

RESCUED

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AND COMMAND ARE RELIEVED.

REACHES TIEN TSIN.

Russia Makes Ready To Mobilize Her Troops—12,000 Foreign Troops At Taku.

Che Foo, Via Shanghai.—(Special)—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Peking. There is no news from Peking.

Russian Colonel Stolle, commanding the combined force of 1,000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Peking.

Admiral Seymour's expedition is returning to Tien Tsin. His force has suffered greatly.

It is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 Chinese troops are now before Peking. Boxers from all sections are swarming there.

St. Petersburg.—The minister of war has received the following from Admiral Alexieff, dated Port Arthur, June 27:

"During the night of June 25 a detachment of four companies of Russians, Colonel Schwinsky commanding, and the same number of foreigners, went to the relief of Admiral Seymour and brought 200 of his wounded to Tien Tsin."

Berlin.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku telegraphs, under date of June 26, as follows:

"The foreign ministers are with the landing force."

The Vorwarts says: From an absolutely reliable source we hear the Russian war ministry has sent to all the military and civil authorities in Russia telegraphic secret orders to prepare everything for mobilization. The orders bear the dates of June 18 and 19.

Washington, D. C.—The following cablegram was received by the navy department from Admiral Kempff:

"Che Foo, June 28.—About 12,000 foreign troops now ashore. Soldiers ordered should report at Taku instead of Che Foo. Substituted Nashville for Yorktown at Che Foo. Yorktown used as dispatch boat, being more suitable."

THE ANXIETY IS RELIEVED

Admiral Seymour's Rescue Takes Lead Off Minds Of Officials.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The information that Vice Admiral Seymour, reported last night as surrounded eight miles from Tien Tsin, has been relieved and is returning to Tien Tsin, has the first thoroughly satisfactory dispatch received from China since the trouble began. If he has with him, as is believed, the members of the legations at Peking with their wives and children, the first cause for anxiety, which yesterday's dispatches did not relieve, will be removed.

No other foreigners are known to be in danger.

The details of what has happened at Tien Tsin have not been forwarded, but the government officials are inclined to believe that the casualties limited at in the press dispatches were confined to the native Christians. Until Minister Conger's story can be obtained, the administration's policy will remain unformed.

Enough has been done to justify the demand and collection by this government of an indemnity, but unless new outrages are committed, it will hesitate before admitting that a state of war exists. Its attitude on this point is unchanged. It holds that congress alone can declare war, and for that purpose an extra session would be required. Such a contingency is politically undesirable for the administration.

LONG AND BLOODY WAR.

German General Expects This To Follow In China.

Vancouver, B. C.—(Special)—General Stahl of the Imperial German army, who has been investigating the conditions in the orient under a special commission from the German government, has arrived here on his way home. On being asked if he thought the Boxers would be quickly suppressed, he said that in his opinion the powers had started in upon a long, bloody conflict. In the end the Boxers would be disbanded, but the sacrifice of life would be appalling, for the movement was spreading like wild-fire throughout China's vast territory. The south was also about to take up arms, and his information was that the uprising in the south was very grave and of great dimensions. The southern Boxers would join the north and vast mobs of fanatics would have to be contended with. They would be insufficiently armed at first, but enormous quantities of arms were being constantly smuggled in to them, and owing to the countless hordes of fanatics and the vast territory covered they could for some time defy the whole world.

General Stahl added that the hostility between Japan and Russia was a serious complication in the present crisis, as it would interfere with the possibility of settling between the powers which was almost necessary at this time.

CONDITION OF TREASURY.

Washington, D. C.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the general account, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold loan to the division of redemption, shows available cash balance, \$14,000,000.

CHAFFEE ORDERED TO PEKIN.

Will Lead The Americans Continuing To Chinese Capital.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Brigadier General Chaffee has been assigned to the command of the American land forces in China, and he is to be given all the soldiers he may need to protect Americans in their life and property.

The formal orders to General Chaffee, direct him to take command of the troops ordered to China, and to proceed to Peking by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aids. The direction to proceed to the capital of the Chinese empire indicates a firm determination on the part of the government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese government.

Arrangements are being made for sending a brigade from the Philippines and the Sixth cavalry from the United States, but a cablegram was sent to General MacArthur, commanding the forces in the Philippines, asking him how many of his troops he could spare for service in China. The purpose of this inquiry is to ascertain how many reinforcements can be sent to General Chaffee if a single brigade is not sufficient.

