

PRESS TO THE SOUTH

Lawton's Troops Penetrate the Swamps Around Laguna de Bay.

MOVING UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Command Divided in Hope of Surrounding Pio Del Pilar's Forces—One of the Most Gallant Charges of the War is Made by Americans—Four Are Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

MANILA, June 5.—General Hall's column in the movement upon the Morong peninsula, completed a circuit of twenty miles over rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up an almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly twenty-four hours from 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when the column left the pumping station. The Filipinos were driven in every direction and the country through which General Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared. At 10 o'clock this morning the column reached a point a few miles from Tay Tay, where General Hall was met by General Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted. General Hall's objective point was Antipolo, ten miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Marauquo about noon yesterday with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next and the Fourth infantry last. At 5 o'clock these three regiments fought their second battle of the day and it resulted like the first in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position.

The American loss was four killed, three wounded of the Fourth cavalry and one Oregonian, and about fifteen wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrible fire the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe punishment. In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder.

It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was found impossible, owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than twelve hours, with nothing to eat, since morning and no supply train in sight. The troops, moreover, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated and all greatly exhausted. Consequently they bivouacked for the night on the second battlefield.

The cavalry, the Oregonians and two companies of the Fourth infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on the three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions.

Then followed a charge across the rice fields and ditches and up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry.

The Fourth cavalry, being in front, suffered the severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being sergeants and the other a private. The Oregonian killed was a private.

The natives were unable to stand the vigorous firing of the Americans long and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and the Fourth infantrymen broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillsides, pouring in volley after volley until the men left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys. After the fight was over the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the bush and in driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo, where it was expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up in the mountains which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 300 troops.

The progress of the column was considerably delayed while passing up the steep mountain grade by a small band of insurgents, but these were effectually routed by the Fourth cavalry, which was in advance, and the troops reached Antipolo in a few hours.

Our lines were immediately thrown around on three sides of the town and then the final advance was made. But it was found unnecessary to fire a shot. Not a rebel was visible and the town was entirely abandoned.

Two hours later, after a conference between General Lawton and General Hall, the column proceeded toward Morong to drive away any rebels found in that quarter.

When the start was made for Antipolo in the morning the Oregon regiment and the 9th infantry were left behind as a rear guard, and there was considerable firing along their lines in clearing the enemy from the high hill between their position and the lake.

Press Censor for Santiago

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 5.—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Governor General Brooks has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased. The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of the general opinion.

Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officials here threatening an uprising at an early date unless certain concessions, essentially preposterous, are granted.

HOT ON THE ROBBERS' TRAIL.

Sheriff and Posse Only Three Hours Behind Union Pacific Train Dynamiters.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 5.—(Special to the Omaha Bee.)—Three of the men who dynamited and robbed the Union Pacific mail train at Wilcox station Friday morning have been located and it is believed will be captured tonight.

Their trail was followed by a posse under Officer Wheeler of the Union Pacific detective force from the scene of the holdup for a distance of forty miles across the Laramie plains to a point about twenty miles south of Glen Rock, where it was lost.

This posse and one from Rawlins reached Casper this morning and got fresh horses. While there a sheep herder came in and reported having run across the three robbers, who were cooking breakfast in a ravine about six miles west of Casper. One of the robbers held him up with a Winchester and ordered him to leave. A posse was at once formed by the sheriff of Natrona and Converse counties and pursuit commenced. They are not more than three hours behind the outlaws, whose capture is believed to be certain.

The outlaws were evidently heading for the "Hole-in-the-Wall" country, a rendezvous for desperadoes about sixty miles north of Casper. To reach this refuge they will have to cross the North Platte river, which is so swollen with flood waters that it can only be crossed by bridge. All the bridges are guarded, so that the escape of the fugitives is cut off.

On receipt of information from Casper that three of the train robbers had been seen in that vicinity today General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent Harris of the Union Pacific and Manager Gentsch of the Pacific Express company started from here by special train for Casper to direct the pursuit of the robbers. Later information from Casper states that the robbers have reached the north side of the Platte river and are making for the "Hole-in-the-Wall" country. They have plenty of friends there and will be able to make a strong fight against the posse.

