

FIGHT AT SAMOA.

American and British Warships Shell the Rebels at Apia.

MATAAFA TO BE OUSTED.

Natives Kill an American Sentry and Three British Seamen.

Many Rebels Killed by the Ships' Fire Into the Jungle—Villages Along the Coast Burned—German Consul Upholds Mataafa, Despite the British and American Admirals' Order Disbanding His Government—Feeling Against the Germans Bitter—Bombardment Started on March 15 and Still Going On March 23—Foreigners Leaving Samoa—Washington Surprised by the News—English Views.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. APIA, Samoa, March 23, via Auckland, New Zealand, March 29.—The chiefs supporting King Mataafa, having refused to abide by the terms of the tripartite treaty and continuing to defy them despite the representations of the agents of the United States and Great Britain, Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander, convened a meeting of the Consuls and the senior naval officers on board his flagship, the cruiser Philadelphia. After discussing the question in all its bearings it was resolved to dislodge the provisional government.

Admiral Kautz therefore issued a proclamation ordering the adherents of Mataafa to return to their homes. When the proclamation was published Mataafa evacuated Mulinuu and went inland. Herr Rose, the German Consul, then issued a proclamation upholding the provisional Government, whereupon the Mataafans assembled and surrounded the town. The British cruiser Royalist had meanwhile brought a number of Malietano prisoners from the other islands, where they had been confined by Mataafa. The Americans fortified Mulinuu, and 2,000 of the Malietanos took refuge there.

The Mataafans barricaded the roads within the municipality proper and seized a number of houses belonging to British subjects. An ultimatum was sent to their leaders warning them if they did not evacuate the municipality by 1 o'clock, March 15, the place would be bombarded by the American and British warships. To this ultimatum the Mataafans paid no attention, but, on the contrary, began an attack on the Malietanos.

American Consul Osborn and British Consul Maxse consulted, and at their instance a half hour before the ultimatum expired the Philadelphia and the British warships Royalist and Porpoise opened fire on some distant villages.

The Yankee and British gunners had great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forests in which they were concealed. The fire from the warships, however, soon set fire to some of the shore villages and caused much damage.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American Consulate, and the marines who were standing guard outside had a very narrow escape. As it was, Private Rudge had a leg shattered by a piece of the shell, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb.

The rebels made an attack on the town at night and killed three British sailors. A British marine was shot through the legs accidentally by a British senter. Another was shot in the foot. An American senter was killed at his post by the natives.

The bombardment has continued slowly for eight days. Many of the inhabitants have sought refuge on the Royalist, which is now greatly crowded. Many others are leaving Samoa, acting under the urgent advice of the Captain of the Royalist, who feared that their presence would impede the military operations.

A piece of the defective shell from the Philadelphia went through the German Consulate, doing much damage. The Germans then became alarmed and boarded the German warship Falke.

A hot fire into the jungle is maintained. It is impossible to learn the casualties. The Porpoise has shelled the villages to the east and west of Apia, and landing parties from her have captured many boats. The British and Americans are fighting splendidly together. The feeling against the Germans is most bitter. An Englishman and a German have been arrested as spies. The British cruiser Tauranga, which was understood to be en route to annex the Tonga Islands, has been intercepted at Fiji and ordered to Apia.

was afterwards denied. Mataafa established a provisional Government and attended to with the aid of the German Consul Dr. Raffel, the German President of the Council, to oust Chief Justice Chambers from office. This attempt failed through the activity of the American and British Consuls and Commander Sturdee of the British cruiser Porpoise. Affairs continued in an unsettled state. The Government of Mataafa being tyrannical.

GERMAN CONSUL RESPONSIBLE.

English Views of the Trouble at Samoa—Germany Must Disavow His Acts. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 30.—The Standard, commenting on the advices from Samoa, says that something more than a nominal neutrality will be required of the Mataafans for the blood of British and American officers. The German authorities who encouraged the rebels have incurred heavy responsibility. It is difficult to believe that they will be upheld by the Berlin Government in face of the conciliatory tone recently adopted in the discussions between the three Cabinets. The Chronicle says: "Now that British and American blood has been shed, largely owing to the fault of a German official, Germany must disavow the acts of her Consul and remove him or go out of the protectorate."