General Chaffee was at the war department today and was given his instructions, after which he called on the president and also had consultations with Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary of War McKinley. He is to sail from San Francisco on July 1 on the transport carrying the Sixth cavalry. The desire to have General Chaffee and this cavalry regiment reach China with little delay is such that the transport will not stop at Honolulu, but will continue on her way direct to Nagasaki, Japan.

At that point General Chaffee will be in communication with the war department and will receive further instructions. If the trouble is all over the troops will go from Nagasaki to Manila.

General Chaffee, under his present instructions, will assume command of all the American land forces and will act in conjunction with the military forces of other powers for the protection of life and property of foreigners in China.

He is to report to the American minister at Peking as soon as he can place himself in communication with that official. In military operations General Chaffee will be supreme. In other matters he will act under the direction of Minister Conger, if the minister is safe.

It was the first intention of the war department to place Brigadier General R. H. Hall in command of the brigade to be sent from the Philippines. General Hall will be in command of the troops until General Chaffee's arrival, and he may continue as chief in command.

BATTLE AT TIEN TSIN.

Chinese Routed By Gallant Charge Of British and Americans.

London.—(Special)—Only today have details come in of the fierce encounter which was fought at the gates of Tien Tsin by the little allied force and the vast hordes of Chinese troops and Boxers. The Chinese were heavily entrenched across the main gate of the town and in for some distance down the street.

The fight opened at daybreak Saturday. One hundred American marines were with the international force. As soon as day dawned, the international force began a heavy shelling, the Chinese replying with vigor. Gradually the little force advanced, and one by one the Chinese guns were dismantled. The Chinese rallied around their disabled artillery and attempted to make a stand, but the gallant charge of the American and British marines was irresistible, and the Chinese fled in disorder.

From this time on the battle was a rout and the British and Americans turned it into a sprinting match to see who would enter the town first. The rivalry was keen, but the two forces entered the town neck and neck.

ARE IN NEED OF BLANKETS.

Unless East Indians Get Them They Will Suffer.

London.—(Special)—Louis Klopfch, proprietor of the Christian Herald of New York, after spending a week in India, on his way home from India, sailed for New York from Plymouth on board the Hamburg-American line steamer Pennsylvania. In an interview previous to his departure Mr. Klopfch said the mortality during the wet season in India was just commencing and must assume stupendous proportions, outnumbering the total of the deaths during the last six months from all causes. Unless 20,000,000 blankets are quickly provided, the monsoon, India's greatest blessing, will prove appalling disastrous, and Mr. Klopfch also said the mortality will exceed 2,000,000.

He further asserted that 90 per cent of the cattle in the richest farming districts have perished. One of Mr. Klopfch's last acts in India was to buy 100,000 blankets for the sufferers.

SAYS FILIPINOS ARE GAINING.

Correspondent Of A Vienna Paper Makes The Statement.

Vienna, June 27.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes a story from Manila, dated May 11, which says that Aguinaldo still continues the divinity of the Filipinos, and that the number of natives who adhere to the United States, not including conspirators and traitors, is steadily decreasing, because they are disappointed at the mistakes of the American politicians.

The situation has taken a turn in favor of the Filipinos. Guerrillas are appearing almost under the walls of Manila, and the natives are fraternizing with the Spaniards, with the exception of the friars, whom they detest. The United States, says the correspondent, will require large reinforcements to complete the subjugation of the islands.

THEIR FUN CAME HIGH.

Vancouver, B. C.—(Special)—According to oriental advices the Japanese journalists who published an objectionable article concerning the crown prince and his bride have paid dearly for their folly. The Tokio local court rejected the plea of insanity set up on behalf of the editor and sentenced him to three and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of 120 yen, as well as police surveillance for one year. Morita, who copied the article, received the same punishment, and the man who set the type was condemned to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 yen and six months' police surveillance.

THE BOERS.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA IS QUIET.

STEYN HAS ESCAPED.

Generals Botha and Delarey Are Holding Their Positions North-east of Pretoria.

London.—(Special)—General Ruddle recently came into contact with an active Boer commando near Senekal, and it is supposed that fighting took place. Some reports intimate that President Steyn has forced his way through General Ruddle's lines southward.

Generals Botha and Delarey are maintaining their positions northeast of Pretoria, where a slight skirmish has taken place between mounted patrols. Many burghers are reported to be surrendering to General Buller's troops at Standerton.

The slaughter of Basuto laborers employed in repairing Lord Roberts' lines of communication, when General De Wet recently swooped down upon the railway line near Kroonstad, has produced anxiety in some quarters, where it is feared that the blacks will go on the warpath. This apprehension, however, seems not to be justified.

ENVOYS STATEMENT TO AMERICA.

Are Grateful For Sympathy and Ask Only Its Continuance.

