FILIPINOS PUT UP SHARP BATTLE.

Wheaton's Brigade Finally Captures the Town of Malinta.

INSURGENTS BURN MALABON

Rebels Set Fire to the Town and Leave Only One Church Standing—Death of Egbert.

Manila, March 26, 7:20 p. m.—The United States troops under Brig. Gen. Hall Lloyd Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Talighon river, today, after a sharp fight. Col. Harry C. Egbert of the Twenty-second regular infantry was killed. Prince Lowenstein, formerly aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Miller at Iloilo, somehow got in front of the firing line and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly. A Chinaman who accompanied him was wounded.

The American casualties today were much lighter than those of yesterday, the total losses thus far reported since the engagement commenced being forty-five killed and 146 wounded.

Gen. Wheaton entered Malinta, which is a small village of huts, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The United States gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malabon, about 2 mile northeast of Caloocan, 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 Col. 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, 1,500 rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving it few to defend the town. Gen. Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment and the Twenty-second and Twenty-first infantry, advanced along the railroad from Caloocan to the Talighon river, was powerless to prevent the wholesale burning, owing to natural obstacles and to the strong opposition.

FILIPINOS BURN MALABON.

A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intentions, but others followed at various points, all soon blending into a dense, billowy cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large buildings could be plainly seen from Caloocan, 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 evacuation took place early in earlier. Many of the rebels sought refuge in the suburbs Navotas and Cayag, or were driven inland by the shelling of the Helena, Callao, Ningpinan and Laguna de Bay.

In the meantime Gen. Wheaton's brigade followed the retreat to the river, but was unable either to repair the bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy, or advance, owing to the opposition and the fire from the other side.

The calculations of both Gen. Hale and Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, whose brigades constituted Gen. MacArthur's division, were much interfered with by the character of the country in front of both and the enemy was able to take advantage of this so that the operations against Novaliches and Polo were delayed, though the fight was in the division swung out, covering the enemy in a northwesterly direction.

Gen. Wheaton's headquarters last night was a half mile north of the river on the railroad. The opposite side of the river was protected by blockhouses and entrenchments. Occasionally the artillery and infantry fired across the stream. Early this afternoon moves toward a construction train up to the bridge, the train framework of which remained, and began to replace the floor.

While this was going on, the second Oregon regiment advanced the river on the left and the Twenty-second on the right with four companies of the Twenty-third infantry supporting the second regiment. A rising clear ground strutted away a distance of half a mile to Malinta, situated on the crest.

VOLLEYED AT 700 YARDS.

In front of the village were strong Filipino entrenchments, but no Filipinos were to be seen. Apparently they had fled. The Twenty-second regiment approached diagonally, with two companies deployed and its staff close behind and scouts closely observing the ground. When the Americans were within 700 yards of the entrenchments, the Filipinos suddenly volleyed heavily. The Twenty-second, which was holding the center, suffered considerably, but with the Oregons on the left and the Kansas on the right in the rear of the fighting line kept up for half an hour, the Twenty-second infantry advancing up the stone fence through the thick grass under the hottest fire.

Gen. Wheaton and staff were all the time under a rain of bullets. Gen. Egbert, who was in the thickest of the fighting, was shot in the abdomen. He was placed on a stretcher and an attempt was made to carry him to the rear, but he died on the way.

It was a most affecting scene. Gen. Wheaton, facing his head said: "You have done nobly." Col. Egbert managed to reply: "I wish die; I am too old."

No Filipinos were found in the trenches. Though apparently their force was much smaller than that of the Americans, they had an immense advantage in position and opportunity to retreat.

Gen. MacArthur's advance guard, the Third artillery and the Twenty-fourth Kansas regiment, joined Gen. Wheaton's brigade shortly after Malinta was taken, marching along the Novaliches road yesterday.

HEAT KNOCKS OUT TROOPS.

The soldiers were much exhausted and there were several prostrations from the heat, which was intense. The dead and wounded were collected in the shade of the trees and carried on stretchers by Chinese across the river to the train.