DENVER, Colo., June 5.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says:

A report from Union Pacific sources is to the effect that the Albany county sheriff's posse has captured three of the Union Pacific train robbers six miles from Casper, Wyo., and that one of them has made a confession. The rest of the gang is being pursued in the direction of Glen Rock.

AN ASSAULT ON LOUBET.

President of France is the Object of a Hostile Demonstration.

PARIS, June 5.—President Loubet, accompanied by the premier, M. Dupuy, and the chief of the military household, General McBailloud, drove to the Auteuil races this afternoon, closely followed by Madame Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the Avenue Des Champs Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully, but at Auteuil, they were met by a violent demonstration, evidently organized and directed against the president. There was a storm of hoots and yells and cries of "Panama," "Abas Loubet" and "Vive L'Armee." A few shouts of "Vive Loubet" were drowned in the clamor. A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the demonstrators, including a man who tried to force his way to the president's carriage. During the second race the clamor increased to violence and was plainly directed by an committee of the League of Patriots collected with their supporters both before and behind the presidential stand.

During the grand steeplechase many blows were struck and several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the presidential stand. At the crisis of the excitement, while shouts of "Vive L'Armee" and "Vive Deroulede" were heard on all sides Comte Christiani rushed toward the president, brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christiani, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quiet unmoved, talking to the premier, while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence.

Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the prefect of police ordered the Republican guards to surround the presidential stand. The main demonstrations were Jose Lasies, deputy for Gers, and M. Firmin Faure, anti-Semite and nationalist, deputy for Oran, Algeria.

Police Inspector Grillierie had his head seriously wounded in the melee and President Loubet has since decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

On returning to the Elysees palace M. Loubet received many sympathizing callers. It seems certain that the demonstration was organized by the Juenessee royalists, the Ligue des Patriotes and the anti-Semites. The rallying sign being a carnation in the buttonhole.

Sherman Clings to Hope.

UTICA, N. Y., June 5.—Hon. James S. Sherman left tonight for New York to be gone all week. On Tuesday Mr. Sherman will go to Washington. Mr. Sherman appeared to regard the speakership contest with complacency. He said to a reporter:

"I am still a candidate and shall continue to be unless a majority of New York's delegation should declare for some one else."

Chances of an Agreement.

LONDON, June 5.—A representative here of the Associated Press has been informed that the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, at the conference which he had with the marquis of Salisbury at the foreign office yesterday, submitted dispatches from the officials at Washington, who have considered the points raised by the Canadians in the boundary dispute. These are treated generally, but two points were specially treated, the first defining the line of arbitration to which it is proposed to submit the Alaska question, and second,

THE ORDERS OF KAUTZ

Mataafans Keep Without the Limit Set Them by American Admiral.

THREATEN TO DEFY COMMISSION

Declare They Will Fight Until Exterminated Before They Will Recognize Tann as King—Opinion Natives Must Be Disarmed.

APIA, Samoa, May 19.—(Via San Francisco, June 5.—)When Admiral Kautz issued his proclamation of April 23, directing Mataafa and his following to keep beyond certain defined limits around Apia, the prescribed district covering an area twelve miles long and six miles broad, followed by a notification to Mataafa that unless the rebels were outside the prescribed limits in twenty-four hours fire would be opened upon them wherever they could be reached, this ultimatum brought about an immediate and unconditional compliance with the admiral's directions.

From that time up to date there has been no conflict with the rebels. Captain Sturdee of her majesty's ship Porpoise, accompanied by Rev. William Hockett of the London Mission society, as interpreter, went to the rebel camp at Falena on a visit the day following, and in order to avoid mistakes in the future went over the boundary line with several Mataafa chiefs, who promised to keep the peace until the commission had had time to act. The district which the rebels have evacuated is quite large enough to supply food to the Malletoans in Apia and thus one of the great difficulties of the naval authorities was overcome.

