacArthur went into camp near Guiguinto station, at 6:30 o'clock, four miles from Malolos.

ANOTHER RIOT.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29.—Another riot among the sailors of the United States fleet on shore leave, occurred last night, during which the men fought a number of water polo and civilians, resulting in the combatants receiving plenty of contusions. Two sailors were removed to the hospital, seriously injured.

ANOTHER SCRAP.

New York, March 29.—Bob Fitzsimmons and James Jeffries today signed articles for a fight at the Comay Island club, May 26th, for a purse of \$20,000.

## THE SAMOANS BOMBARDED

Warships of America and England

Fire on the Rebellious Natives.

The Latter Upheld by the German Consul—United States Consul Attacked.

APIA, Samoan Islands, March 27, via Auckland, N. Z., March 29.—The troubles growing out of the election of the king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of the native villages along the shore, by the United States cruiser, Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz, commanding, and the British cruisers, Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there has been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured. As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling on Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this, the Mataafans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town. The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malaloa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government. The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malaloans took refuge. The rebels, the adherents of Mataafa, barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses. An ultimatum was sent to them, ordering them to evacuate and threatening them, in event of a refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15th. This was

ignored and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about a half hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several of the shore villages were soon in flames. A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed to the German consulate, smashing crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke. During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party; another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to do so, so as not to interfere with the military operations. The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia, and captured many boats. The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, British and German subjects, have been arrested as spies. The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot. The British cruiser Tauranga, which it is understood was intending to annex the Long Islands (a section of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific), was interrupted at Suva, the capital of the Fiji Islands, by order of the home government.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

London, March 30.—The morning papers comment on the serious news from Samoa, the presumption being that the cruiser Tauranga was stopped at the Fiji Islands by the admiral because required for service at Samoa.

GOING TO ALASKA.

Indianapolis, March 29.—Senator Fairbanks, president of the American organization of the high joint commission, announces that he intends to make a trip to Alaska this spring. The time of the departure is dependent upon word from Senator Perkins, of California, who will be a member of the party. The plan is to go to the head of the Lynn canal, which is fifteen or twenty miles from the scene of the recent rioting over the boundary line question. The trip will be for the special purpose of making an investigation of the boundary question. The senator says that two or three members of the commission besides himself will make the trip.

GOES TO CIENFUEGOS.

Havana, March 29.—Secretary Alger left here this morning for Cienfuegos. The Hundred and Sixty-First Indiana will embark on the Logan for the United States.

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