After luncheon, Gen. MacArthur's division advanced toward Polo. The Second Oregon regiment encountered 1,500 Filipinos west of Malinta, who were retreating from Malinta. The enemy had taken up a position behind four rows of entrenchments, but was driven out after an hour's hard fighting. One Oregonian was killed and five were wounded.

UTAH ARTILLERY ENGAGED.

The Third artillery, acting as infantry, with two guns of the Utah artillery and the Kansas had a sharp fight west of Malinta. The Americans had but slight losses. Five Filipinos were found dead and several were taken prisoners.

Gen. MacArthur's division is advancing upon Polo along the railroad. As the bridge is destroyed and the river cannot be forded, the advance is temporarily checked tonight.

In the fighting west of Malinta, the Oregonians captured a Spaniard, but he denied that he was taking part in the battle.

The surgeons from the fleet and the British cruiser Powerful volunteered their assistance, and were indefatigable in their services at the front.

CRITICISMS FROM LONDON.

English Press Expresses Admiration for the Bravery of American Troops.

London, March 27.—The Philippine campaign of late had rather lost interest for British readers, but today there is an entire change, all the dispatches are printed prominently and at length. Most of the papers contained editorials expressing admiration for the bravery of the American troops and sympathy with them in the difficulties they have encountered. The general opinion is that the American victories are not conclusive since the Filipinos have not yet learned the tactics of a beaten force of resisting the United States.

The Standard says: "The Americans are defeating the rebels with a dash and vigor that are in marked contrast to the faltering blows aimed at them by the Spanish generals. Englishmen will read with sympathy of the successive charges of the American infantry across the open in the face of a heavy fire. Work such as this has had to be done time without number in the course of our own expansion-marching."

The Daily Telegraph says: "All the accounts show that the Americans will have to bear their full share of the 'white man's burden.' The experience that the United States is gathering today is that of every power which has sought to found an empire beyond its own shores."

The Daily News says: "The ultimate result can hardly be doubted, but strategically Manila is still threatened."

The Daily Chronicle says: "All America has to guard against is guerrilla warfare and the only way to do that is to force it out through the heart of the country and to pen the insurgents in corners from which they cannot escape."

The Daily Mail remarking upon the "improved tactics of the Filipinos, who in many cases seem to have better arms than the Americans," says: "We now see the results of sending us army into the field imperfectly equipped and improperly armed."

MACARTHUR PRESSES ON.

General Otis Calls for War Bureau that the General is Moving on Malabon.

Washington, March 26.—The War department tonight received the following:

"Manila, March 26.—Advance beyond Novaliches and Polo, which is beyond Polo, one mile from Manila, and fifteen miles from Malabon railroad will be completed by afternoon. Infantry, artillery and troops supplied by cars. MacArthur will press on tomorrow; is now in open country. Rebels driving in, evacuating behind succeeding lines of intrenchments from which troops continually driven of them. City perfectly quiet and native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Capt. Brodrick, commanding gunboat Laguna, Third artillery, mortally wounded.

"OTIS."

Otis' dispatch, received at 10 o'clock tonight, recording MacArthur's advance to Novaliches, marked a distinct improvement in the situation, our troops in the opinion of Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Adj.-Gen. Corbin. Both said that the situation at what had been accomplished. The formal dispatch recording this branch of the operations was not as promising, inasmuch as they had stated that Gen. MacArthur, although he had driven the rebels back, could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With our railroad communication to the advanced point, the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened.

Every step forward is regarded as so much more of the country and so much nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malolos—now stated to be but twenty miles from the nearest point our Asiatic army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days fighting has somewhat surprised, but was officials here, who did not think it in equable of putting up and maintaining the concerted resistance.

The Associated Press bulletin dated at 9:15 the morning of the 27th was the first news of Monday's fighting received by the War department officials. Gen. Otis's dispatch so to that time having been confined to the Sunday's operations. The fact that the insurgents have been forced to retire from Malabon, which is the day was regarded as very encouraging, and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn remarked: "That is good, very favorably indeed."

Secretary Long said tonight that nothing had been received at the war department of the arrival of the transport Sherman at Manila with 1,200 troops, including the Twenty-first infantry, the only regiment. A rising clear ground strutted away a distance of half a mile to Malinta, situated on the crest.