The Morning Post declares that the one bright spot in the dark business is that the British and Americans fought splendidly together. The Telegraph says that the situation is the inevitable outcome of the procrastination of the three powers.

The Daily Mail suggests that all the Consuls be recalled from Samoa and that the islands be left to the administration of naval officers, as was the case in the Cretan Islands. It adds that the governments would not arrive at a prompt settlement.

NO NEWS FROM ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

Washington Has No Official Information of the Conflict in Samoa. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Up to a late hour to-night no official advices had been received in Washington in regard to the reported conflict in Samoa between the United States and British naval forces and Mataafa, the claimant to the throne. The only news came from the press despatches, and Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen said that he had heard nothing from Rear Admiral Kautz, who is at Apia with his flagship, the cruiser Philadelphia.

Officials do not care to express any opinion for publication as to the truth of the reports, but it has been said privately at the State and Navy departments that the instructions carried by Admiral Kautz to Apia, where he arrived on Feb. 27, were not such as to lead to hostilities with the followers of Mataafa. They were similar to those usually given to a naval commander sent to a foreign port to protect American interests. He was directed, however, to maintain an observance of the provisions of the General Act of Berlin, by which Germany, Great Britain and the United States agreed to maintain a protectorate over the Samoan group. To a large extent the explanation was made by high officials that if the British and German warships were withdrawn Admiral Kautz would be obliged to furnish equal protection to the lives and property of Germans, British, and Americans, acting in his capacity as the military representative of all three signatory powers.

The last advices from Admiral Kautz were to the effect that he had arranged for an early meeting of the consular representatives of the three powers and Chief Justice Chambers to discuss the existing difficulties. This information was contained in the Admiralty despatch announcing the arrival of the Philadelphia.

The only explanation of the reported outbreak that is suggested by officials here is that the consular representatives agreed that the presence of the British and German warships was maintained by Mataafa of a large body of armed natives in and around Apia. A refusal of Mataafa to accept the terms of the tripartite treaty may have resulted, it was said to-night, in an attempt by the British and German warships to disperse Mataafa's army by force, thus bringing about a conflict between the British and German representatives. The British and German consular representatives recognized the Mataafa party as the provisional native government, and were evidently indignant by the governments of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. It is said that the British and German consuls in their efforts to attain the throne, it may be said, were aided by the German Consul-General, Herr Rose, joined with Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, and Mr. Osborn, the American Consul, in an ultimatum to Mataafa. Reports from Samoa have placed Mataafa's army following as high as 4,000, and the German and British forces at Mulinuu and Malletoa Tann only 2,000.

GERMANS INCENSED AT CHAMBERS.

They Allege That the Chief Justice at Apia Has Exceeded His Powers. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, March 29.—The Cologne Gazette says that private letters have been received from Samoa, saying that the feeling against the Germans increased against Chief Justice Chambers and British Consul Maxse for their continued violation of the treaty. The Germans regret that at a critical moment a German merchant got drunk and smashed Justice Chambers' windows. Yet Justice Chambers, they say, not only exceeded his powers in causing German trespassers to be brought before him for punishment, instead of allowing the German Consul to deal with them.

CLERK MAKES \$75,000 IN STOCKS.

Wall Street Interested in the Good Luck of a Plucky Young Operator. Wall street is interested just at present in the good luck of a telephone clerk. Starting with an investment last fall in 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, the clerk, who has been looked after at a telephone at the New York Stock Exchange for Lockwood, Hurd & Co., has cleaned up not less than \$75,000. He said at the office of the firm yesterday that he was thinking of utilizing part of his fortune in the purchase of a seat on the Exchange. Peters is 35 years old. He started in Wall street four years ago, and about three years ago accepted his present place. He is a member of Troop U of Brooklyn, and campaigned in Porto Rico with that organization. His firm paid his salary while he was away. When he returned, he had been thinking hard. He believed that there was a big bull about market ahead, and money for the men who would speculate fearlessly. He borrowed \$2,000 from his grandfather, who lives on a small island, and asked that he might be permitted to open an account. He was advised the initial purchase of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Peters said that he had accumulated profits to operate on a heavier scale each time. He is a successful operator in his old favorite, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, yesterday. He was married about a year ago. A seat on the Exchange would cost him at present about \$100,000.

