

CLASH HAS COME

INSURGENT ATTACK ON THE OUT POSTS OF MANILA

Corporal Greeley Fires First Shot and Kills a Filipino - Rebel Force Driven Back - American Army's Loss is Twenty Killed and 125 Wounded.

MANILA, Feb. 5, 8:15 p. m.—The long expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 Saturday evening, when three daring Filipino darters past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa but retired when challenged.

They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentry's fire. But the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calvocon to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade which was in effectual.

The Nebraska boys make capture. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvocon.

The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded. The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many dead men on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city Saturday evening to assassinate American officers.

DEWEY COMES TO THE RESCUE. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Manila, came from their secondary batteries on the Filipino position at Calvocon, and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States sea-going double turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy near Malab.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa.

Nebraska boys killed at Manila: Charles O. Ballinger, Company L—Omaha; Harry S. Hull, First Sergeant, Company A—York; Charles K. Keckey, Company A—York; Oran T. Curtis, Company C—Beatrice; David Lutzer, Company I—Louis L. Begler, Company F E Egan, Company unknown; James Pierce, Musician.

These eight Nebraska boys are reported among the killed at Manila. The First Nebraska was right at the front of the fighting line and apparently was the heaviest sufferer from the fire of the insurgents. It is not known to what extent it contributed to the list of wounded.

As in the former battle of Manila, it was one of the Nebraska boys, this time Corporal Greeley, who fired the first shot when the natives attempted to pass the outposts. The pickets consisted of Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota soldiers and they held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

In the furious charge which drove the enemy from its position the Nebraska boys captured several prisoners, one howitzer and a very strong position on the reservoir which is connected with the water works.

It is plain from the list of killed that all the companies in the Nebraska regiment participated in the conflict. At the hour of going to press but meager information is available respecting the Nebraska dead.

AMERICANS RESPOND HEAVILY. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine the effect.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery.

The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left.

The engagement lasted over an hour. The United States cruiser Charleston and gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipino position at Calvocon and kept it up vigorously.

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Compiling Book on Horticulture. AMER., Feb. 7.—A new book on horticulture is being prepared by the State Educational board under the direction of Prof. Craig of the department of horticulture and forestry in the Iowa State Agricultural college in this city.

Expenses no Surprise. LONDON, Feb. 6.—A reporter of the Associated press saw the London representative of Aguinaldo yesterday. He did not express surprise at the news from the Philippine islands, but declared that the Filipinos at Manila were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were reinforced.

The Spanish government has no news of the conflict at Manila.

A SECOND FIGHT

Filipino Re-attack in bad Order.

MANILA, Feb. 8—10:30 a. m.—Late Monday General Hale's brigade advanced and took the waterworks at Singaloo. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns met the enemy on the hill, a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one dead and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered and his body, when recovered, was found to have been horribly mutilated.

The Filipinos were driven back, retiring in bad order, and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overseer's brigade advanced and took Parakaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition. General McArthur's division advanced beyond Gagalangin without loss the enemy retreating beyond Calvocon.

AMERICANS WELL DEPLOYED. The Americans now have the steam car to Malabon and 600 marines, with four Maxim guns, have been laid on the beach north of the city. The Third artillery, on the main road, and the Utah battery in a cemetery, covered the advance of the Kansas troops.

Among the important points captured was a strong embowered earthwork within eight of Calvocon.

There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses in the native quarter of the city last night, but no casualties have been reported as the result.

The signal corps was compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting, and, consequently there were frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cutting of the wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without any hesitancy anyone who attempted to interfere with the lines.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION. Again today, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations, on Saturday and Sunday. The first declares the Americans opened the fight and calls upon the Filipino congress to suspend the constitution.

The second says: "We have fought our ancient oppressors without arms and we now trust to God to defend us against the foreign foe."

The Nebraskans have recovered the lost parts of the pumping machinery of the waterworks, which assures a speedy resumption of the water supply of the city.

The Americans, as this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of five miles of Manila, their lines extending to Malabon on the north and to Parakaque on the south, are fully twenty-five miles long.

