GREAT BATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Long Expected Rupture Between Forces Comes at Last.

ATTACK ON U. S. LINES.

Twenty Americans Killed and 125 are Wounded—Insurgent Losses Very Heavy.

GOOD WORK BY UTAH BOYS.

Artillery Silences the Native Field-Pieces—Splendid Charge by California and Washington Regiments.

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 p. m. yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries fire but at a third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos line from Caloocan 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, Caloocan, Gagalagin 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 Pasu and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its 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 the gunboat Concord stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos position at Caloocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States seagoing double turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the works at Pasu and Santa Mesa.

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 waterworks.

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

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they were known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at twenty killed and 125 wounded.

The Yorktoks, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

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

NATIVES MOWED DOWN.

Veritable Slaughter of the Filipinos, Amounting to Thousands Slain and Wounded.

Two Hundred Americans are Wounded and the Number of Killed is Very Few.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post has received the following from Manila: Last night's (Saturday) and today's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The Americans forces have 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.

The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

FILIPINOS SAD SURPRISE.

They Have Apparently Reached the Conclusion that Americans Mean Business.

Manila, Feb. 6 (9 a. m.)—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the American mean business, now that the barriers are removed, as they were no further hostilities last night, and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards, and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how many Filipinos have been created at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the chances for independence has received its death blow, and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

REPORT FROM GEN. OTIS.

American Loss 175—Troops Enthusiastic and Fighting Fearlessly—Insurgent Loss Heavy.

Washington, Feb. 6 12:25.—The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public:

"Manila, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General: Insurgents opened attack on our outlines at 8:45, pushed back several times during night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire force engaged, all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing villages and their defense works; insurgents loss is dead and wounded large, our own comparatively small; our troops behave very fine; Utah battery and Third artillery, Troops enthusiastic and fighting fearlessly. Navy did splendid service on gunboats; monitors came close to shore and shelled with great effect; insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns with ammunition during last month. OTIS."

The following cablegram from General Otis has been received at the war department:

"Manila, Feb. 5.—To Adjutant General, Washington: Have established our permanent lines well out and have driven off the insurgents. The troops have conducted themselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and perfectly quiet. List of casualties tomorrow. OTIS."

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 this morning:

"Manila, Feb. 5.—To Adjutant General, Washington: Firing has ceased; no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in the city and vicinity. List of casualties being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as possible. Troops in excellent health and spirits. OTIS."

ACCOUNT FROM LONDON.

Morning Post Publishes a Version of the Night Attack.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila. The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by the Filipinos on the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt, they refused and the sentry fired. An immediate signal was then fired from blockhouse No. 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment.

The fighting soon spread on both sides and the firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack hotly pushed.

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

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

The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday) and were soon pressing back the insurgents. The Utah battery and Nebraska regiment opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the works at Pasu and Santa Mesa.

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 waterworks.

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Washington regiment killed in the Manila fight. They are as follows:

First Lieut. Edward K. Erwin, company A.

Privates John Klein and James Grech, company A, of Tacoma.

Private Oscar Tyler, company C, enlisted at San Francisco.

Privates William R. Fair and Richard H. McClain.

IDAHO'S DEAD.

Boise Has Information that Two of Her Sons Have Found Soldiers' Graves.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Boise, Ida., says: The following Idaho men are reported killed in Manila:

Maj. Edward McCoustle, who was in command of the Second battalion, Idaho volunteers.

Corp. Frank Caldwell, company B, 24 years old, born in Chicago, enlisted at Sherman, Ida.

Private George Hall, company B, aged 21, Rexburg, Ida.

Private Ben Stewart, company B, aged 21, born at Ashland, Wis.

Private James Brown, company H, 22 years old, born at Overton, Tenn.

CALIFORNIANS KILLED.

One Private Dead and Four Soldiers Wounded in the Story.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—The following is a list of the members of the First regiment of California volunteers who were killed or wounded in the battle of Manila:

DEAD.

Private Charles C. Ballinger, company L.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Charles Hoover.
Beut. William Wolf.
Private J. F. Moore, company G.
Private Joseph Maier, company H.

It is not certain that the above list is complete, as no later news cannot had been received here at a late hour.

STRIKE, AND THAT QUICKLY

Gen. Otis Directed to Follow Up His Victory and Render an Object Lesson.

Instructions Sent to Him to That Effect After the Cabinet Meeting Last Night.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Instructions will be sent to Maj.-Gen. Otis tomorrow directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

This was the decision reached at an important cabinet meeting held in the White House tonight, attended by the President, secretaries Hay and Alger and Gen. Grugger and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin.

It was further decided, now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet, that Iloilo shall be taken and the islands of the archipelago occupied as rapidly and to the extent that Gen. Otis's forces will allow.

AGONCILLO SKIPS.

Filipino Flees to Canada, According to a Dispatch from Albany, N. Y.

New York, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Albany, N. Y., says Agoncillo, representative of the Filipino junta in this country passed through that city tonight enroute for Canada.

According to information received by the correspondent of the Herald, the United States government has no intention of arresting Agoncillo, and will allow him to proceed across the Canadian line.

Agoncillo says that he has been unable to communicate with Aguinaldo owing to the strict censorship exercised by the United States authorities, and thinks that it is his duty under the circumstances to place himself beyond the reach of them, so that he will be able to communicate with his home people. He says he knows nothing of a battle having occurred, and thinks it possible that no such event has taken place, although he adds that it is possible that something of the kind has occurred. He confesses the action of the United States government in refusing to permit him to communicate with his home government. He says he is not going to Canada for the purpose of avoiding arrest. He says, according to the correspondent of the Herald, to be serious and anxious to place himself beyond the reach of this country as soon as possible.

