

MORE HARD FIGHTING.

The American Forces Have a Total of 31 Dead and 212 Wounded.

THE DARING OF THE KANSANS.

Colonel Funston and Twenty of His Men Swam Across a Stream After the Enemy — The Little Detachment Captured Four Times Their Number of Fully Armed Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A cable dispatch was received this morning from General Otis saying that the battle continued all day (Monday) with the loss of about forty on the American side. He says that the troops will press forward to-morrow morning. Aguinaldo commanded the insurgents in person.

With the list sent by General Otis the casualties officially reported number 31 dead and 202 wounded.

The dispatch received from General Otis is as follows:

MANILA, March 28.—Adjutant General, Washington: "MacArthur holds Malibon; severe fighting to-day and our casualties about forty. The insurgents have destroyed bridges, which impeded progress of train and artillery."

"Our troops met the concentrated insurgent forces on northern line, commanded by Aguinaldo in person, and drove them with considerable slaughter. They left nearly 100 dead on the field and many prisoners and small arms were captured.

"The column will press on in the morning.—Otis."

MANILA, March 28.—A thousand Filipinos, composing the rear guard of the rebel army, which is retreating on Malibon, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand to-day in some strong intrenchments about Marilao, across the Marilao river. In the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers, and forty were wounded.

General MacArthur's division spent the night and morning at Mayawayan, the next station beyond Marilao. After reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the railroad towards Malabon.

At every railroad station circulars have been posted, signed by the Filipino commander-in-chief, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial, and instructing that all looters and ravishers be treated in the same manner. Further, all towns abandoned by the Filipino troops are first to be burned.

HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED.

While deplored the existence of war, the circular maintains the undesirable right of the Filipinos to defend their homes, lives and lands against "would-be dominators who would kill them, their wives and children," adding that this motive ought to impel every Filipino to sacrifice everything.

The shelling of Paranaque was not premeditated. The turret ship Monadnock anchored off the town and the insurgents, emboldened by the long silence of the warships on guard duty opened fire on her with muskets, with the result that one man was killed and three were wounded. The Monadnock then destroyed half the town including the church.

The Washington regiment had an exciting experience and displayed much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concealed in a stone house over which the French flag was flying. A private volunteered to set fire to the building. He did so and the troops approached while it was burning. The Filipinos having apparently fled. But the Americans were greeted with a sudden volley from the balcony of the house. A charge was made and the building soon cleared.

The American forces advanced from Meyouyan, the brigade commanded by General Garrison Gray Otis upon the left of the railroad and General Hale's upon the right. They eventually discerned white roofs and steeples among the green trees beyond the river, looking not unlike a Massachusetts village.

The rebels had an unforgivable river in front of them and they poured in a fire so effective that it showed that they were veterans, probably members of the native militia, which the Spaniards organized.

The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching under cover of the bushes, to about sixty yards from the trenches, the artillerymen emerged upon an open space commanding the town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic-stricken, about a hundred seeking safety in flight. A white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "Amigos" (friends).

Colonel Funston, with twenty members of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured eighty prisoners with all their arms.

The Pennsylvania regiment captured forty prisoners.

By this time the right of the Filipinos was demoralized.

The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dagupan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Malinta and New Canayan, where there were 3,000 inhabitants.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Timely Mention of the Doings of the National Congress, Departmental and Executive Official Events, and Movements of Army and Navy.

Thursday, March 23. The statement of the condition of the treasury yesterday shows an available cash balance of \$251,164,800. The gold reserve is \$242,142,410.

Ex-Senator Thomas W. Tipton of Nebraska is ill in Washington and is not expected to live. His illness is largely assignable to old age, he being 82.

The navy department yesterday authorized the sale of the old monitor Comanche to J. Pantescy, Birovich & Livingston, of Oakland, Cal., for \$6,581.25.

Colonel Hecker of the quartermaster's department, who has been in Cuba for some time, has returned to Washington. He reports the conditions in Cuba quite satisfactory.

The navy department has just received an account of a commemorative service in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in honor of John Pervis, a Smyrnat, who was a member of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow. Pervis was killed in the action at Cardenas, May 11, 1898.

An order for the organization of a new company at the United States barracks at Columbus, O., is believed to mean that all posts in the United States will be garrisoned by recruits while the regular infantry will be sent to the Philippines. The cavalry only is expected to be retained for duty in the west.

Friday, March 24.

The Third Nebraska will be brought north in April. They will go direct to Ft. Crook, Omaha, to be mustered out.

Sylvester O. Campbell of Madison, Neb., has been admitted to practice as an attorney for claimants before the interior department.

Reports received at the war department from the medical officers serving with troops in the Philippines show that Aguinaldo's army is using brass-tipped bullets. Several American soldiers have been wounded by the poisonous projectiles.

The navy department was yesterday notified of the arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Santiago. This is the vessel which was sent to bring back to the United States ex-Secretary Sherman, who is now at Santiago on the Paris. The expectation is that he will be put on the cruiser today if his condition permits.

It is now believed that President McKinley will take an extended vacation this summer, if public business will permit. Last spring he wanted to make a trip through the west, visiting Yellowstone park and going as far west as the Pacific coast, and he may see his way clear to make that trip this summer.

The Roumania has sailed from Santiago with the remains of 554 soldiers who were killed or died in Cuba and 120 from Porto Rico. The Roumania will arrive in New York on Tuesday, where arrangements will be made to send the remains of soldiers to their former homes when requested. Where no requests are made they will be sent to the Arlington national cemetery.

Saturday, March 25.

Word comes from Santiago that ex-Secretary Sherman was safely transferred from the Paris to the cruiser Chicago. He will be brought north, and it is hoped the change will benefit him.

Comptroller Tracewell of the treasury announces a decision continuing the payment to fourth class postmasters of the amount allowed under the old law for the cancellation of stamps on newspapers and periodicals.

The delegation of Winnebago Indians had a final interview with Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Turner yesterday and they will go home today. Although they are in Washington without authority, the Indian office will pay their board and transportation home.

Monday, March 27.

The navy department has received no word from Dewey in regard to the battle at Manila.

The Indian office will permit Indians to go to the proposed Omaha exposition if transportation is paid.

Major Brad D. Slaughter, paymaster, was in Washington last week. He will be stationed at Omaha for some time.

The United States colonial commission, Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, Maj. Charles W. Walkin and Henry G. Curtis, has arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico. The commissioners subsequently left by the revenue steamer Blake to inspect Puerto de Jobos, the port of Guayama and that district.

Director Merriam of the census bureau has made the following appointments: William C. Hunt of Massachusetts, chief statistician of population statistics; Legrand Powers of Minnesota, chief statistician in charge of agricultural statistics. Both appointees are well known statistical experts. Mr. Hunt occupied the same office in the last census.

An intense pressure for small paper currency is anticipated by Treasurer Roberts at the time of the crop-moving season next autumn. This pressure is already such that the treasury is constantly refusing to supply paper currency in exchange for gold deposits at New York and is directing assistant treasurers to pay gold whenever possible over the counters of the sub-treasuries.

Tuesday, March 28.

Secretary Long is inspecting the Norfolk navy yard.

President McKinley has brought his son to a close and returned to Washington.

The war department has issued orders that the Eighth Massachusetts regiment be mustered out at Boston.

Wednesday, March 29. A dispute is

between the two sides of the Great Philippine Islands.

Only Too True.

"Dearest," she murmured, "I am so afraid you'll change." "Change," he answered, "you'll never find any change about me." Which was painfully true in a double sense.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

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