While a few detached bodies of the enemy offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and a hasty route.

Of the bodies of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans, fully one-third are already incapacitated and the others are scattered in every direction.

Blames the Nebraska Boys. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The president of the European Filipino junta, in an interview with a representative of the Associated press today, said:

"It is pretty clear that the unfortunate hostilities at Manila were occasioned by an attempt of the Nebraskans to find a pretext to obtain control of the Singaloo waterworks. The Americans for months have endeavored fruitlessly to induce the Filipinos to withdraw from those waterworks, as the latter fully recognized their immense strategic importance. By the destruction of the villages between the sea and the river bank the Americans secured a vast open space from which Manila might otherwise have been attacked under cover."

"The Americans having captured the waterworks, the Filipinos will now have to retire to the mountains of San Mateo and Boso Boso, which, as they are only an hour's distance, command the capital and it will be impossible to dislodge them from there."

"The whole Filipino strength will never be devoted to the protection of the country outside of Manila, as Aguinaldo is aware that, even if he captured the city, he could not hold it with American warships in the bay."

"The Americans will also have to depend for their food supply on shipments from abroad, as the insurgents will effectively cut off the supplies from the interior."

Otis Notified of Ratification. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—When the news of the ratification of the peace treaty reached the president, at his direction it was cabled to General Otis at Manila, who promptly replied acknowledging the receipt of the message containing the information.

Remove Last Disqualification. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—By unanimous vote of the judiciary committee of the house yesterday decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the confederacy. The proposed amendment repeals those sections of the revised statutes which disqualify persons from serving as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States who participated in the civil war.

JEWES WILL SUFFER

EFFECT OF DREYFUS AGITATION TO FALL HEAVILY

Many Frenchmen, Nevertheless Who Will Always Hold Him Guilty—Esterhazy Given a Tip to Leave Paris—Justice Sure to be Done.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The most ardent supporters of the theory that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned now admit that there is no longer the least doubt that justice will be done. A prominent member of the university of Paris who from the first has been a militant champion of a revision of the trial says:

"For ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus is a matter of sentiment. All the reasoning in the world would not induce them to change their attitude. There are millions of Frenchmen who will insist of Dreyfus' guilt in spite of any proof to the contrary."

"A feature of the situation is that the attitude of this majority is dictated by motives which they believe to be deserving of the highest respect. I admit that some of the Dreyfusards are much to blame for this. The best cause may be ruined by despicable adherents, and there are men on the Dreyfus side of whom every patriotic Frenchman is the natural enemy. While the majority of us have been merely demanding that justice should be done, a pestilent minority has made this demand an excuse for violent onslaughts on institutions we hold in great esteem."

In conclusion the members of the university predicted that the result of the agitation will be an onslaught of unparalleled violence on the Jews, as the masses are convinced that they are at the bottom of the whole trouble."

NOTHING IN BECKENRIDGE CHARGES. It is persistently reiterated in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon that the committee of the chamber of deputies now considering the government's revision bill has already decided that the allegations made by Quémener de Beaurepaire against M. Loze and other members of the criminal branch of the court of cassation are without foundation.

According to another rumor the committee's examination of the dossier submitted by M. Mazan first president of the court of cassation on the subject of M. de Beaurepaire's charges, shows it to contain letters eulogizing the criminal secretary written by M. Mazan's own colleagues. The Mazan's dossier is also said to contain a letter from M. Loze declaring that the members of the criminal secretary have received letters almost without number containing threats and threats of death. M. Loze's letter is also said to explain that he appointed M. Haro, who is an unmarried man, to make the original report on the Dreyfus case in order, that if these threats of violence were carried out, a whole family would not be plunged into mourning.

COUNT FERDINAND WASEN ESTERHAZY was formally informed yesterday that his testimony before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus inquiry being concluded, proceedings against him on criminal charges would be resumed in twenty-four hours. He left at once for an unknown destination by the Northern railway.