TO INVESTIGATE THIS CITY.

THE ASSEMBLY TO TURN A SEARCH-LIGHT ON TAMMANY METHODS.

A Resolution Adopted Providing for a Committee to Inquire into the Raising of Money to Corruptly Influence Police Legislation and to Investigate Every Department and Office in the City. ALBANY, March 29.—Scenes were to-day enacted in the Assembly such as have not stirred that body since the passage of the Raines Law in 1889, but of an apparently clearer sky there came a thunderbolt this morning which wrought confusion in the Tammany camp. This was the presentation of a resolution by the Assembly Cities Committee calling for the appointment of a committee to probe the alleged corruption which has threatened the order of the city since the passage of the Raines Law. Late this afternoon the resolution was received by the affirmative vote of each of the eighty-seven Republicans in the Assembly, while only seven Democrats, and those held in the Assembly chamber under protest, were present to vote against a resolution which would have the effect of turning a search-light on Tammany methods.

Had the full import of the resolution been realized by the Tammany adherents to-day, their opposition would have been more desperate. The resolution not only authorizes the investigation of the raising and expenditure of a corruption fund by Tammany Hall, such as has been carried on in Tammany Hall, but also the investigation of every department of New York city and of every county office included within the Greater New York. Under its sweeping terms the committee may inquire into Richard Croker's attempted hold-up of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, and it also includes the investigation of the administration of the District Attorney's office of New York county. They may likewise step over into Kings county and probe the administration of its various departments, and extend the investigation to the counties of Queens and Richmond. No officer of either the city or county government within Greater New York is free from investigation should the committee desire to turn upon him the searchlight with which it has been equipped. The resolution conferring these powers upon a legislative committee to be appointed by Speaker Nixon to-morrow reads as follows:

Resolved, It is currently reported and generally believed that in the city of New York funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers, and by other contributions, and that these funds are being used to influence the action of the Legislature in reference thereto may be the more intelligently taken; and

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be appointed a committee of the Assembly, who shall be a special committee of this body, with full power and authority to investigate all and singular the said reports and charges and all matters and things in any way pertaining to the same, and to report thereon to the Assembly in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to obtain and report the facts in reference to said charges; and further

Resolved, That said committee be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ such clerks, stenographers, and one or more clerks and such other assistants as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the investigation herein directed, and that it shall have the power to compel the production before it of all books, papers and records, and to examine and take the sworn testimony of any witnesses, and to enforce its directions and mandate; and further

Resolved, That for any testimony given before said committee it is the judgment of this body that no witness shall be prosecuted, indicted, held liable or punished in any way for any act or omission in any testimony given by him before said committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly shall attend said committee, and shall serve, or cause to be served, all subpoenas issued by the committee, and perform all duties as Sergeant-at-Arms required by the committee.

Shortly before the hour for the meeting of the Legislature to-day the Assembly Cities Committee met, and the above resolution was presented to it for consideration by Mr. Mazet. There answered to the roll call of the Chairman, Messrs. Hill, Adler, Delaney, Deagan, Levi, Slater, Graham, and Burnett, Republicans, and Messrs. Green, McKown, and Hutten, Democrats. Mr. Finn, the remaining Democratic member of the committee, was absent. No sooner had the resolution been proposed than Mr. Green offered an amendment that those named in the resolution who shall be required to appear before the committee, or those named upon whom shall have the right of cross-examination of the witness. This was adopted by a large vote. Mr. Hill, who voted with Mr. Green on the amendment. The question of the report of the committee was taken up by Mr. Hill, who said that he had been informed that the amount of the commissions or percentages paid to the police officers in New York city had been increased last night that it amounted to \$125,000. That, however, it is understood, was only the first lot.

BRYAN MEN HAVE GOT THE HILL.