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HEROES IN BLUE FELL IN ACTION

German Prince, who Was on Gen. Wheaton's Staff, Slain.

THREE UTAH MEN WOUNDED

Corporal H. L. Soucher and Private Parker Hall of Battery B, Also W. Tutts of Fourth Cavalry.

Manila, March 26.—The total casualties on the American side in the engagements of Friday, Saturday and Sunday were:

Killed—Two officers and twenty-five enlisted men.

Wounded—Eight officers and 146 enlisted men.

Among the killed are Colonel H. C. Egbert of the Twenty-second infantry and Captain John S. Stewart, First Colorado.

Prince Ludwig Karl Lowenstein of Germany, who was with General Wheaton's staff, was shot and instantly killed today.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Utah Batteries Escape with Two Men Wounded in the Thigh.

Washington, March 26.—The following has been received from the War department:

Manila, March 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties, March 24, 25 and 26:

KILLED.

Twentieth Kansas—Company F, Private Ed. S. Bleckmer; Corran C. Craig, G. A. S. Anthel.

Third Artillery—Battery H, Privates William Fogarty, B. Pelwke Herbert Row; K, Thompson, Clarence Watts.

Second Oregon—Company B, Private H. B. Adams, D. William W. Cook; L, Charles Herbert, Guy Millard.

First Montana—Company F, Private Joseph Dunkner, B. William Kaiser, Steve Riverne; M, William Mitchke.

Third Infantry—Company M, Private Maxwell, Corporal Cannington.

Tenth Pennsylvania—Private Alis Newell.

First Nebraska—Company A, Sergeant Walter Poor.

First Colorado—Company E, Captain John S. Stewart.

Twenty-second Infantry—Colonel P. C. Egbert.

WOUNDED.

Tenth Pennsylvania—Company C, Private Charles C. Walker, back, severe; D, Sergeant Moses Foot, slight; E, Vernon Kelly, hand, severe.

First Montana—Company D, Private Thomas Hickmaker, thigh, severe; E, James McCleary, chest, slight; James Kerrick, chest, slight; James Calaunty, neck, severe; M, Wagner, foot.

Third Infantry—Company A, Sergeant George T. Banks, arm, slight; C, Robert Brown, chest, severe; Joseph P. Mize, scalp, severe; Gustave Williams, arm, slight; William H. McCarty, thigh, severe; Hayes Axtell, thigh, slight; H, W. Lewis Pollock, leg, slight; I, Edward J. Lynn, groin, severe.

Twenty-first Infantry—Company E, Private M. O'Malley, forearm, moderate; G, Corporal William H. Heatherling, chest, severe; M, Corporal William Lee Pidgeon, arm, slight; Private Charles Kruger, clavicle, slight; Robert Wortsfield, neck, slight; Frank Hoffman, leg, slight; William O. Schenck, thigh and leg, severe; George B. Owens, knee, severe.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company M, Captain C. D. Clay, back, slight.

Hospital Corps—Private Gordon A. Peet, chest and head, severe; Peter West, jaw, severe; Eugene J. Green, chest and shoulder, severe.

Fourth Infantry—Company O, Private James O'Neil, leg, severe; Harton Hawkins, thigh, slight.

Twenty-second Infantry—Company C, Private Lucius Nickerson, face, severe; H, Sergeant Lewis Pickard, leg, severe; I, Edward J. Lynn, groin, severe.

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Fourth Infantry—Company O, Private James O'Neil, leg, severe; Harton Hawkins, thigh, slight.

Twenty-second Infantry—Company C, Private Lucius Nickerson, face, severe; Joseph Jackson, face, severe; Private F. W. Arendt, leg, severe; B, Corporal C. Hobson, thigh and hand, severe; C, Ward D. Miller, knee, slight; William Howard, chest, severe; F, William Sayers, arm, severe; G, Sergeant Lewis Pickard, severe; H, Albert E. Axt, forearm, moderate; L, Merton Hentcher, chest, severe; M, Edward D. Lapham, forearm, severe; Louis T. Schillman, arm, slight; Nicholas Gearin, thigh, slight; Sergeant Lawrence Hogan, thigh, slight.