Relations Still Strained. AUCLAND, N. Z. Feb. 2.—The following advice have just been received here from Apia, Samoan island, under date of January 24, from the correspondent of the Associated press:

"There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advice were forwarded, except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malietoa. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is re-arresting persons who have been already fined and released."

"The work of pillage continues among the houses looted by Vaitima, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist."

"The exiled Malietoa chiefs were landed at Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila, the schooner on which they were being unable to proceed to Manua island owing to adverse winds. The Tutuilians gave them a hearty welcome, and made an attempt to seize Mataafa's son who was on board the schooner, but the captain put to sea."

"There has been a collision of authority between Chief Justice William L. Chambers of the supreme court and Dr. Joannes Raffael, the German president of the municipality of Apia. Here Grommuhl, a German resident of Apia, who was arrested for smashing the windows of the supreme court chamber, was sentenced by the chief justice to imprisonment and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffael instructed the police authorities to release Herr Grommuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at \$1,000."

A Virtual Vindication. ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 2.—As a result of the court-martial in the case of Captains A. J. Bleeker and W. F. Meeks, of the Seventy-first New York regiment charged with a violation of the regulations in discussing publicly the action of other officers and of conduct prejudicial to military principles, the men were found guilty and sentenced each to be reprimanded and fined \$100. Major-General Roe, upon receiving the court's decision immediately remitted the fines.

STORM STILL ON

Drifts of Snow Piling Higher in Colorado and Utah and Blocked.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—The snow storm that has raged with but brief intermissions for more than a week in Colorado was renewed yesterday with energy unabated. The snowfall during the four hours of the night and nearly all day was very heavy, while strong winds piled it up and filled railroad cuts, almost completely blocking railroad traffic in the mountain districts.

Snowslides have occurred at several points, one sixteen miles west of Leadville, on Mt. Elbert, carrying down a miners' cabin and burying William Manning, aged sixty years.

Many mountain towns are cut off from the world, the only means of communication being men on snow shoes. Food and fuel supplies are becoming alarmingly short in many places.

SUPPLY TRAIN REACHES BRECKENRIDGE. A difficult and really hazardous piece of work to relieve the suspense at Breckenridge, Como, Dillon and other points around the first named camp was successfully accomplished by the Colorado & Southern railroad today at noon, when citizens, armed with shovels, cleared off the South Park tracks to the depot in Breckenridge and a much-battered supply train crawled into the town, the first inside of three weeks.

The situation at Breckenridge was becoming critical. Food was becoming scarce and the groceries kept in the stores were at low ebb. Rolled oats and breakfast foods were being fed to horses and stock. Miners, prospectors, millmen and timber cutters were coming in from the surrounding hills begging provisions. The supply train included several freight cars loaded with hay, grain, coal, beef, flour and groceries sufficient to last about two weeks.

At Leadville the supply of coal is so small that a forced shutdown of mines and smelters is threatened.

RAILROAD LINES TIED UP. All transcontinental railroad lines leading through Colorado are tied up by the snow. East-bound trains from Salt Lake on the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande roads are stalled at Glenwood Springs, being unable to proceed further because of the snow on the track. The west-bound trains on these roads have pushed through the drifts as far as Eagle Park, where they are now blocked. Train No. 1 on the Denver & Rio Grande ran into a snowdrift near Shoshone about nine miles from here. The mail car telegraph tender and the baggage car was jammed into the mail car. The mail clerk and the baggage master were severely injured. Their names have not been learned. The freight which caused the disaster is about 100 feet long and 100 feet deep. The road will probably be blocked until late this afternoon.

The mercury reached 10 below zero last night. It was 6 below at 6 o'clock this morning, dropping another degree before 8 o'clock, when the weather again began to moderate. It began snowing at that hour.

BLIZZARD RAGING IN IDAHO. BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 3.—One of the most severe blizzards in the history of Idaho is raging in Lemhi county. A message from Red Rock, Mont., the junction, states that all traffic over the stage line to Salmon City has been suspended. Great loss of stock is reported and several people caught by the storm in the mountains, it is feared, have perished.