Non-Partisan, Free-Silver, Jefferson Labor Dinner Getting Mixed. The free-silver faction of the dollar-dinner fighters executed a flank movement on their opponents, the labor men, yesterday by paying attention to a grand central dinner for the benefit of the ill and the securing it for the dinner. No attempt was made by the committee of five appointed by the silverites to harmonize matters or to see the committee of arrangements of the other faction. The latter declared that if they had come they would not have been recognized. The committee of arrangements of the labor faction met in the office of J. Brisben Walker, 1122 Broadway, in the afternoon. Mr. Bolton Hall was present. The meeting was a short affair, and the labor men were going to give the dinner, and that Mr. Bryan would be the guest of honor. The committee of arrangements of the silverite faction met last night at the rooms of the Manhattan Single as Club, 111 East Twenty-third street. Mr. Brewster declared that it would be a Chicago platform dinner, and that Mr. Bryan would be the guest of honor. The committee of arrangements of the labor faction met in the office of J. Brisben Walker, 1122 Broadway, in the afternoon. Mr. Bolton Hall was present. The meeting was a short affair, and the labor men were going to give the dinner, and that Mr. Bryan would be the guest of honor. The committee of arrangements of the silverite faction met last night at the rooms of the Manhattan Single as Club, 111 East Twenty-third street. Mr. Brewster declared that it would be a Chicago platform dinner, and that Mr. Bryan would be the guest of honor.

NEARLY SIXTY LIVES LOST.

RIVER STEAMER ROWENA LEE BLOWS UP OPPOSITE TYLER, MO.

Only the Captain and One Mate Said to Have Been Saved Out of Sixty Persons on Board—A Travelling Freight Agent of the Lee Line Loses His Life—Explosion Tore the Boat in Two, and the Ends Sank at Once—Carried a Load of Iron. Cairo, Ill., March 28.—The river steamer Rowena Lee sunk this afternoon at Tyler, Mo., and all on board except the Captain and mate are reported lost. There were said to have been sixty persons on board. The Lee had just backed out from the landing when she seemed to rise from the water, and an instant later broke in two and disappeared. The river is bank full at present, and the Lee was loaded with railroad iron. As soon as the boat broke she went down like a shot. The names of the passengers cannot be obtained here to-day. No hope is entertained that anybody was saved except the Captain and the mate.

The boat was so completely wrecked in the twinkling of an eye that live-saving measures were out of the question. River men are mystified by the suddenness of the accident and if the facts are as reported to-night the disaster is one of the worst that ever occurred on the Mississippi River. The boat belonged to the Lee Line of Memphis, and was worth \$75,000. The boat crew included: Captain, George Carvell; first clerk, I. K. Booker; second clerk, Gus Mitchell; third clerk, Sam Lewis; pilots, Sid Smith and E. Banks; mates, John Crasty and Pat Flanagan; engineers, Albert Callier and Frank Stull; steward, George W. Todd; hull clerk, M. T. Kelly; bailee, Theodore Hunn.

When leaving Cairo she had fifteen or twenty cabin passengers. These with the crew swell the list of lost to sixty people. Among the passengers were H. C. Lewis, travelling freight agent for the Lee line, and S. C. Humphrey, general agent for the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company of Cairo. Most of the crew lived in Memphis. The names of her passengers cannot be learned.

TYLER IS 125 MILES BELOW HERE.

The Lee left here at 6:30 o'clock last night for Memphis. She had a light freight trip, as there has been little business since the high water. The Lee is 125 miles below here. The Lee left here at 6:30 o'clock last night for Memphis. She had a light freight trip, as there has been little business since the high water.

BIG GUN BURSTS AT SANDY HOOK.

Ten-Inch Rifle Fires Into Fragments During a Test—One Man Killed. A 10-inch sea coast defence gun which was undergoing the regular proving tests at Sandy Hook burst yesterday at the breech. The breech block, flying backward, went through one of the timber and sand shelters and out in two Henry V. Murphree, the recording clerk of the records. The breech block of the timberwork wounded Privates Harrigan and Deemer of the ordnance force, who were sheltered behind Murphy.