First South Dakota—Company F, Private W. F. Brown, forearm.

Twenty-first Infantry—Company A, Private Frank Stewart, scalp, slight; C, Thaddeus Wilgant, thigh, severe; D, Corporal Nicholas Hand, severe; E, Sergeant Lewis Pickard, severe; G, George H. Chauvea, thigh, severe; Joseph H. Hollis, leg, severe; Andrew Chase, back, moderate; F, Sergeant J. H. Bryant, elbow, slight; G, Private Orville Parker, shoulder and arm, severe; H, Captain Adna G. Clark, shoulder, severe; Private Edward B. Rock, shoulder and neck, slight; I, William Pull, thigh, severe.

First Nebraska—Company A, Private Harry Shotnick, jaw, severe; C, Hector C. Gunderson, forearm, severe; G, Ward R. Roberts, head, slight; C, E. Young, hand, severe; Captain Lee Rudolph, shoulder, severe; H, Private Otis Pont, elbow, moderate; David O. Barnett, thigh, moderate; Edward A. Pegram, forearm, moderate; Clarence A. Fay, forearm and thigh, severe; Ward C. Chaffee, hand, slight; Edward E. Fletcher, hand, slight; Captain Walter C. Taylor, forearm, moderate; M, Private John Hoffman, hand, slight.

Second Oregon—Company D, Sergeant Lee A. Monpath, foot, severe; D, Corporal H. B. Adams, head, severe; H, Private William J. Armthaer, arm, severe; C, Elmer Roberts, chest, severe; H, C. Chaney, hand, severe; H, Sundgrass, thigh, moderate; Erwin Crawford, scalp, moderate; Earl Mount, shoulder, severe; Frank Brassel, hand; James West, knee and hand, severe; Corporal William E. Searcy, buttock, severe; E, Private John Davis, shoulder, severe; George Snyder, chest, severe; Jacob Smith, forehead, slight; First Sergeant Frank Brassel, thigh, severe; F, Private Charles Rauder, forehead, severe; Sergeant Spicer, jaw, severe; Albert Worden, face, severe; George Pickamer, chest, severe; Edgar Samson, arm, moderate; Corporal C. Marks, back, severe.

Company H, Private Frank H. Thompson, foot, severe.

Company K, Corp. Rudolph Cantebein, leg, moderate.

Company E, Private Roy L. Antrim, thigh, slight; John Jansen, eye, severe; Ernest L. Jones, back, slight; William F. Schwartz, knee, slight.

Company L, John Bailey, hand and arm, severe; B, F. Bunsoph, foot, slight.

Company M, Corp. B. F. Burnett, shoulder, severe; Leon G. Holland, chest, severe; Private C. D. Cooper, back, severe; John Blosser, head and side, severe; Albert J. Cahill, forearm, severe.

Third U. S. Artillery—

Company H, Second Lieut. W. S. Overton, thigh, moderate; Private W. L. Duplisser, shoulder, slight; A. W. Linter, chest, severe; Thomas Lynch, arm, severe.

Company B, Corp. Timothy Fitzpatrick, thigh, slight; Private Chauncey Trask, thigh, severe; Julius Buhlert, leg, slight; William Patton, abdomen, severe.

Company K, David G. Sullivan, thumb, severe; Maurice Reynolds, thigh, moderate; Patrick Conney, stomach, slight; Alfred Harlan, arm, moderate; Julius Kanster, leg, slight; Sergt. Earl Fisher, thigh, severe; Fred Clark, hand, severe; Private Joseph J. Mock, armpit, moderate; L. E. A. Blackton, shoulder, slight; Herman F. Wooster, thigh and chest, severe; Otis Miller, stomach, slight; Herbert W. Ogilbie, foot, slight; Oscar Gustafson, foot, moderate; James Barrett, thigh, severe; Sergts. Frank A. Pennsberger, thigh, severe; Hubert A. McKenzie, thigh, severe; Corp. Thomas A. Colvin.