VANCOUVER, B. C. Feb. 3.—Later details from the snowslide at Rogers Pass, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, are that the track will not be cleared before this afternoon. The dead are known to be: William Carter, agent; Mrs. Cator and two children; James D. Cator, engine driver; Frank Carson, secretary; a Chinese cook. The injured are: Anna Verger, leg broken; Frank Yager, bruised on head.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 3.—The temperature has hovered around zero for the past twenty-four hours. A clipping wind has blown steadily out at the northeast, which makes the weather bitterly cold. Passengers coming in from the northern country report 10 to 20 below in the Kootenai country of British Columbia, and on the Colville reservation. At Tekoa, Wash., Earl Branner, aged seven, was frozen to death while going to school a mile and a half in the country.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 3.—The heaviest snow fall of the season set in yesterday. About six inches of snow had fallen up to 1 o'clock.

Light on Poisoning Case. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Light has at last been thrown on the mysterious Adams poisoning case. District Attorney Gardiner said today that he was of the opinion that he would be able to adduce evidence at the inquest that would lead to the arrest of two and perhaps three persons. He said he had the necessary evidence for this. The poison set to Cornish caused the death of Mrs. Kate Adams on December 28 last.

Wants no Discrimination. ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 3.—Governor Roosevelt announced yesterday that he would not sign any bill passed by the legislature which would show any discrimination between regular and volunteer soldiers. This declaration was brought forth by the introduction in the legislature of a bill giving to the volunteer soldiers in the war with Spain the same privileges as are enjoyed by the veterans of the civil war. Governor Roosevelt says that a bill of this character is unjust.

TREATY RATIFIED

SENATORS STAND BY THE PRESIDENT AND RATIFY PEACE FACT

Insurrection at Manila Changes the Views of Two Members and Makes Ratification Possible—Interest in and Outside the Chamber Intense.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was yesterday ratified by the United States senate, the vote being fifty-seven yeas and twenty-seven nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document.

The vote was taken in executive session, and the vice president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary.

INTEREST IN RESULT INTENSE. No vote has been taken in the senate since that on the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote yesterday.

Only the elect few knew how Senators McEnery of Louisiana and Jones of Nevada would vote half an hour before their votes were cast, and not even these knew when the bells rang for the executive session at a quarter past 2 o'clock.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the first news from inside.

McLAURIN CAUSES A SENATION. The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir of the occasion by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition.

"I am, as I have been from the first," he said, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory, and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days."

He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a new condition of affairs and that he should vote for the treaty.

The announcement created a hubbub of excitement, and brought some opposition senators to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty.

STANDS BY THE PRESIDENT. Conferring his remarks he referred to Senator Fairbank's appeal to support the administration as an assurance that the critical condition existing at Manila could be more easily handled if the treaty should be ratified. For one, he was not willing to embarrass the government at so critical a time. If, after the ratification, the administration should fail to pursue the proper course towards the islands the failure would be that of the government and not his. He also referred to the agreement to pass the McEnery resolution as a pledge against expansion. In view of this promise and in the hope that ratification would lessen bloodshed in the Philippines he would, therefore, he said, cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones of Nevada did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeble speech. He said he considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and consequently he cast his vote in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT IS GRATIFIED. News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White house almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster General Emory Smith was with the president at the time, and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the president was gratified at the vote and so expressed himself. Secretary Gage came in soon afterwards, and was followed almost immediately by Secretary Alger and Secretary Hay. Within forty minutes after its ratification General Cox, the secretary of the senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly delivered into the president's hands and then retired. The cabinet members as they left the White house were jubilant over the ratification of the treaty, and spoke of it as a great triumph. Secretary Hay expressed his gratification that the treaty was ratified and said he only regretted that it had been found necessary to occupy so much valuable time in doing it. He said that the treaty would now be submitted to the Spanish cortes at the session which opened this month, and he anticipated no obstruction in that direction to the final exchange.

NEW YORK BOWLERS WIN. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Greater New York bowlers won three games from the "Social Seven" this afternoon and tonight defeated the North Chicago team two out of three games. The visitors left for Lansing, Mich., tonight. The Inter-club bowling league of Chicago today withdrew from the American bowling congress on account of the recent decision of the congress on some disputed local games.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

At Hebron, an informal banquet was tendered the returned members of Company G.

