

TROOPS FIGHTING AT MANILA

Filipinos Clash with American Arms and General Battle Ensues.

NATIVE FORCES DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES

American Loss is Twenty Killed and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Wounded.

CHARLESTON AND CONCORD THROW SHELLS INTO ENEMY

Agoncillo is Suspected of Being a Spy at Washington and May Be Expelled from This Country—Insurgents Precipitate Trouble Saturday Night and Engagement is Renewed Sunday and Continues All Day—Filipino Loss Said to Be Heavy and American Arms Generally Victorious.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—12:15 n. m.—The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public:

"MANILA, Feb. 5.—To the Adjutant General: Insurgents in large force opened attack on our lines at 8:45 o'clock last evening. Renewed attack several times during the night and at 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged. All attacks repulsed. At day-break advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works. Insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175; very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on flanks of enemy, city held in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick firing guns with ammunition during last month. (Signed) OTIS."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The following message was received from Manila this morning:

"To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement last night, which has continued today. The American army and navy are generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy. DEWEY."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—9:55 p. m.—The following telegram, just received by the chief signal officer, is the first news received from the army at Manila:

"MANILA, Feb. 5.—To General Greely, Chief Signal Officer: Action continues since early morning. Losses quite heavy. Everything favorable to our arms. THOMPSON."

Colonel Thompson is the chief signal officer on the staff of General Otis.

HEAVY FIRING ON BOTH SIDES

Cruiser Charleston and Gunboat Concord Bombed the Enemy, Which Finally Withdraws.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—8:15 p. m.—The Filipinos attacked the American line from Calocan to Santa Mesa at 8:45 Saturday evening. There was a heavy fusillade on both sides and the artillery was used.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord bombarded the enemy. The Americans lost twenty killed and had 125 wounded. The Filipinos lost heavily.

LONDON STORY OF FIGHT

Nebraskans Bear Brunt of the Attack—Colton Kills Insurgent Who Interrupts His Drive.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila: The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the enemy fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from block house No. 7 and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment. The fighting soon spread on both sides until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack evidently hurriedly planned.

Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation from half an hour to an hour at a time.

At daybreak the war ships Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located.

The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday) and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa and Animo.

The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieutenant Charles Hogan and Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly.

Lieutenant Colton was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the second reserve hospital. Colonel William C. Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Bigig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made: Last night's (Saturday) and today's (Sunday's) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency. Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack tonight. Agoncillo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy at Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than 100

THINKS ATTACK IS INFLUENCED

General Merritt Says He Never Expected a Fight When He Was in Manila.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Major General Wesley Merritt was interviewed today regarding the attack by the Filipinos upon the American forces about Manila. General Merritt spoke at first of the condition of the troops when he left there in September. He said he thought there was no cause for apprehension by the Americans, as he considered the American troops perfectly able to cope with the enemy. "The insurgents," said General Merritt, "have the habit of attacking their enemies at night. It was so when I was there. You will see they will try it again tonight. I think there is no use in temporizing with them. The Filipinos are apt to imagine that a temporizing policy indicates fear.

"It is a strange fact that all our fighting is done on Sunday, even in the far east. This seems to be our fate. "I think that they could not do much by attacking our troops on the north. On the south they might attack with more success. The southeast of the bay is under the guns of the navy."

General Merritt was asked how large he thought the Filipino army is and he estimated that when he was there they had from 12,000 to 15,000.

He arrived at this estimate by counting the rifles. The insurgents, he said, fight in a rather peculiar way. A man, for example, stays in a trench for forty-eight hours and then is relieved by another man, who uses the same gun. It is therefore quite probable that the Filipinos are much greater in number than the rifles.

"Use Smuggled Ammunition. "I have no doubt," he continued, "that since I left there much ammunition has been smuggled to them by the Spaniards from Hong Kong. They have about 2,000 pieces from the Spanish deserters, I know. Probably they are now well supplied with guns. "My estimate has been and is now that 25,000 to 30,000 men can cope with the Filipinos. Two-thirds of this number might be natives. The experience of the English with their colonies shows us that good soldiers can be made of the colonials by training them with efficient officers."

The general was asked if he had any reason to fear at the time he was in Manila that the Filipinos would attack Manila. He replied: "No, I never thought they would attack me. I think they have been led to this by events that have taken place since."

He said he did not wish to be understood as criticizing the present military surveillance of the Philippines, but it was his opinion that the treaty of peace which is being negotiated will have influenced the insurgents to make this attack.