Fourth U. S. cavalry—

Troop B—First Sergt. Alex H. Davidson, side, severe; Sergt. Charles Harratt, jaw, severe; Privates Lefler Drumblood, thigh, severe; Henry Hoe, chest, severe; William Tuttle, head, severe; Charles Rice, face, severe; Sergeant H. Evans, leg, slight.

Troop I—Farrier Franklin, Nobinger, leg, severe.

Troop K—Private John Cotter, neck, slight.

First Washington Infantry—

Company B—Capt. George H. Porter, metal, Quartermaster Sergt. William B. Cushing, thigh, severe; Private Reginald S. Patterson, thigh, slight; Corporal Williams B. Chenney, probably mortal; Frank Pengy, arm and chest, severe; Oliver D. Ward, thumb, slight.

Company M—William H. Hinchliffe, hand, slight.

Utah Light artillery—

Battery B—Corp. Harry L. Soucher, chest, moderate; Private Parker Hall, thigh, severe.

First Colorado—

Company A—Private Edwin Spencer, breast, severe.

Company D—Morton W. Barbeine, chest, slight.

Company M—Sergeant H. McCoy, shoulder, severe; Charles J. Hill, thigh, severe.

Thirteenth Minnesota—

Company A—Private Andrew Sorenson, foot and ankle, severe.

Company L—Fred Hoyt, thigh, severe; Leonard Porter, groin, severe; Sergt. Edward Mommen, hand, slight.

Company M—Private John T. Wheeler, abdomen, severe; James C. Meiles, thumb, slight; Corp. John Connolly, thigh, severe.

Company L—Harry M. Glover, abdomen, severe; Private Avery Gribben, leg, severe.

Company M—Pauliness Hehn, chest, severe.

IRRESISTIBLE AMERICANS.

Days in Blue Again Advance Closing the Filipinos Before Them.

Manila, March 27.—7:40 a. m.—The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dagupan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Malinta and Novaliches, where there were 30 inhabitants.

Last night the brigades of Gen. Harrison G. Otis and Gen. Hale encamped in the enemy's trenches at Novaliches, and that of Gen. Wheaton at Malinta.

Gen. Wheaton's brigade formed a junction with the remainder of Gen. MacArthur's division at Malinta, and marched along the railroad to Novaliches. This place was fortified, and for five yards from it there were trenches on each side of the track. These were taken from the rear by the American forces. The movement of the Americans will be pushed in this direction.

The Filipinos, realizing that the railroad is the crucial line, have constructed one strong line of trenches running diagonally on both sides of the track at a distance of a few hundred yards apart. The work has been done most intelligently, and has evidently been under the direction of experts. It represents an enormous amount of labor. Most of the rebel positions are protected by thick earthworks, a majority of them lined with stones and provided with loopholes. Some have bomb-proofs.

The day's work of the United States troops consisted of storming the successive trenches. The Filipinos occupying them were driven out. The enemy poured a strong fire from every trench until they were disturbed by a charging yell, when they would disappear into the woods and jungle, only to make a stand at the next line. The Filipinos fled in disorder, leaving small, seven being reported killed and twenty-five wounded. It is known that the Filipinos have carried off many of their dead and wounded. No dead insurgents were found in the trenches. Forty prisoners were taken by the Americans, and it is estimated that the rebel casualties amounted to twenty. The insurgents fired the guns when they were compelled to abandon them.

The Filipinos in Gen. Otis' army gunboats shelled Malabon and the country beyond, while the Monadnock, Dispatch and the gunboat Laguna de Bay for two hours for the purpose of destroying the military stores there. A great conflagration ensued, but as the insurgents are in possession of the town, the results of the shelling are not obtainable.

The evacuation of Malabon was a picturesque rout. Thousands of people, women and children, left the town with household goods, some with their document treasures—fighting cocks—under their arms. Many left with the swamps in the early morning.

The exploded caisson of the railroad bridge proved a trap for the Americans.

The soldiers of the Oregon regiment while searching for the enemy, three times earlier in the fighting, smoked into the city in the morning and found the place in a condition of panic. The Americans soldiers have been forbidden to enter the place for fear that the natives may be lurking there.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but those who once tried them will find these little pills invaluable in many ways so that they will not be without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of misery, we hope that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents for five doses. Five vials, $1.00. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

INSURGENTS CAUGHT IN A TRAP

Americans Drive Them Back to Their Ultimate Destruction.