In an interview here tonight Agoncillo said: "There may have been an exchange of shots by accident. I did not advise such a thing. I came on a mission of peace. I came to offer the United States every possible commercial advantage. We want to be friends with the United States. We are willing to pay the $20,000,000 to Spain and also pay all the expenses of Dewey's fleet at Manila.

"All we want is to be independent and to have the 'Friendship of the United States.' We are Christians. We are a people and we love freedom.

"Are people willing to accept anything short of independence?

"I will not say. They want to be free and independent, the same as this country.

"What will they do if the treaty is ratified and the United States assumes sovereignty?

"I do not know. If the Americans attempt to enforce the Philippines, it will take them at least ten years, and even then it would not be conquered at heart. The Filipinos are constantly rising to gain their independence.

"It is too bad," concluded the Filipino. "I cannot understand. To offer you the friendship of my people—to give you our trade and say you all the commerce you desire—to give freedom from Spain. To refuse you refuse to even listen to me. If you had been only willing to listen to what I had to offer, all of this trouble could and would have been avoided. I am sorry."

Agoncillo intended that he would return to the United States as soon as he learned the reliable news about the events of Saturday in the Philippines.

The impression that his manner gave was that he is a very badly frightened envoy.

RIOS CABLES A ROMANCE.

Spanish Commander in the Philippines Tells a Fairy Story.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—Intense excitement was caused here by the receipt this evening of the following official dispatch from Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines:

"The insurgents have violently attacked and captured almost the whole of the outlying districts of Manila. The Americans offered a vigorous defense at the exterior barriers, using their artillery as well as the cannon.

"The warships destroyed and burned Caloocan Pasu and several other towns in the neighborhood. Both sides suffered materially. Very sharp firing continues. The Spanish troops have been confined to quarters, but a sergeant has been wounded by a stray bullet. RIOS."

The popular sympathies here are on the side of Aguinaldo, but thinking people are anxious regarding the consequences of the fighting.

ADMIRAL DEWEY REPORTS FIGHT.

He Sends a Cable to the Naval Bureau at Washington.

INSURGENTS OPEN THE BALL.

General Otis Has a Force of 21,645 Hardy Anglo-Saxons at His Back.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey today cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the Americans and the insurgents in and about Manila and the Philippine reservoirs. The insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors, and had been repulsed. His dispatch follows:

Manila, Feb. 5.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Insurgents this morning opened general engagement yesterday night, which has continued today. Insurgents were driven back and city is generally surrounded. Insurgents have been driven back and our line is advancing. No casualties to my knowledge. DEWEY.

The news came like a shock for the astonishment, though signed that an only situation prevailed in the Philippines, and clung stoutly to a hope that by tact and patience, actual fighting might be avoided, and that the people now who felt that hostilities would follow upon the treaty be rallied and the United States attempt to occupy the islands believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was in its most critical stage. Some conjectural opponents of the treaty, who had held to their position, but the general opinion in Washington tonight is that the news of Aguinaldo's action in ratification of the treaty tomorrow afternoon.

It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have come from Manila the Nebraska cable gives the impression that the success of the American forces in the action.

INSURGENTS FORCED ISSUE.

It was with great regret, however, that the administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantages of placing their trusts in the American people and relying upon the President to shape the destiny of the islands. The administration argued that with the Philippine commission, fleets on the sea on route for Manila, bringing with them messages from the President, and with the peace treaty still unacted on, it was not to be supposed that they would refuse to wait to learn the purposes of the American government, but would precipitate the long-impending contest.

While this was true, the officials here say that the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there, and every precaution had been made for just what occurred last night.

It is now acknowledged that fear of an outbreak in Luzon, being the situation for the much-commented-on failure of Gen. Miller to force a landing at Balayan, on the island of Luzon, on the 4th that he wanted all of the troops at Manila, whose was located the central point of danger. Part of Miller's force, therefore, was returned to Manila, and that general was left with only enough of his command and a battalion of artillery just sufficient to take advantage of any deflection in his favor, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own. This rather as a forced interpretation, for he did not send the instructions.

DEWEY CO-OPERATES.

Dewey was tied to co-operate fully with Miller, this is apparent from the later message of Dewey. It is believed it was unknown to the insurgents, but Dewey's fleet and the insurgent forces were moved quietly into positions where they perfectly commanded the lower part of the city of Manila, and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. The movement was effected so quietly that no one saw it, and the administration is not fully aware of the profession of Gen. Otis's ability to at once take advantage of it.

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DEWEY'S PLUCK OTIS.

Besides his soldiers, Gen. Otis has at his back in Manila two consulates, the city, a navy yard, and a fleet of fifteen in Dewey's fleet. With the exception of the last, he has all those should to join his twenty-two ships and twelve ships of various types. Of full-fledged fighting ships he has one, as follows: The Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and Buffalo.

He also has three armed merchant ships which are just as effective as a warship, almost, in attacking troops on shore, and in intimidating the insurgents in the backside. They are the Callao, the Zafiro and the Rosario.

The vessels on the way to join Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colombo; the Castine, at Gibraltar; the Princeton, due at Port Said Tuesday; the Bennington, the Bristol and the Yorktown, probably at Guam on their way to Manila, the Bennington, Oregon and the watertoad Iris, at Honolulu.

The Solace is about to start at any moment from Norfolk for Manila. This leaves out of account the army transports under Wood, which, it is said, could be made of great service.

The fleet cannot operate against troops in the interior, but undoubtedly Dewey will immediately draw a tight cordon of blockading vessels around the island of Luzon and will soon be able to at once take advantage of it.

AMMUNITION