Attack is Uninfluenced. General Merritt spoke of the excellent troops in Manila and suburbs. He referred particularly to the First Minnesota and the Colorado regiment, commanded by Colonel Hale, a graduate of West Point, and who has a superb staff of officers, and also of the California regiment, which, he said, is made up of magnificent men. General Merritt said that when he was in Manila he was of the opinion that he could "have cleaned out the insurgents" in half a day if he had orders to force the fighting.

He spoke of the preparations which Admiral Dewey had made during his stay there for a possible attack on the army, and added that Admiral Dewey always kept two picket boats in readiness to aid the army. They never had been needed, however. He thought one good lesson would be sufficient.

General Merritt spoke of the swampy environments of Manila and the difficulty to be encountered by the troops. He said the roads are about thirty feet wide and are known as causeways. On either side are rice fields. There are also bamboo hedges. Brigadier General Francis V. Greene declined to discuss the outbreak.

TRIES TO CHANGE THE JURIES

Anti-Quay Republicans Formulate Public Address Showing Purpose of Forcing McCarrall Jury Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 5.—A committee of anti-Quay Republicans tonight in opposition to the McCarrall jury bill. In the course of it it says: "Senator Matthew Stanley Quay is a candidate for re-election to the United States senate and has been under five criminal indictments since October last for unlawfully using the public funds for his personal benefit. He has avoided trial and sought delay by such unusual and extraordinary methods as will make his case a dangerous example for all future time.

"After falling thus far to receive a re-election and realizing that his defeat is inevitable he now seeks by this bill to secure a trial on the indictments against him by selecting a jury in a manner entirely different from and much more advantageous to him than that which has been accorded to every other defendant since the formation of this commonwealth.

The real effect of this bill is to make it impossible for a district attorney to prevent a juror sitting in a case though it is known to the district attorney that the juror will render a verdict not in accordance with the evidence, but upon his own prejudice or for his personal interests.

INSULAR CABINET RESIGNS

Porto Rican Members Object to Government by Army Officers, but Are Mollified.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 5.—The insular cabinet late yesterday tendered its resignation to Governor General Henry, because, after demitting Carbone, General Henry ordered General Eaton to take charge of the Department of Public Instruction and instructed Major Pierce to take charge of the Department of Public Works. Both of these departments belong to the interior department.

The cabinet demands the immediate appointment of a successor to Senator Carbone and that natives be appointed in place of General Eaton and Major Pierce in accordance with previous declarations of the policy of General Henry and the colonial commission that no Americans are to hold office. General Henry promises compliance with these demands and the resignations of the members of the insular cabinet are, therefore, held in abeyance. General Henry will place the religious orders in possession of the buildings from which they had previously been ejected and will restrain any further proceedings to depose them until their rights are judicially determined.

CHECK FORGER IS ARRESTED

Grant Fisher is Caught in the Act of Passing Forged Paper for \$350 at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Grant Fisher of Casper was arrested here today by City Marshal Proctor while attempting to pass forged checks upon Cheyenne merchants. Seven forged checks drawn on Governor Richards, the Casper Banking house, and aggregating \$350, were found in Fisher's possession.

TEST ON THE TREATY

Three O'Clock Seen End of Memorable Contest in the Senate.

HOPE OF RATIFICATION GROWS STRONGER

General Opinion that Present Hostilities Dispel All Doubt.

ONLY TWO VOTES LACKING ON SATURDAY

These Almost Certain to Be Gained from Doubtful Members.

FILIPINOS' RASHNESS PREJUDICES CASE

Supporters of Treaty Previously Felt Some Doubt of Their Success in Obtaining Necessary Two-Thirds, but Are Now Confident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Whatever may be the result of the vote which is to be taken in the senate tomorrow on the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain the subject of the relations of this country to the Philippine islands undoubtedly will be the uppermost topic in the minds of the members of the senate in the morning. The Filipino forces under Aguinaldo renders this treaty inevitable. This occurrence has had the effect of intensifying the feeling in the senate which had grown out of the controversy over the treaty and which was at almost fever heat. On this account it will be very difficult for the senate to take up other subjects.

For the present all interest centers in the outcome of the vote on the treaty. This vote will mark the close of one of the most memorable contests that ever occurred in the senate and there is profound and widespread interest in the outcome. The vote is set for 3 o'clock and the balloting will begin promptly at that hour.

The first vote will be on amendments. Of these the only important one yet offered is by Mr. Vest, placing the Philippines on the same basis as Cuba. The vote will then be taken upon the treaty itself. A favorable vote on the part of two-thirds of the members of the senate is necessary to secure ratification. Hence, with a full membership of the senate fifty-five votes will be necessary to secure a favorable result.