Lieut.-Col. Phillips, President of the Ordnance Board, said that this was the first 10-inch gun that had failed while undergoing the proof tests. At these tests, he said, five or six shells were fired from each gun. Two of these were with half charges and three with full-service weight. The gun which failed yesterday was one of the 1885 pattern. It came from the Water-vulcan Arsenal, and the jacket, which was the part of the gun which presses and drives the shell forward, is said to have been struck on a new process. These guns consist of three general parts. Within is the tube, which extends from end to end of the gun, and which contains the bore and its riflings. Upon this, at the breech, is the jacket, another tube made of about the same length, but containing the screw threads, which hold in the breech block and extending forward to just beyond the trunnions. Forward of this are a set of rings shrunk on to reinforce the chase of the gun. Over the jacket is another series of rings, one of which is about 100 pounds in diameter and about 100 inches in length. The breech block is built of heavy timbers driven into the sand to double the length of the gun. The breech block is filled with a mixture of gunpowder and sand. The gun was fired a few minutes after the pressure developed. The breech block was destroyed and the breech block, flying like a regular projectile, went through one of the timber and sand shelters and out in two Henry V. Murphree, the recording clerk of the records. The breech block of the timberwork wounded Privates Harrigan and Deemer of the ordnance force, who were sheltered behind Murphy.

NO PARDON FOR MACEWARTER.

Confederate Veterans' Petitions for His Pardon for Murder in Mexico Denied. CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—The Legislature of this State has refused to grant the petitions of several thousand ex-Confederates for the pardon of Macewarter, the Confederate veteran, under sentence of death for the killing of a policeman in Dallas, this State, over two years ago. Thousands of dollars have been spent in Macewarter's behalf by the Confederate Veterans' Association, but a personal appeal was made to President Diaz about a year ago.

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 29.—In a case to-day of husband suing for damages for the alienation of his wife's affection, Judge White refused to allow a girl to testify against her mother's character, saying that it would be in violation of the commandment to "honor thy father and thy mother."

CAPT. ANDREWS GOING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

AGENTS IN A COCKLESHED BOAT. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 29.—Capt. William A. Andrews is in this city making arrangements for the building of a 17-foot aluminum, canvas-covered folding cockle-shell boat with which to take his seventh and last voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. The boat will be named "The Superior." He expects to leave New York for the Azores on the 15th inst. to New France. He says that sixty days after leaving here he will carry his boat under his own command to Paris and exhibit it at the Exposition.

GEN. OTIS REPORTS ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following cablegram from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, March 29, 8:48 A. M., was published at the War Department this morning: "Killed—Third Artillery, Battery G, Sergt. J. J. Whitney and Private Charles Johnson. "Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Company E, Private Christopher Sibert; hand, severely, accidentally; Third Artillery, Battery G, First Lieut. J. H. Sargent; Twenty-third Kansas, Company B, Private Lewis J. Rose; foot, slight."

GUNNEMER NORDENFELDT ARRIVES.

HORSTEN NORDENFELDT, the gunnaker, got here yesterday on the Majestic, on the way to Washington. He had no news, but intimated that he might have some when he came back from the capital.

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CUT MAYOR'S TERM TO TWO YEARS.

Advailibility of Trying to Amend the Charter Discussed at Albany. Eminent Republicans now at Albany have discussed within the last few days the advisability of attempting to pass an amendment to the Greater New York charter which would curtail the term of the Mayor to two years. Under the charter the term of the Mayor is four years, and the Republicans seem to think that there is an incongruity between the Governor's term of two years and the Mayor's term of four. The suggested amendment to the charter would bring an election for Mayor this fall.

W. W. ASTOR HERE; IS A BRITON.

Custom House Passed His Baggage Free on That Declaration. William Waldorf Astor and his children arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown. A friend said that the chief object of his trip was recuperation and to allow his children to see their relatives here. He will go back in about a week.

VIOLIN FRANCIS JOSEPH GAVE.

Thief Tried to Get It From Herr Koeuessy's Office Boy, but Didn't. Herr Lichtenstein Koeuessy, the Hungarian violinist and orchestra leader, reported to the Tenderloin police last night that a thief had made an attempt to get possession of a \$400 violin which had been presented to him by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

CABLE BLOCKED AT THEATRE TIME.

35 Minutes' Delay on the Broadway Line Caused by a Truck Collision. A big truck loaded with empty milk bottles owned by the New York Condensed Milk Company and drawn by four horses held up the Broadway cable for twenty-five minutes last night just when the cars were crowded with theatregoers. The truck had almost reached the intersection of Broadway and Columbus avenue, when it crashed into the rear end of the cable car, which was crowded with passengers. The truck driver sat on his perch unaccountably, and the car continued on its way. The cable car was delayed for 35 minutes. Several inspectors of the roads finally unblocked the cable car, and the cable resumed its normal course.