New York.—(Special)—The Boer envoys have issued an address to the people of the United States. They express their thanks for "the deep sympathy the Americans have shown for the cause of the two struggling republics," and say further:

"We now feel convinced that the hostile allegation of the colonial secretary and other British statesmen that the citizens of this great country sympathized with the British empire in its attempt to crush the liberty of our two small states is absolutely devoid of truth."

"Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes are the terrible, diabolical trinity which brooded over and shaped the destiny of South Africa during the calamitous period. These gentlemen combined forces so as to achieve by subtlety and craft and misrepresentations what Dr. Jameson and the raiders failed to obtain by open violence."

The address takes up the various internal questions which contributed toward the outbreak of the war, making wholesale denials of the English representations. The address declares that at the Bloemfontein conference both President Steyn and President Kruger endeavored to avert the catastrophe by conceding even more than the original demands on the franchise question, but their efforts were fruitless. It is asserted that the war was forced upon the Boers and that they took up arms in self-defense. The address contends that the policy of Great Britain was designedly shaped so as to compel the Boers to send on October 9 what is commonly known as their ultimatum to Great Britain. It also says: "The Boers may be in the end defeated by overwhelming numbers and may ultimately be forced to surrender, but the conduct of the present war justifies us in saying that they will never be conquered."

The address concludes by saying that the envoys do not ask the direct or forcible intervention of the United States, but a continuance of public sympathy and support. It is signed by Abraham Fischer, C. H. Wessels and A. D. W. Wolmarans.

MURDER FIFTY IN BARATONGA.

Natives On A Pacific Island Rise Against The Whites.

Seattle, Wash.—(Special)—One of the strongest rebellions that have taken place in the last 100 years is in full swing in Baratonga, an island in the British flag in the south seas. Advances from the orient say the uprising has spread over the whole island. The natives are advancing on the European settlements along the coast and are threatening the capital. It is a struggle between the populace and the aristocracy—the traders.

The inhabitants of the island were originally brought in touch with civilization through the efforts of missionaries, who set the usual London Sunday for service. At the 19th degree of longitude the day jumps back twenty-four hours. Since discovering the early mistake the Christian leaders of the island have attempted to rectify it. The move made the natives superstitious and aroused a sullen resentment. Now this has changed to active hostilities, and, thinking that the white people were deceiving them all along, the natives are butchering and murdering on all sides.

The greatest carnage is being witnessed. Over fifty Europeans have been killed. At the last reports they were fortifying various coast towns and preparing for a desperate resistance. All the business houses and government headquarters on the island have adopted the new Sunday, and are siding with the whites. An appeal will be made for assistance from Great Britain.

LOOK TO KANSAS CITY.

London, June 27.—The few editorials and cablegrams printed here created only a mild sort of interest in the republican national convention at Philadelphia, as the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Though most of the correspondents of the English papers declare President McKinley's reelection is certain, the people here are more likely to take keener interest in the democratic national convention at Kansas City, for by the proceedings there it is generally thought the strength of the anti-English, or rather pro-Boer, element in America may be gauged.

SOLDIERS DIE OF DISEASE.

Gen. MacArthur Sends the Names Of Those Who Have Died.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—General MacArthur has cabled the following casualty list to the war department:

Deaths: Dysentery—May 30, D. 31st Infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant Paul E. Melville; June 6, D. 6th Infantry, William L. Weidrich; June 15, B. 39th Infantry, Corporal Howard G. Buck; B. 41st Infantry, Corporal David M. Williams; I. 8th Infantry, Jacob Klein, E. 22d Infantry, James B. McCrary; June 12, F. 19th Infantry, Corporal Jno. D. Markie; June 29, B. 24th Infantry, Cassius A. Miner; June 23, Patrick Hayes; G. 46th Infantry, Corporal Jeremiah F. Hurley; June 21, L. 20th Infantry, Richard Engstrom; June 22, F. 23d Infantry, John Turpin.

Peritonitis—June 15, B. 39th Infantry, Corporal Henry Murphy.

Drowned—May 5, L. 49th Infantry, John Gaskins; June 5, D. 39th Infantry, Charles Woods; June 17, E. 4th Cavalry, Trumpeter Michael Good.

Typhoid Fever—June 12, C. 29th Infantry, William E. Lee; June 5, B. 20th Infantry, Emil Lentz.

Alcoholism—May 27, G. 15th Infantry, Rudolph F. Stampff; May 31, C. 28th Infantry, Robert Fame.

Died from wounds received in action:—May 6, M. 45th Infantry, Samuel Gray; June 15, A. 23rd Infantry, Frank Smith.