FIGHT TOOTH AND NAIL.

Death of the Commander of Twenty-Second Infantry Has a Maddening Effect.

New York, March 27.—The following cablegram, describing the battle of yesterday, is printed this morning:

Manila, March 26.—Gen. MacArthur's right wing moved on the town of Polo this morning. Heavy fighting began at daybreak and beyond. The enemy retreated up the valley toward Malabon. Wheaton's brigade, on the left, crossed the river and drove the insurgents out of their trenches, so the railroad bridge can be repaired.

Two night attacks were repulsed by Hall's brigade, the enemy retiring in confusion. It is reported that the insurgent general, Montenegro, was wounded during the night attack.

The captain of the British cruiser Powerful, with several of his officers, watched the battle yesterday. The captain exclaimed to an American officer: "Your troops are magnificent fighters; it is inspiring to watch them."

U. S. TROOPS IRRESISTIBLE.

It is impossible to conceive a stronger position than that of the insurgents on the river bank, yet the United States troops are irresistible. Apparently not his strongest position, however, yet there is nothing left for him but to fight when the final stand is made.

Gen. Wheaton's brigade captured Malinta this morning after a hard fight, in which both sides suffered severely.

The advance began shortly after daybreak. The Americans moved upon the town with great difficulty, owing to the tenacity of the insurgents, the thickness of the jungle and the ambushes which had been prepared for them by the insurgents.

DEATH OF COL. EGBERT.

The heat was terrible, and added a still greater drawback to be overcome by the Americans, as many of them, weakened by the hard fighting of yesterday and the loss of sleep, succumbed to it, and fell helpless by the way.

The fire caught the enemy, but were forced to fall back slowly under the heavy fire. It is impossible at the hour to estimate the losses, but they will be heavy. On our side they will probably equal, if not exceed, the losses of yesterday's fight.

Among the men killed on the American side was Col. Egbert of the Twenty-second infantry. The manner of his death shows the fierce hand-to-hand nature of the conflict. He was leading his men, urging on the rebels in one of the most gallant attacks yet reported in this campaign, when he suddenly he fell, struck down by a bullet fired at a distance probably not greater than 200 yards. He was lying upon his back on the ground and take no account of his injuries.

WREAKED BLOODY VENGEANCE.

The death of their commander acted as a maddening stimulus on the men of the Twenty-second. They charged forward, shouting the battle cry and wreaked a bloody vengeance upon the jungle-skulking Filipinos.

At daybreak the battle raged along the line, and the American forces advanced upon Polo from both sides, driving the rebels before them in a hard fought skirmish. Gunboats and artillery were brought into the fight.

The fighting was on a much greater scale than that of Saturday. Malabon was held by the artillery on a flatboat. The rebels retreated in flames and the insurgents fled in a panic.

Part of Wheaton's brigade advanced along the railroad, supported by the artillery with them and drove the retreat back into the trap which the strategy of the Filipinos had set for them.

MacArthur's right wing crossed the river with Gen. Hall. The detailed signal service of our army makes it impossible for the insurgents to move without the knowledge of our staff.

A later dispatch says that the battle was terrific near Malabon, that the rebels had to retreat and were driven out of Malinta. The insurgents are completely encircled, and Gen. Otis expects at any moment to hear news of the capitulation of the rebel stronghold at Polo.

AGUINALDO'S VAIN HOPES.

Gen. Otis, before the fighting began, received a communication from Aguinaldo through Dr. Spanish consular general, asking if the Americans had any proposal to make to the insurgents. Gen. Otis immediately answered that the only proposal he could make to the insurgents was unconditional surrender.

Aguinaldo, finding that he can only hope to save his remaining soldiers from defeat or capture, may attempt to open its negotiations with Gen. Otis for surrender, thus hoping to gain a delay of several hours in order that his diminishing forces may gain by the temporary truce in may hope to effect a cure.