Since the rebels went to Falena a strong patrol of 700 or 800 men daily makes the round, seeing that all is quiet and that no looting or damage is being done by the Malletoa followers. Several cases of looting have been reported, and where it has been possible to find out the offenders they have been punished. The damage caused by the rebels has, however, been very small in comparison with that caused by the Mataafans, not one-twentieth part. The large fort at Lotopia has been destroyed by the Malletoans and it is reported that Mataafa is highly enraged at this, claiming that in the event of his wishing to return to the same after the commission has made known its decision he ought to have been allowed to do so. In the meantime he is building forts inland at the town of Falena and his followers stoutly declare that even if the commission is unanimous against him he will never acknowledge Tann as king and will fight it out to the bitter end.

"These assertions may be only talk, but as far as we can judge here the question of the kingship does not seem to lie within the scope of the commission. Tann has been publicly crowned by the American authorities here and has been saluted with royal honors on the occasion of his coronation and of his formal visit at the war ships since the armistice has been in force. His chiefs and 'amassee, the vice king, are carrying on the government in a way that performs all the functions of a good and stable government and they are in possession. Tann is king de facto as well as de jure—and, in addition, there are now in Apia 3,500 made adults carrying 2,700 rifles supporting him. This means that absolutely half of Apia is at present supporting the king. Mataafa is likely to be a disappointed man, and although a personal friend of his, who had an interview with him a few days ago, says that Mataafa is preparing to accept the inevitable at the hands of a unanimous commission, he will never submit to a minority, even though that minority be the two greatest nations on the earth. This appears farcial, no doubt, to most people, but serious indeed to the few white residents of these islands."

In the meantime the rebels are strengthening their positions, sending out messengers for their sympathizers to come to join them and are busily engaged in manufacturing cartridges. Deserters from the Mataafa camp say that on the occasion of the Falke last week the rebels made some of the rebel chiefs went off to the ship and asked for a supply of ammunition, but that the same was refused, to their great disgust. The loyalists, on the other hand, are fortifying their intrenchments around Apia and are being daily drilled and instructed by officers from the different war ships. A four-inch gun had been taken from H. M. S. Torch and is now mounted at Mullum in such a position as to command the whole of the western portion of the municipality. The great question is, "Will the commission order the disarmament of the natives?" If it does not it is the opinion of almost every white resident that these islands will no longer be safe to live in, and many declare that if the natives are to retain their rifles, never mind what other solution of the Samoan question is made, they cannot and will not live here with their wives, families and property at the mercy of the next lot of rebels.

Suspects Are Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Willard R. Green and J. R. Porter, who were taken to police headquarters and questioned in connection with the mysterious disappearance of \$25,000 in gold on the steamer Alameda on its trip from Sydney to this port, were released by the police after a few hours at headquarters. The police have concluded that Green and Porter had no connection with the disappearance of the money. It is said Green is a well known mining man of Denver, and Porter is his cousin, and they were returning from a trip to Australia. The police hold to the theory that the money was taken at Sydney before the vessel left that port.

Small Boat for Robbers.

OMAHA, June 5.—City Clerk Rodgers of the Pacific Express company's office in this city has received a telegram from General Superintendent F. C. Gentsch, who is at Medicine Bow, Wyo., investigating the train robbery committed Friday morning.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Text of the Platform Adopted at Their Late Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—Following is the platform adopted by the Ohio republicans at their convention in this city:

We earnestly endorse the great administration of William McKinley. It is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of national administrations. Under the last democratic administration, and as a result of democratic principles and policy, our industries were destroyed, capital and labor unemployed, the poor suffered as never before in our history, agricultural products could not earn a branch with which to buy, and every branch of trade felt the blighting influence of democratic tariff reform; the gold reserve disappeared; the government borrowed money to pay current expenses, increasing the public debt in times of peace hundreds of millions of dollars. The democratic party proposed to the people as a remedy for all these democratic ills depreciated, dishonest currency, which intensified every evil. During all that period of depression and distress the republican party stood fast for the principles and policies under which American industries were built up and flourished beyond example; the principles and policies under which the people prospered and the nation had grown for generations; stood fast for sound, honest currency, and in 1896 elected to the presidency William McKinley, the best exponent of republicanism and true American ideas and policies; the friend of every American industry; the wise, patriotic defender and advocate of honest money. Under his splendid republican administration public credit was restored, the prosperity of the people developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come.

The magnificent achievements of our army and navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the downtrodden and oppressed people of Cuba from a domination of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master and guidance of a republican administration, are necessarily subjects for the highest encomium by the convention of Ohio republicans.

