

AMERICANS ADVANCE

General Hale's Brigade Moves Up and Takes the Manila Water Works.

NEBRASKANS FIGHT WITH GREAT BRAVERY

Four Companies of the First Co-Operate with the Utah Battery.

FILIPINOS ARE DRIVEN BACK IN A ROUT

Nebraska Troops Recover Lost Parts of Pumping Station Machinery.

NO DANGER OF WATER FAMINE IN MANILA

Natives in the City Are Treacherous and Fire on Our Soldiers in the Dark—Filipinos Lose Heavily.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—10:30 a. m.—Late yesterday General Hale's brigade advanced and took the water works at Singalong. 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, retreating in bad order and leaving behind them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overhine's brigade advanced and took Parangue, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition. General McArthur's division advanced beyond Calacagan without loss, the enemy retreating beyond Calacagan.

The Americans now have the steam cars to Malabon and 600 marines, with four Maxim guns, have landed 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 embrasure earthwork within sight of Calacagan.

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.

Work Under Difficulty

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

3:40 p. m.—Aguinaldo, 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 water works, which assures a speedy resumption of the water supply of the city.

3:43 p. m.—The Americans, as this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles of Manila; their lines, extending to Malabon on the north and to Parangue 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 utterly routed. 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.

Treachery of Filipinos

4 p. m.—A Filipino colonel came out this morning from Calacagan under a flag of truce. Several American officers promptly went to meet him, but when the parties met the Filipinos opened fire. The Filipino apologized for the barbarous conduct of his troops and returned to his lines.

The American troops are being promptly furnished with supplies of all kinds, hospital attendants are supplied up to the firing line, the Filipinos have not been allowed to meet immediately by the different military departments whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Artiller Hays of Company I of the Colorado regiment discovered that missing parts of the pumping machinery of the water works buried in a coal pile at Singalong station. The machinery will soon be in working order again and the employees having promised to return to work this evening it is improbable that the threatened water famine will occur.

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Saturday says: "I order and command: First—That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the letter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war."

Second—That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war. Third—That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls and that congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guaranty, resulting from the declaration of war.

Lies About the Americans. Aguinaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak of hostilities was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans," refers to his manifesto of January 8, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation and the constant outrages and insults which have been causing misery to the Malabonians and refers to the useless conferences and "contempt shown for the Filipino government" as proving a "premeditated transgression of liberty and justice."

the rules of law and right and to learn to triumph over our enemies.

Attacked by Filipinos

MANILA, Feb. 8.—10 a. m.—Lieutenant A. C. Alford, Company I, Twenty-third Kansas Infantry, and a private of that company were killed and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Calacagan last evening while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle, when it was attacked by the enemy. Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Calacagan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs. General Otis finally recalled the troops, but the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—A. C. Alford, killed at Manila, was a second lieutenant of Company H, who enlisted at the first call. His father, D. S. Alford, is a prominent attorney at Lawrence. Young Alford was a graduate of Kansas university course in arts and law department and at the time of his enlistment was a practicing attorney at Lawrence.

Filipino Loss Four Thousand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The War department today received the following dispatch from General Otis:

"MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon provinces, probably by the use of a common rail, quick-firing and Krupp guns. A good portion of the enemy is armed with Mausers, latest pattern. Krupp guns and a great many rifles were captured. Insurgents fired great quantities of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in insurgent service, who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong entrenchments near our line, mostly bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports today. Casualties of insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their losses, killed, wounded and prisoners, probably give us complete control of the situation. Took water works pumping station yesterday, six miles out. Considerable skirmishing with enemy, who made no stand. Pumps damaged; will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in city which furnish good water. Troops in excellent spirits. Quick results. (Signed) 'OTIS.'"

OTIS IS GIVEN A FREE HAND

Department Has Confidence That His Course Will Be Legal and Advantageous in Any Contingency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Alger was asked today if he had seen or was about to send immediately any instructions to General Otis, based on yesterday's developments, which in some quarters were taken as enlarging his legal field of operations. The secretary replied: "No, sir; it does not appear that General Otis is in need of any instructions of any character just now."