A large number of the volunteer Americans have informed Gen. Otis that they only enlisted for the Spanish-American war, and hasten their discharge from duty in the Philippines. Gen. Otis will hold all of the volunteers under his command, as hostilities have ceased, and he knows that those who insist on being mustered out can be spared.

FIRE AND DESOLATION.

Town of Polo, Together with Minor Villages, Deserted and Burning.

Manila, March 27.—The Americans this morning found the deserted town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

Twice the Washington volunteers, who held Polo yesterday, had an engagement with a band of insurgents who drove to their outposts. In the fight the Filipinos lost several men.

FINAL STAND AT MALOLOS.

Filipinos Have Their Strongholds at Malabon—Concentrating for a Final Stand.

Manila, March 27, 5:10, a. m.—The Filipinos are burning their strongholds at Malabon and their forces are fleeing from the city in the direction of Malolos. Gen. MacArthur's division is pushing toward Malabon. The insurgents will make their last stand probably at Malolos.

THERE IS BUT ONE BUDWEISER

and that is the product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. It leads other beers in quality and output—over half a million bottles of the original having been consumed by a discriminating public.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. Mary Bollinger, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains across my back, headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have also taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. Henry Dohl, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhoea. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

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Fancy Fish Net Curtains, the latest style produced, with overlocked edge, size 3x4, usually $1.50, on sale in white or cream, pair,

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French Fish Net Curtains, in cream or white, the best copy of hand-made goods, very durable, each Curtain 3½ yards long and 48 inches wide, regular $2 quality, in this sale, per pair,

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Choice of white or cream Novelty Net Curtains, showing a pink center with handsome border, size 3½x4½, usually $2.50, on sale, per pair,

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Very handsome genuine imported Fish Net Curtains, an extra quality, each Curtain 50 inches wide and 3½ yards long, with overlock edge, will wear like iron, good value at $2.50, choice of cream or white, in this sale, per pair,

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Elegant Bonney Net Curtains, in cream or white, with overlock edge, size 3½x4, stylish and serviceable, well worth $3.25, sale price, per pair,

$2.25

Glasgow Curtains made of Egyptian yarn with overlocked edge, size 3½x4, a particularly stylish Curtain, in 50 grade, choice of cream or white, in this sale, per pair,

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Extra size 4 yards long, 60 inches wide, worth $3.75, sale price, per pair,

$2.70

Brussels Curtains, new and dainty patterns on very fine lace and dotted finished, size 3½x4½, really handsome, $4.50 values, in this sale, per pair,

$2.85

Magnificent Lace Curtains, very stylish and dainty, one of the finest machine made Curtains woven, size 3½x4½, a $4.00 grade, sale price, per pair,

$2.85

Plain and Ruffled.

NOVELTY CURTAINS

And French Renaissance Curtains at the Lowest Mark Ever Reached.

Ruffled Swiss Curtain in Lace and Lappet stripe effects, 3 yards long for bedrooms, well worth $2.00 a pair, marked down to, per pair,

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Ruffled Dotted Muslin Curtains, made from fine quality imported Swiss, each curtain 3½ yards long and 40 inches wide, usual price $2.75, marked down to, per pair,

$1.65

Ruffled White Organdy Curtains, made of fine quality imported Swiss, with insertion and Lace Ruffled edges, size 3½x4½, well worth $4.00, marked down to, per pair,

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Cluny Net Curtains in cream only, exceedingly stylish, plain center, the border is fine copy of Cluny insertion and edging, size 3½x4½, value $4.25, in this sale, per pair,

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Imported mirror effect Curtains with Battenburg effect border, strictly up-to-date, each Curtain 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide, $5.00 grade, your choice in cream or white in this sale, per pair,

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Magnificent white Cluny Net Curtains, each 54 inches wide and 3½ yards long, a choice novelty, the pattern is reproduced from a $10.00 Curtain, $6.50 grades marked down to, per pair,

$4.85

$12 French Renaissance Curtains, 50 inches wide, and 3½ yards long, showing a plain Blanche center with handsome Clunny effect insertion and edging, on sale, per pair,

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$14.50 real French Renaissance Curtains, choice every way, ripple, with Renaissance insertion and edging, on in this sale, per pair,

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