The suppressed case of smallpox at Ord was pronounced by the expert, Dr. Towne of Omaha, to be chicken pox, and the quarantine has been raised.

District court convened Tuesday at Beaver Crossing Judge Norris presiding. There are 140 cases on the docket, eleven of which are for divorces. The Beaver City Times libel case came up for hearing Wednesday.

At Harvard, Evangelist Potter closed his revival meetings at the Methodist church Tuesday night. Some fifty conversions are reported from the three weeks' labors and his visit here is considered very successful.

The little three-year-old daughter of D. G. Jassmer of Creighton, died Thursday on an abcess on the brain. This is the only child, and the parents feel their loss keenly. The grip is said to be the primary cause of the little one's death. The funeral was held Friday at 2 o'clock.

Special services are in progress at the Christian church at Gordon. Pastor Wilkinson is being assisted by a singer from Weeping Water, Miss Ward. It is likely the meetings will continue for some time if bad weather does not interfere.

The jury in the case in the State against James Martin at Columbus returned a verdict late Tuesday night finding him guilty as charged in the information. Martin was charged with aiding and abetting the shooting of Officer Brock here on the night of December 21 and was one of the four who escaped from the jail about a week ago and was captured at Hebron. The penalty is from one to twenty years' imprisonment. He has not yet been sentenced. His attorneys say they will move for a new trial. Martin is believed to be a member of a pretty well organized gang.

The past few days have been the coldest of the winter in this section. Several children in the country districts had ears and fingers frozen while going to school. The continued cold freezing weather with no snow or rainfall is extremely hard on winter wheat.

At Atkinson an ice war has been on for the last week and some of our dealers were compelled to engage a little band of making their own stock. The sheriff was called to serve an injunction, limit the use of the Elkhorn river and now all is moving along with a reasonable degree of smoothness.

E. J. Howe, a prominent farmer, 60 years of age, living four miles east of North Bend, was found dead in bed Sunday morning. It is supposed to be a case of paralysis of the heart.

While knocking the blocks from under an engine in the Burlington shops at Wymore, a large sledge hammer, which was being wielded by John Hook, slipped and struck Jack Currie, another employe, over the left eye, cutting a fearful gash about three inches in length. Currie was taken to the office of the company surgeon, where several stitches were taken in the wound, after which he was removed to his home.

Anton Peterson of Hastings, the man who was so badly burned by a gasoline explosion at Jacobson's poultry house December 31, died Jan. 31 at noon after a month's terrible suffering. It was thought at one time that there was a possibility of his recovery, but his condition for the past two weeks has been gradually growing worse. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon.

A successful operation for appendicitis was performed upon E. S. James of Benedict. Indications are that Mr. James will begin to improve at once.

A queer story of burglary south of Wymore has come to light. It seems that James Green, a sober and industrious farmer residing several miles south of Wymore drew \$275 from a bank in a neighboring city and took it home with him. That evening he placed the wallet containing the money in his trousers' pocket and placed the latter under his pillow. Mr. Green had been working hard during the day, but noticed a peculiar sense of weariness and inclination to sleep shortly after supper. His wife seemed to be affected with the same sensation, and the family dog, usually far from quiet and docile, hardly made a move during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Green soon retired and they slept until morning without hearing a sound, and on awakening both felt very disagreeable. Mr. Green especially so. After getting up, Mr. Green looked for his trousers, which had been left under his pillow. They were not there, and an investigation located them in the kitchen. The wallet had been emptied of its contents and the money was gone. All indications point to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Green, as well as the dog, were drugged, but just how they are unable to tell.

A young man at Fall City giving his name as Garnie W. Harris was taken into custody at Barabla, charged with stealing a team of horses in this city a few nights ago. The team was found in his possession. He was brought to this city. The young man was but 19 years of age and said he took the team with the expectation of being captured and sent to prison. He said he was without money and preferred the penitentiary to such a life.