Mania—June 22, I. 29th Infantry, Edward Eaton.

Suicide—Shot in head, June 19, C. 36th Infantry, Thomas Wilson.

Opium poisoning—June 18, G. 11th Cavalry, William Hollis.

Pyæmia—June 15, I. 4th Infantry, William J. McAndrew.

Heart disease—June 12, F. 18th Infantry, Sergeant Alexander B. Van Buren.

Cerebral softening—June 19, D. 27th Infantry, Sherman Taylor.

Menigitis—May 27, G. 18th Infantry, Bartholomew W. Howley.

Variola—May 17, Vinton Richardson.

Diarrhoea—May 20, F. 47th Infantry, Russell Washburn.

HODGSONS FATE NOT KNOWN.

No News From The Governor Of The Gold Coast In Africa.

London.—(Special)—The colonial office has received a telegram from Colonel Willcocks, dated Prinsu, Ashanti, June 26, as follows: "Major Wilkinson reached Bekwal June 19. In response to my telegram to the governor of the Gold Coast (Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson) at Kumassi, the latter writes, June 16, saying that he will hold out to June 20. This letter, received by Captain Hall at Esuameja, was forwarded to Wilkinson at Bekwal at midnight June 21. Wilkinson proceeded immediately to Esuameja, arriving there at dawn June 22, after marching through torrents of rain. Lieutenant Burroughs, with about 500 natives, is going north as fast as the flooded rivers permit."

Willcocks's dispatch says: "Captain Hall reports having heard firing by a seven-pounder on the night of June 21—five shots and then five more. He responded with two guns to the signal and then he heard continued firing."

In view of this information a fear is expressed in London that Sir Frederic Hodgson may not have been able to hold out after June 20 and that the engagement which Captain Hall heard on June 21 may have been attended with serious consequences to the governor.

REED ROAST MCKINLEY FACTION.

He Is Saying Sarcastic Things About Imperialism.

New York.—(Special)—Much comment has been caused among republican leaders by the attitude assumed by Former Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who is now a resident of this city, toward the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket and the platform adopted by the Philadelphia convention.

Not only has Mr. Reed refrained from expressing approval of the action of the convention, but reports have gained currency that his caustic criticisms of it in conversation with his friends have had the effect of turning against the ticket men who otherwise might have been enthusiastic in its support.

In one instance, at least, a man who gave \$10,000 to the republican campaign fund four years ago, has told his friends that he will give nothing this year, attributing his change of heart to Mr. Reed's influence.

Mr. Reed's wit and biting sarcasm became famous while he occupied the speaker's chair, and the McKinley republicans who are now finding fault with him assert that he is turning these powers in private with chilling effect upon the administration enthusiasts.

When these reports were brought to Mr. Reed's attention he declined to make any comment upon them except to say that no person had the right to attribute to him any opinions upon political matters which had not received the definite sanction of his authority. When he had any statement to make public, he said, he would prepare it in his own way and in his own language.

That Mr. Reed is no more in sympathy now with the expansionist policy of the administration than he was during his last term as speaker is a matter of common gossip in the financial district, where he has an office, and among politicians. It is the opinion of the supporters of this policy, however, that he should follow the example of Senator Hoar, who holds similar views, and declares his allegiance to the ticket. They take the ground that the honours bestowed upon Mr. Reed by his party entitle it to such support as he can give.

Mr. Reed, on the contrary, takes the position that he has retired from politics, and that he has the same right that any other private citizen has to express his opinions without giving rise to adverse comment. He shrinks from being drawn into political controversy, preferring to devote himself to the practice of law.

It has never been his custom, however, to conceal his opinions. He did not do so during his late term as speaker, and there is less reason, his friends say, for him to do so now that he is out of office. It is possible that Mr. Reed may decide to make some formal statement of his views on the issues of the campaign, though he did not indicate that he had any present intention of doing so.

COL. BRYAN.

MAKES STATEMENT REGARDING THE PLATFORM.

SILVER AT THE FRONT.

Nr. Bryan Says That the Chicago Platform Will Be Adopted By Kansas City Convention.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—William J. Bryan has spoken regarding the platform to be adopted at the Kansas City convention and the man to be named as his running mate. He said that in view of the fact that nearly all the state delegations to the national convention had been elected by conventions which reiterated the principles of the Chicago platform, "it is safe to assume that the Kansas City platform will reaffirm the Chicago platform, and will contain nothing which can be construed as a surrender or modification of the platform on the old issues."