As near as can be learned that just expresses the determination of the administration in respect to the situation at Manila and the program for the future. The president, as well as Secretary Alger, has unlimited confidence in General Otis, and as Adjutant General Corbin was actually responsible for his selection to command the American forces in Manila, it is apparent that General Otis can count upon the most loyal support in his operations so long as he continues to acquit himself with credit, as he has done.

What gives the officials particular gratification is the fact as set out in Secretary Alger's cablegram that General Otis carefully allowed allowing the United States forces from being put in the position, as was sought by the insurgents, of being the aggressors in the conflict of Manila. No matter how the Filipinos and their sympathizers may seek to create the impression that the Americans by firing on the Filipinos who were running the American guard lines took the initiative in the action no person having the least idea of military law, it is said at the War department, could need any further duty imposed upon the American guards of firing upon the men. Just a week prior to the outbreak some of the Filipinos who had sneaked through the lines sought to assault the American soldiers, so that it is not surprising that the latter would take no chances in maintaining the integrity of their lines, and especially during the night hours.

Gratification is also expressed at the state department by General Otis' forces, thoroughly justifying General Otis' statement to the War department that he had the situation well in hand.

General Otis is absolute master of his own movements and it is assumed that he will view with a glad eye any power to protect Manila and his forces from further attempts on their safety by the insurgents. Regarded in its widest sense this amounts to the belief that the American forces not only will be in a position of defensive position all along the advanced lines, but that they will not hesitate to push forward to crush out any further attempted gathering of the Filipinos in force.

The character of the arms carried by the insurgents, as set out in General Otis' cablegram this morning caused a mild sensation among army officers. None of them cared to be quoted in comment upon the statements made by General Otis, but one expert declared that so far as he was informed the latest pattern of Mauser rifles that the Spanish troops in Manila had were dated as far back as 1876, while the latest pattern, such as described in the cablegram, is right up to date, seeming to indicate that the Filipinos had not been obtained by capture of the Spanish, but from some other source. Under international law, citizens of neutral states may sell arms to insurgents at the risk of having them captured as contraband on the way to delivery and these arms must have been smuggled from some of the Asiatic ports recently.

However, as Otis and Dewey undoubtedly have taken steps to cut off the future supply of ammunition, these arms soon will be of much less value.

GEN. OTIS IS APPRECIATED

War Department Congratulates Him on the Victory Achieved on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Alger today sent the following cablegram to General Otis at Manila: "Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory of Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor. ALGER."

KANSAS REGIMENT UNTOUCHED

Troops Undergo a Heavy Fire and Are Reported Not to Have Lost a Man.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 7.—The Lawrence Journal received a cablegram today from Captain A. G. Clarke, Company H, Twenty-third Kansas, at Manila, announcing that the Kansas regiment had passed through the recent engagement untouched, although it was in the midst of heavy fire.

OFFICIAL LIST NEBRASKA CASUALTIES

Four Killed and Fifteen Wounded in Saturday's Fight.

KILLED: Private Charles Ballinger, Company L, Omaha. Private F. J. Begler, Company I, Palmyra. Private E. Egger, Company C, Shelby, Ia.

WOUNDED: First Sergeant Orren F. Curtis, Company C. Beatrice. Corporal Henry Epp, Company C. Beatrice. Musician James Pierce, Company C. Pawnee City. Corporal Harry L. Hull, Company A, York. Private John L. Bronson, Company B, Minden. Perry Brown, Company F. Creston. William Maddox, Company I, Bennett. Conrad Egan, Company K, St. Edward.

WOUNDED: Simon J. Simonson, Company K, St. Edward. James P. McKinney, Company L, Omaha, 2416 Emmett-st. Hugh Kenoyer, Company M, Broken Bow. Howard L. Kerr, Company M, Ansley. Several discharged soldiers were wounded, among them the following from the First Nebraska. Private George L. Clothier, Company B. Genoa. Private Douglass L. Bridges, Company F, Norfolk. Private cables report in addition to the above:

KILLED: Private Ralph W. Kells, Company L, Omaha. WOUNDED: Private Charles Keckley, Company A, York.