Absentees Equally Balanced. There are now seven senators absent from the city. Of these five, namely Messrs. Proctor, Stewart, Cannon, Wilson and Wetmore, are favorable to the treaty, and Messrs. White and Turpie are opposed to it.

Stewart is expected to arrive in time to cast his vote, and if this expectation should be realized there would be only six absentees and it would be very convenient to arrange for pairs, as two senators in the affirmative will necessarily be paired against one in the negative. On this basis the total vote of the senate would be eighty-five and fifty-six would be necessary to ratify. The friends of the treaty are, however, confidently expecting securing these votes. When the senate adjourned Saturday they lacked only two votes of having the necessary number of votes of those the treaty advocates. The proceedings in connection with the vote will be entirely in executive session, but the first two hours of the day's session will be open to the public. It is possible, however, that there may be a motion to close the doors immediately after announcing the development of the feeling that the situation is too grave to permit of open discussion.

The only important questions that are likely to come up after the ratification of the treaty are the appropriation bills. Several of these are ready for consideration and those the Indian bill will be the first to be taken up. If other important measures are brought under consideration it will be only for the purpose of furnishing a subject of debate and not of passing them.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY

Twenty-Four Prominent Names Attached to Petition Setting Forth Unfitness of the Document.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A petition signed by twenty-four citizens of the United States and addressed to the United States senate was made public tonight. The signers are: Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Felix Adler, George S. Boutwell, New York; Carr Schurz, ex-secretary of the Interior, Edward M. Shepard, Edwin Burritt Smith, Chicago; Moorfield Storey, Boston; William C. Sumner, Yale; Theodore Tilton, New York; John W. Alden, University of Chicago; William L. Wilson, ex-postmaster general, now president of Washington and Lee university, Virginia; Theodore S. Woodley, Yale university; Henry C. Foster, bishop of New York.

The petition reads: To the Senate of the United States: The undersigned respectfully submit that the treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, now before your honorable body, ought not to be ratified until provision shall be inserted as part of its text to the effect that the United States shall not annex the Philippine islands or Porto Rico or permit their inhabitants to become citizens, or compel them to become subjects of the United States without their free consent and the further and express authority of congress. There seems to be no reason to doubt the entire willingness of Spain to modify the treaty in these respects, or to suppose that the delay of its ratification for this purpose involves the slightest renewal of hostilities.

We submit that every constitutional treaty when ratified becomes a part of the supreme law of the land. (Consultation, Article VII.) If the United States accept the absolute concession of the Philippines and Porto Rico under the treaty it will be claimed that the acceptance will of itself make the territory ceded a part of the United States and give to their inhabitants (who shall not elect to retain Spanish citizenship) and to their descendants the rights of American citizens. We submit that the treaty, unless modified, will introduce changes of a far-reaching character into both the foreign and domestic policy of the United States. The late war was undertaken with the distinct assurance that we did not look toward foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. It was undertaken (and to this we pledged the honor of the American nation) in the cause of humanity and liberty and for no other purpose.

As a result of the war, Cuba, Porto Rico and the island of Puerto Rico have been taken over by the United States. Spain abandoned its sovereignty over all of them. But in addition the treaty purports that, as to the Philippines and Porto Rico, an absolute concession shall be made to and accepted by the United States. Over the Philippines and Porto Rico, therefore, should the treaty be confirmed, the United States will acquire precisely the sovereignty which Spain has enjoyed. The president has on various occasions indicated a disposition on the part of the executive to hold the Philippines and Porto Rico as a part of the United States, and as has been pointed out, that may well be the effect of the treaty in its present form. Such, at any rate, is the intention of most of those who are now crowding upon us the plan of "expansion."

The public sentiment of our country is not ready to endure the concession of American citizenship to the Philippines and Porto Rico, and the effect will, for the time at least, no doubt, be to hold their islands under revenue, tariff, navigation and other laws very different from those in the United States. The Philippines and Porto Rico, would, at least at the outset, be separate dependencies under an extraterritorial and extracostitutional sovereignty, as provided for in the constitution of the United States and grossly inconsistent with its entire spirit and intent. That sovereignty in the case of the Philippines is extraterritorial in that the more apparent from the fact that the constitution was established for the United States of America and not for the United States of America and Louisiana, Texas and Florida.

We further submit that in the history of our nation there is no precedent for an acquisition of this sort—or of the territory of a distant nationality, people of other races and belonging to another continent. In the case of Louisiana, President Jefferson expressed the opinion that the annexation was unconstitutional and needed the authority of constitutional amendment.