He declared that strong and clear planks against imperialism and the trusts will be inserted, and that militarism will be vehemently denounced and sympathy expressed for the Boers. Further, he would not speak regarding the platform.

When questioned regarding the correctness of reports that a vice-presidential candidate, whose views on the financial question will be attractive to those democrats who opposed the ticket in 1893, Mr. Bryan said that the man named for the vice presidency will be in harmony with the platform. Continuing, he said:

"It is hardly probable that delegates to a national convention would write a platform and then select for either place on a ticket a man who would repudiate that platform. No man worthy to be considered for such an office would accept a nomination upon a platform repugnant to his views on any important issue. In every campaign men support a ticket without approving all of the platform, but no one can defend a platform unless he believes in it."

TRAIN HOBBER IN NEBRASKA.

Holds Up Burlington Train In Jesse James Style.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special)—After several weeks' vacation, the lone train robber has resumed business. He held up a Pullman car on the Burlington's Billings train, which leaves Omaha at 9:50 p. m., shortly after midnight between York and Bradshaw, and was the winner by two watches and \$70 in cash.

It is supposed that the mysterious masked gentleman took the train at York. At all events, he made himself conspicuous immediately thereafter by presenting the business end of a large, healthy looking revolver to the Pullman conductor. This tip was sufficient to make the conductor trot ahead like a little man and wake up the passengers one by one, and bid them to cheerfully contribute to the festive stranger.

The lone robber, reinforced by the pistol, was proceeding swimmingly in his work of raising revenue when the train pulled into Bradshaw, where he eventually became frightened. Rushing outside, he pulled the air and the train came to a sudden stop. Although the train does not stop regularly at Bradshaw, this was an exceptional case, and it stopped. The lone robber did not stop, however, but kept going so rapidly that he was out of sight before an investigation could be started by the trainmen. In fact, he hopped from the train into the darkness before the train itself had ceased motion.

The description of the lone robber is that he is "thicketed, and wears a light suit of clothing." As an extra inducement to detectives to find a man with these distinguishing marks, the Burlington offers a reward of \$500.

At Burlington headquarters here, the details of the hold-up had not been received, but the more cheering information had arrived that it was believed by detectives in pursuit that they were on the right trail of the much wanted man, and would soon have him captured.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—At Burlington division headquarters it was said that no tangible clue had yet been obtained of the identity of the men who held up the St. Louis-Portland through express near Bradshaw. A reward of \$500 for arrest and conviction has been offered by the Burlington.

Many sleuths are working on the case, among them being Jim Malone, the Burlington detective, with his bloodhounds.

Officials believe, from information received from Bradshaw, that there were two men implicated in the hold-up. One went through the train, while the other waited with a team. After the robbery the men are believed to have driven south.

WANT BRYAN AT KANSAS CITY.

Democrats Urge the Nebraskan To Be Present At Convention.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—Strenuous efforts are being made by the Kansas City local committee to induce Mr. Bryan to attend the democratic convention. R. H. Lindsay, chairman of the convention press committee, called on Mr. Bryan here and informed him that plans were being made for a demonstration after the adjournment of the convention, counting on his presence in the city. Bryan has taken the matter under advisement and will not announce his decision until after he confers with several eastern delegates who are to stop here on their way to Kansas City.

MAYA INDIANS HOLD OUT.

Mexican Troops Find It Difficult To Capture Them.

Oaxaca, Mex.—(Special)—The attack of the government troops on Chan Santa Cruz, the stronghold of the Maya Indians, is still delayed, owing to the vigorous opposition offered by the rebels against the advance of the troops. General Bravo's force of over 3,000 men has been joined by a force of over 2,000 troops commanded by General Martinez. It had been planned early in the campaign that the attack on Chan Santa Cruz should be made on May 5 in celebration of the Cinco de Mayo holiday, but if the present determined stand of the Indians holds out it will be several months yet before the principal city and stronghold is taken. It is impossible to take the defenses by storm owing to the dense and impenetrable forests and undergrowth which surround the town. Small detachments of troops have been led into ambushes on a number of occasions by the Indians and sustained heavy losses.

ROBERTS NEEDS ALL HIS MEN.

He Can Spare None Of His Troops For China.

London.—(Special)—As Lord Roberts, apparently, is carrying out important combined operations, the slackness of news from South Africa will probably continue until they are completed. The fact that the foreign military attaches are homeward bound indicates that in their opinion the war is over. But the reported refusal of Lord Roberts to spare troops for service in China seems, if true, to show the field marshal considers much work remains to be done.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Ex-Governor Taylor and wife of Kentucky reached here from the east today. Taylor has shaved his moustache and his appearance is much changed. He looks ill.

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