EMBALMED BEEF IN HAVANA

Consignment of the Stuff Nauseates Even Poor of the City.

EIGHT THOUSAND CANS CONDEMNED

Cases Burst Open and the Stench that Arose Drives Spectators Away—Lot Originally Intended for Porto Rico.

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HAVANA, Feb. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Death by slow stages is painful to Havana's poor, but they regard it as preferable to the sudden and violent agonies induced by the American government's embalmed beef.

The beef condemned here was part of a consignment of relief supplies for the poor of Havana. Many complaints had been made by the recipients, but no attention was paid to the matter until a case of canned beef fell while being handled. Several cans burst, and the stench that arose was so horrible that everybody in the vicinity was nauseated. It was found that the entire contents of the case were rotten and on opening several others they were found in a similar condition. All had to be condemned.

The matter was reported to Inspector General Brockbridge by Captain Noel Gaines, in charge of the relief station. A board of survey condemned 18,500 cans of beef, which have been ordered to sea under the supervision of the health department.

All the beef was Armour's. No chemical investigation was made, but the board declared the beef had gone wrong through the cans rusting in the moist atmosphere and air originally sent out to supply the troops in Porto Rico, but were not landed. They were carried back to the United States and eventually reached Cuba.

It was intended at first to give them to the troops here, but the stench transferred about the middle of January to the poor relief stations.

Preparings to Receive Garcia's Body. The United States gunboat Nashville, bearing the body of Calixto Garcia, is expected tomorrow. The remains will be received by the city council, and will be in the view of a great number of Cuban soldiers.

Major General Ludlow, governor of the Department of Havana, has granted permission in a letter to Mayor La Costa to allow 500 armed Cubans to enter the city as a guard of honor. He will also take part in the funeral. The demonstration is expected to be a grand one.

Senator Proctor has received a message from General Gomez stating that he will leave tomorrow, arriving here on Thursday. General Gomez had not communicated regarding the plan for the payment of the Cuban troops, but the details will be settled after his arrival.

Commodore Cromwell says he will join cheerfully with the women to decorate the graves of the victims of the Maine. He conferred today on the subject with Mrs. Estes Rathbone, president of the woman's committee. Detachments of marines and sailors from such war ships as may be covered by regular beats, day and night. One hundred and four miles will be patrolled by the Havana force proper and the rest, which is in the suburbs, by the rural police. Twelve station houses have been arranged for and properly equipped. The policemen are fitted out with uniforms, Colt revolvers, hats, shoes, shields, white gloves, belts, whistles and day and night sticks. The rules and regulations are now being translated into Spanish and the inspectors, captains and lieutenants are instructed in regard to details. Six United States army wagons will do service as an ambulance patrol in the twelve precincts. Every street will go first to the nearest station and then to the central office. The records and blotters are complete.

A large proportion of the force consists of former Cuban soldiers and members of the dissolved Cuban army. A conference yesterday between Governor General Brooke and the cabinet decided the matter of spring election was discussed. The military administration is considering the plan for census.

Edward May, a civil employe, stabbed a companion last night. The wounded man is not expected to live. The assailant is held to await the result of the injuries. C. W. Hasbain, an expert accountant, with two assistants, has arrived here and will make a thorough examination of the books of the municipality's accounts.

CELEBRATES THE RATIFICATION. San Juan Jubilantly Observes it is the day of United States. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 7.—As yet General Henry, governor of Porto Rico, has not appointed the heads of the four departments—state, justice, finance and interior—which he has submitted for the dissolved insular cabinet. He favors the liberal appointees, one radical and one independent. The liberals and radicals are making great efforts to control the appointments and General Henry is not a little disgusted with Porto Rican politics.

MAY UNDERESTIMATE DAMAGE

General Otis' Report Regarded as Ultra-Conservative at Washington.