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CLOSE TO MALOLOS.

MacArthur Takes Guiguinto After Some Fierce Fighting. BOCAVE AND BIGGA TAKEN. Our Line Rested Last Night Only 3 1/2 Miles from the Rebel Capital.

Gen. Otis Reports the Day's Losses at About 70—We Lost 4 Killed and 30 Wounded During the Early March of the Day—Cannon Pushed Over a Railroad Bridge by the Men, the Mules Swimming the Stream—Rebels Abandoned Bocave and Bigga, but Made a Strong Resistance at Guiguinto—Towns Burned by the Rebels All Along the Line of Our Advance. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department at 12:02 A. M.:

"MANILA, March 30.

"Adjutant-General, Washington: "MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Marilao; passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigga, and at 3:15 in the afternoon started for Guiguinto, three and a half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5:15. Casualties for the day about 70. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guiguinto by working artillery over the railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front; road nearly repaired, and will resupply to-day. OTIS."

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

MANILA, March 29.—Gen. MacArthur's division continued its forward movement from Marilao at 6 o'clock this morning. Gen. Hale's brigade began on the right of the railroad and Gen. H. G. Otis's brigade on the left. The engineers were hard at work nearly all day yesterday repairing the bridge over Marilao River so that the artillery and supply trains could pass, and when their task was done Gen. MacArthur decided to wait until this morning before going ahead. When the advance began the First Nebraska Infantry, belonging to Gen. Hale's brigade, made a long detour to the right of the main line of march for the purpose of clearing the country of skulkers whose aim was to harass our troops while refusing to give them battle in the open.

THE FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA REGIMENT, OF GEN. HALE'S BRIGADE, AND THE TWENTIETH KANSAS, OF GEN. OTIS'S BRIGADE, RAN ACROSS THE ENEMY IN CONSIDERABLE FORCE NEAR THE RIVER, BUT IN A VERY SHORT TIME THEY HUNTED THE REBELS FROM THEIR POSITIONS AND CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE, THE ENEMY FLEEING NORTHWARD AHEAD OF THEM.

Gen. Wheaton's brigade, comprising the Second Oregon Volunteers, the Twenty-second Regular Infantry and six companies of the Twenty-third Regulars, was held in reserve. An hour and a half after the advance commenced our troops entered Bocave without resistance, the enemy having abandoned the town. The engineers had, of course, made no attempt to make permanent repairs to the bridge, and their completed work was very rough. The mules were unhitched from the artillery, it not being considered safe for them to attempt to haul the guns across the bridge, and men took their places and bumped the guns across the structure, while the mules swam the river. A stop of about four hours was made at Bocave, and then orders were given to move forward again. The country was apparently entirely deserted by armed Filipinos, though the territory through which our troops passed admitted of a strong defence. The advance continued until the town of Bigga, eight miles from Malolos, was reached without the slightest opposition. Our losses were as follows: Tenth Pennsylvania, one killed and six wounded; Twentieth Kansas, seven wounded, including an officer; First Montana, two killed and five wounded; First South Dakota, one wounded; First Nebraska, one killed and eleven wounded.

MACARTHUR'S ADVANCE.

Started from Marilao on Monday Morning on the March Toward Malolos. WASHINGTON, March 29.—This cablegram was posted at the War Department this morning: "Adjutant-General, Washington: "MacArthur advanced yesterday only to the outskirts of Marilao; took until late in the afternoon to repair the road and railway bridges and send cars through with supplies. Commenced march at 6 o'clock this morning; marched rapidly on Bocave and will continue to Bigga, seven miles from Malolos. Enemy had destroyed railway and telegraph line. Constructing train following our forces. Enemy's resistance not so vigorous to-day. Our losses thus far slight. Towns in front of our advance are being destroyed by fire. Troops in excellent spirits. Supplies of all kinds sufficient for immediate wants. OTIS."

FIFTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN REAR DIVISIONS.

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