The resolution annexing Texas did not pass without the express protest against its constitutionality made in the senate by Daniel Webster. If the exigencies under which the Louisiana and Texas annexation was made exist the question of their constitutionality to be ignored it was because those territories were immediately contiguous to the United States, were situated in the same latitude, geographically unseparated and contained a vast area of virgin territory which inevitably had to be settled by Americans. With neither Louisiana, Florida nor California slowly getting its tracks clear and the Midland Terminal is now running trains to Cripple Creek.

WET NORTHER STRIKES TEXAS

Rain Freezes as It Falls and Big Herds of Cattle Are Suffering for Want of Shelter.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 5.—Central and west Texas are today being visited by the coldest weather of the season. The blizzard is a wet norther with the temperature so low that the rain freezes as it falls, covering everything with ice. Reports from the west are to the effect that big herds of cattle on the ranges have all scattered to get in among the foothills for protection and it is feared that many of the herds will turn up with many losses as the weather is the severest of the season.

CYCLONE DESTROYS A TOWN

By a Miracle No Lives Are Lost, but Several People Are Injured—Buildings Wrecked.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 5.—The town of Silesboro, nine miles from here, was nearly wiped off the earth today by a cyclone. No lives were lost, but several people were injured. The Methodist church, a new structure, was completely demolished and about a dozen families made homeless. In almost every case the buildings were torn into fragments and scattered for some distance and the wonder is that there were not a number of lives lost.

Dreyfus' Partisan Fight. MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Anti-Dreyfus League of Patriots in the Alhambra hall a hostile demonstration on the part of some Dreyfusites led to serious fighting in the streets, during which revolvers were fired. The police repressed the disturbances, but a number of people were injured. Many arrests were made.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Probably Snow. Temperature at Omaha yesterday.

Table with 2 columns: Hour and Temperature. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m., and Below zero.

law of the land. (Consultation, Article VII.) If the United States accept the absolute concession of the Philippines and Porto Rico under the treaty it will be claimed that the acceptance will of itself make the territory ceded a part of the United States and give to their inhabitants (who shall not elect to retain Spanish citizenship) and to their descendants the rights of American citizens. We submit that the treaty, unless modified, will introduce changes of a far-reaching character into both the foreign and domestic policy of the United States. The late war was undertaken with the distinct assurance that we did not look toward foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. It was undertaken (and to this we pledged the honor of the American nation) in the cause of humanity and liberty and for no other purpose.

As a result of the war, Cuba, Porto Rico and the island of Puerto Rico have been taken over by the United States. Spain abandoned its sovereignty over all of them. But in addition the treaty purports that, as to the Philippines and Porto Rico, an absolute concession shall be made to and accepted by the United States. Over the Philippines and Porto Rico, therefore, should the treaty be confirmed, the United States will acquire precisely the sovereignty which Spain has enjoyed. The president has on various occasions indicated a disposition on the part of the executive to hold the Philippines and Porto Rico as a part of the United States, and as has been pointed out, that may well be the effect of the treaty in its present form. Such, at any rate, is the intention of most of those who are now crowding upon us the plan of "expansion."

The public sentiment of our country is not ready to endure the concession of American citizenship to the Philippines and Porto Rico, and the effect will, for the time at least, no doubt, be to hold their islands under revenue, tariff, navigation and other laws very different from those in the United States. The Philippines and Porto Rico, would, at least at the outset, be separate dependencies under an extraterritorial and extracostitutional sovereignty, as provided for in the constitution of the United States and grossly inconsistent with its entire spirit and intent. That sovereignty in the case of the Philippines is extraterritorial in that the more apparent from the fact that the constitution was established for the United States of America and not for the United States of America and Louisiana, Texas and Florida.

We further submit that in the history of our nation there is no precedent for an acquisition of this sort—or of the territory of a distant nationality, people of other races and belonging to another continent. In the case of Louisiana, President Jefferson expressed the opinion that the annexation was unconstitutional and needed the authority of constitutional amendment.

The resolution annexing Texas did not pass without the express protest against its constitutionality made in the senate by Daniel Webster. If the exigencies under which the Louisiana and Texas annexation was made exist the question of their constitutionality to be ignored it was because those territories were immediately contiguous to the United States, were situated in the same latitude, geographically unseparated and contained a vast area of virgin territory which inevitably had to be settled by Americans. With neither Louisiana, Florida nor California slowly getting its tracks clear and the Midland Terminal is now running trains to Cripple Creek.

NEBRASKAN FIRES FIRST SHOT

Treacherous Filipinos Attempt to Pass American Lines and the Long Expected Rupture Occurs.

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 yesterday evening. When three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calocan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Paco and Pandacan.