FORWARD MOVEMENT TO BE MADE ON ILOILO

General is to Be Guided in Subsequent Actions by His Own Discretion—Long Cables Congratulations to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There was little abatement of interest in the stirring events at Manila exhibited today at the War department. The first feeling of anxiety for the safety of the American forces had given way entirely, save in the case of the personal friends and acquaintances of soldiers supposed to be injured, and there was displayed the greatest interest in the extent of the loss inflicted upon the insurgents by the American soldiers and sailors.

Officers at the War department who know Otis well declared when the announcement came that he was running reports of wounding of 4,000 men that he undoubtedly had underestimated the damage inflicted by him, as was his wont, instead of magnifying it in the Spanish fashion.

The news of the day from abroad was found in the casualty list sent by Otis and in the concise and excellent description by him of the results of the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday. The officials say that nothing more can be expected from the point until he has had an opportunity to forward a mail report giving in detail all the history of the fighting.

Naturally there was a great deal of speculation as to the future conduct of the campaign at Manila, but to some extent this must remain speculation, inasmuch as Secretary Alger has said that the general is to be left to follow his own discretion. To assist him to a correct understanding of the diplomatic situation he has been called the full text of the peace treaty ratified yesterday.

On to Iloilo. A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where General Miller has been for weeks lying in front of the town in his transports. He has never had any doubt of his ability to take the place whenever he got the word, but there has been a restraining influence from Washington, based on the hope that the insurgents could be brought to a peaceful retirement from the war and an apprehension that an effort to force a landing might result in serious injury to foreign interests. Now, however, it is felt that the latter are perhaps ready to state of affairs than they would be through a rapid seizure of the town.

General Miller now has with him the Eighteenth infantry and a battalion of artillery, and it is likely that he will be strong enough before the attempt is made to take Iloilo.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the naval vessels during the recent fighting and they were gratified when Secretary Long this afternoon sent the following cablegram: "LONG."

REBELS IN HIDING IN MANILA

Desperadoes in the City Who Evidently Meant to Help Aguinaldo—Vigorous Fearless Fighters.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—8 p. m.—There are many indications that Manila is full of desperadoes who had intended to co-operate with Aguinaldo. The police are continually capturing men and women with weapons concealed in their clothing. The vigilance of the authorities in this respect is highly reassuring.

Last Saturday about midnight two Englishmen accidentally encountered a gang of armed natives in a dark side street. The natives fearing discovery, imprisoned them until morning and threatened to kill them unless they maintained silence.

Many native clerks, employed by mercantile houses, are missing. As it is impossible that they should have passed the lines the inference is that they are in hiding in the city.

Several attempts were made to assassinate Americans on the streets, but that danger is at a minimum. The natives are a terribly coward and precautions are taken against incendiaries.

The rebels, who have been swept in every direction, like pheasants in a battle, die by the hundreds in the trenches—for the most part passively, except the Yogorates, who charge desperately and uselessly.

The rebel prisoners declare that their attack was unpremeditated, that the outposts fired and then everybody followed in accordance with a sort of general understanding.

BAD BEEF IS THROWN OVERBOARD

Condemned Meat is Consigned to the Sea Off Havana.

RETRENCHMENT BEING CARRIED OUT AT SANTIAGO—SCHOOLS OPENED.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 7.—Under orders from General Wood, Captain Mendoza is preparing for General Brooke a statement of the salaries of the departments of military services, which the governor general proposes to reduce 20 per cent. This statement will show that already the civil salaries have been reduced more than 35 per cent from the figures paid under the Spanish regime.

Thirty new schools for children under 7 years of age, to be conducted on the kindergarten plan, were opened today. Two schools of the same kind are to be opened at San Luis and three at Guantanamo.

BLOCKADE IS BROKEN ON U. P.

Hard Struggle to Get Drifting Snow Out of the Way Long Enough to Let Trains Pass.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 7.—(Special Telegram).—The train blockade on the Union Pacific main line caused by last night's blizzard on Sherman hill was broken tonight after a struggle of two hours. The passenger trains for twenty-four hours. The road was opened by rotary snowplows after a hard struggle, the storm filling the cuts with drifting snow as fast as opened.

Division Superintendent Harris and Assistant Superintendent Culross took personal charge of the plows and by energetic and prompt work broke the blockade and passengers on the delayed trains were taken provisions from Laramie and suffered no discomforts during the storm. Tonight the storm is subsiding and it is believed the road will be kept open. Yesterday's south-bound passenger train on the Cheyenne & Northern is delayed by snow near Cheyenne. A relief train was sent out this morning to bring in passengers.

House Painters and Decorators. CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The House Association of the National Association of House Painters and Decorators began its session here today. Welcoming Mayor Trefel, Mr. W. B. Melish of the Cincinnati league and John Theobald, president of the local organization. P. J. Brackin, president of the National association, responded. The report of the secretary and treasurer, J. G. Kennedy of Cincinnati, was read. A. G. White, the representative from England, presented resolutions from the English association and was loudly applauded in his speech on the fraternal feeling between the two countries.

Drowned in Clinch River.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Mary Williams, her son Harvey and two small children were drowned while fording Clinch river. The Clinch river was swollen by the recent rains.

Iowa Central Divided.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Iowa Central directors last yesterday declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, but named no date on which to pay the dividend.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Continued Cold; Growing Warmer in the East; Westerly Wind. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 4 2 p. m. 3 6 a. m. 4 3 p. m. 4 7 a. m. 4 4 p. m. 4 9 a. m. 4 5 p. m. 4 10 a. m. 4 6 p. m. 4 11 a. m. 3 7 p. m. 8 12 m. 3 8 p. m. 11 Below zero.

PICK UP DEAD AND WOUNDED

Search of the Ground Where Battle Occurred Reveals Terrible Slaughter of the Filipinos.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—3:40 p. m.—The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that sixteen of them were buried in one rice field on Monday near Passas, and that eighty-seven were interred between Paco and Santa Ana. A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with its firing guns and heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canals and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospital for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women, in male dress and with their cropped, among the dead.

The chief of the hospital corps, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he saw the following day the disaster of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalogs for placing the Yogorates in face of the American batteries under pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor, and he intimates that the Yogorates will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of this city disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced and some of them are supposed to be still hiding here.

The further the Americans extend their lines, the more the need of means of transportation increases. The American commanders have already been compelled to send vehicles and horses of all kinds, to the inconvenience necessarily of the civilians. All conveyances at this writing have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other. Street car traffic, however, has been resumed, and the cars are almost deserted.

There are a few native stores open, and white flags, in the nature of towels, pillow cases and aprons tied to bamboo, adorn the windows of the native residences everywhere. But, in spite of these emblems of peace, scores of Filipinos, under the cover of the darkness, fired from these same windows yesterday and last night at the American patrolls.

At 9 o'clock last night there was a general fusillade in the Quiapo and Binon districts. The inhabitants of the city generally believed that a battle was raging at their doors, as lights were extinguished inside the dwellings, and a majority of the people in a state of terror. Under the circumstances it is remarkable that no casualties were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

General Hughes has the interior situation absolutely in hand.

IOWA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Battleship Will Probably Be Sent to Manila with Supplies and Instructions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The battleship Iowa is entering the harbor. It is understood that it will be sent to Manila with supplies and instructions as soon as circumstances permit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is no present prospect of the Iowa being dispatched to Manila. The present naval need in the Philippines is not battleships, but light draft gunboats for use in rivers and near the shore. The Iowa needs a good deal of repairing and no program has been mapped out for it.

KECKLEY MAY NOT BE DEAD

Private Advises Since that He is Merely Wounded—Accounts of Other Injured Nebraskans.

YORK, Neb., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Fleming Charles Keckley, father of Charles R. Keckley, Jr., who was reported killed in the battle of Manila, today received a message that his son was wounded and not dead as affirmed.