WET NORTHER STRIKES TEXAS

Rain Freezes as It Falls and Big Herds of Cattle Are Suffering for Want of Shelter.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 5.—Central and west Texas are today being visited by the coldest weather of the season. The blizzard is a wet norther with the temperature so low that the rain freezes as it falls, covering everything with ice. Reports from the west are to the effect that big herds of cattle on the ranges have all scattered to get in among the foothills for protection and it is feared that many of the herds will turn up with many losses as the weather is the severest of the season.

CYCLONE DESTROYS A TOWN

By a Miracle No Lives Are Lost, but Several People Are Injured—Buildings Wrecked.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 5.—The town of Silesboro, nine miles from here, was nearly wiped off the earth today by a cyclone. No lives were lost, but several people were injured. The Methodist church, a new structure, was completely demolished and about a dozen families made homeless. In almost every case the buildings were torn into fragments and scattered for some distance and the wonder is that there were not a number of lives lost.

Dreyfus' Partisan Fight. MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Anti-Dreyfus League of Patriots in the Alhambra hall a hostile demonstration on the part of some Dreyfusites led to serious fighting in the streets, during which revolvers were fired. The police repressed the disturbances, but a number of people were injured. Many arrests were made.

BRAVE NEBRASKA BOYS FALL

First Regiment Heaviest Sufferer from the Insurgents' Fire.

HOLD THEIR POSITION UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS COME

Leading a Charge They Capture Several Prisoners and a Howitzer.

CORPORAL GREELY FIRES FIRST SHOT OF THE BATTLE

So Far as Reported Up to the Present Time Nine First Regiment Men Are Killed—Treacherous Natives Attempt to Pass Outposts Guarded by Nebraskans and Dakotas and Are Fired Upon—Fusillade Follows Along Entire Line from Santa Mesa to Calocan.

Nebraska Boys Killed at Manila: Charles O. Ballenger, Company L—Omaha. Ralph W. Kells, Company L—Omaha. Harry S. Hull, First Sergeant, Company A—York. Charles R. Keeckley, Company A—York. Orrin T. Curtis, Second Sergeant, Company C—Beatrice. Davis Lagger, Company I. Louis L. Begler, Company F. E. Eggen, Company Unknown. James Pierce, Musician.

These nine 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 Greely, 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.

A cable message was received last night from Manila signed by Captain Taylor of the Thurston Rifles confirming the killing of Ballenger and Kells of his company, both privates, residing at Omaha.

Besides the First Nebraska other volunteer regiments at Manila are:

- First California infantry. A and D California artillery. First Colorado infantry. First Idaho infantry. Twentieth Kansas infantry. First Montana infantry. First North Dakota infantry. Tenth Pennsylvania infantry. A and B Utah light artillery. First Washington infantry. First Wyoming infantry.

NEBRASKAN FIRES FIRST SHOT

Treacherous Filipinos Attempt to Pass American Lines and the Long Expected Rupture Occurs.

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 yesterday evening. When three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries. But the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calocan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

IDAHO MEN AMONG KILLED

Major Edward McConville, in Command of Second Battalion, Among the Number.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Boise, Idaho, says: The following Idaho men are reported killed in Manila: MAJOR EDWARD MCCONVILLE, who was in command of the second battalion, Idaho volunteers.

CORPORAL FRANK CALDWELL, Company B, aged 34 years; born in Chicago, enlisted at Harrison, Idaho. PRIVATE GEORGE HALL, Company B, aged 25, Sweet, Idaho.

PRIVATE EUGENE SCOTT, Company B, aged 21; born at Ashland, Wis. PRIVATE JAMES HENSON, Company H, 25 years old; born at Overton, Tenn.

OMAHA BOYS AMONG KILLED

Sketches of Those Who Fell on the Fighting Line—Many of Them Well Known.

Charles O. Ballenger was a recruit in Company L, having enlisted under the order raising the strength of the company to 104 men. He went over with the force of recruits which stopped in Honolulu for awhile. His home in this city was at 2202 North Twenty-first street. He was a watchman for the Omaha club in this city a number of months prior to his enlistment. He was about 24 years of age.

Ralph W. Kells, who is reported in the list of killed, was a member of Company L, Thurston Rifles. His home was at Sixteenth and N streets, South Omaha, and was about 20 years of age. Prior to leaving for Manila he was employed as a clerk in the drug store of D. S. Clark, South Omaha. He had been a member of the Thurston Rifles for several months and was with the first detachment that went to the Philippines.

YORK, Neb., Feb. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles R. Keeckley was the son of Hon. Charles Keeckley, ex-senator of this county. He was born in York county and is 21 years old. He is a graduate of the York High school and a member of Company A, Home