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Private Eggers, killed Sunday in the fight at Manila and reported to have lived in Fremont, is not known here and there is no one of that name known to have enlisted in the First Nebraska from this county. John Eggers of this city says that there is a family of that name residing in the central part of the county and Private Eggers may have come from there. There are but two Fremont men in the First Nebraska, Corporal Runtle Hull of Company H, son of Water commissioner A. C. Hill, and Private Charles H. Kelley of Company A, son of R. D. Kelley. Mr. Kelley received a letter from his son dated December 11, describing the new camp, which he stated was surrounded by rice fields and swamps. He said that there were rumors afloat that the insurgents were likely to make trouble.

ST. EDWARD, Neb., Feb. 7.—(Special Telegram).—Conrad V. Egan, son of Conrad Egan of this city, who was wounded in the battle at Manila, was well known in St. Edward. "Conrad" Egan, as he was known here, joined Company K of Columbus in June, going with the recruits. He was well liked and has a host of friends who hope for his speedy recovery.

ROGERS KNOWN IN CHEYENNE

Dead Member of First Wyoming Has a Good Record in British and American Service.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 7.—(Special).—Sergeant George Rogers of Company C, First Wyoming, who was killed at Manila, was well known here. He was born in England, where his parents now reside, and came to this country about ten years ago, making his home on the ranch of his uncle, Fred G. Hesse, near Buffalo, Rogers, before coming to America, served several years in the British volunteer service. He was a fine drillmaster and his company was regarded as the best drilled in the battalion. Rogers was an ideal soldier, six feet tall, well proportioned and straight as an arrow.

FIGURING ON LOSSES

Latest Advice Concerning Casualties in the Battle at Manila.

TOTAL FIGURES ARE NEAR TWO HUNDRED

Of These Forty-Nine Officers and Men Are Reported Killed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT WOUNDED

Nebraska Soldiers Stand Their Full Share in the Fierce Fighting.

FOUR ARE DEAD AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED

General Otis Sends to Washington an Official Report, Giving a List of Those Who Were Killed and Wounded.

The full official list of casualties at Manila, complete as far as known yesterday by General Otis, has been received. It shows that there were forty-nine Americans killed, two missing and thought to be dead and 148 wounded. It is thought that there will be no further additions to the list to date, though it is possible that slight errors and omissions have been made on account of the length of the firing line.

Nebraska's share of the loss amounts to four dead and fifteen wounded. Two of those wounded had received their discharges, but had not left the regiment.

The list of casualties which follows is in addition to that published yesterday, the detailed account of Nebraska's loss, however, being given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—General Otis' report of casualties in the Manila fight up to date aggregates 197. Of these forty-nine were officers and men killed and 148 wounded.

LINCOLN, Feb. 7.—(Special Telegram).—Adjutant General Barry has received communication from the War department relative to the return of the Nebraska soldiers from Manila. The secretary indicates in his letter that the Nebraska regiment will be among the first returned, but says it will be impossible to adhere strictly to the rule that the first arrivals there will be the first started home. The letter was written before the news of the recent outbreak had been received.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES

General Otis Sends Latest Statistics of Those Fallen at the Front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following additional list of casualties was received today:

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant general, Washington: Additional casualties: First Nebraska. Killed: CHARLES BALLINGER, Company L. PRIVATE LEWIS, BEGLER, Company I. E. EGGER, Company I. Wounded: First Sergeant Orren F. Curtis, Company C. Corporal Henry Epp, Company C. Musician James Pierce, Company C. Corporal Harry L. Hull, Company A. Private John L. Bronson, Company B. Private Harry Brown, Company F. Private William Maddox, Company I. Private Conrad Egan, Company K. Private Simon J. Simonson, Company K. Private James P. McKinney, Company L. Private Hugh Kenoyer, Company M. Private Howard L. Kerr, Company M. Utah Light Artillery.

BATTERY SERGEANT HARRY A. YOUNG. CORPORAL JOHN G. YOUNG. PRIVATE WILHELM GOODMAN. Slightly wounded: Corporal George B. Wardlaw. Private Peter Anderson.