To the same guidance, controlled by the great principles that shaped the high destiny of the Republican party, from Lincoln to McKinley, people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problem of the future in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civilization abroad and add to the honor, power and glory of this great nation. We commend the president for judicious modifications in the civil service rules, recently promulgated; for national defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, the forests, the farms, the mills, the factories, and the shipyards.

We demand immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the Fifty-fifth congress at the last session, so that American built, American owned and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

ROBBERS TAKE THEIR TIME.

Mail Clerk Gives His Version of the Holdup of Union Pacific Train.

OGDEN, Utah, June 5.—W. G. Bruce, one of the mail clerks on the train that was robbed in Wyoming, has arrived at Ogden. He said that when the train stopped the robbers came to his car and ordered him to open the door. He refused and the robbers began shooting into the car from both sides. Bruce turned out the lights. Then a stick of dynamite was placed under the door and it was shattered. The clerks, fearing the car would be blown to pieces, opened the door. One of the robbers stuck his gun into the car and fired, but the bullet did no damage. The lights were then turned on and the clerks got out of the car.

The clerks in the Portland mail car were also ordered out and the party of clerks and trainmen were stood up in a line and guarded by one man. A demand was then made of Ernest Woodcock, the express messenger, to open his car, but he refused. A couple of shots were fired into the car and the door blown off. The express and mail cars were run down the track a mile or two to the camp of the robbers. There the trainmen were placed about 150 feet from the track and about twenty sticks of dynamite were exploded on top of the safe in the express car. The explosion wrecked the car and split the safe wide open. Five of the robbers carried away two loads each from the safe and must have secured a large amount of plunder. When the robbery was complete the robbers walked leisurely up the hill north and disappeared in the darkness. Two hours were consumed in the robbery.

Dreyfus Gets a New Trial.

PARIS, June 5.—The court of cessation today rendered a verdict in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case and ordering a new court martial, to sit at Rennes, sixty miles from Nantes, for the trial of the prisoner. Previous to the announcement of the verdict crowds of people assembled at the Palace of Justice and in its neighborhood, awaiting the decision. Perfect calm prevailed. The decision, which was pronounced at 2:10 p. m., says the prisoner is to be retried on the following questions: "Is Dreyfus guilty of having had communication with a foreign power or its agents, with the view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of a war with France?" The audience received the decision with cries of "Vive la justice," "Vive la loi."

CHICAGO, June 5.—Rear Admiral Schley, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Chicago today from Omaha. A body of Chicago naval reserves who fought at Santiago, a committee from the Loyal Legion and a multitude of citizens welcomed him at the station.

A U. P. TRAIN HELD UP

No. 1 on the Overland Attacked at Wilcox, Wyoming.

ENGINEER IS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Dynamite Converts Express Car into a Mass of Debris—Safe Blown Open and Contents Stolen—Six Robbers Are Known to Have Been in the Party—Officers Hot on the Trail.

OMAHA, June 3.—The Omaha Bee says: Just before daylight this morning, and in the midst of a drenching rain, six masked bandits held up a Union Pacific train just beyond Wilcox, Wyo., blew up the express car with dynamite, severely wounded the engineer and escaped into the mountains with their booty. The robbery was one of the boldest that has occurred on any western railroad in years, but, according to the statements of the local officials of the express company, the plunderers obtained only a nominal reward for their exertions. A posse of well armed and determined men, headed by the sheriff of Carbon county, is close on their trail and it is not believed that they can escape capture and punishment.

Only meager details of the affair are yet available. The first information that reached the Union Pacific officials came at 4:25 this morning in a brief telegram from Engineer Jones, who was at the throttle of the train, and which contained the following:

"First section, No. 1, held up one mile west of Wilcox. Express car blown open, contents gone. We were ordered to pull over bridge just west of Wilcox, and after we passed the bridge the explosion occurred. Can't tell how bad bridge is damaged. Have telegraphed for outfit to repair it. No one hurt except Jones; scalp wound and cut on hand."

"JONES, Engineer." During the forenoon the dispatch was supplemented by several other telegrams, each one of which added one or two details to what was already at hand. These indicate that the robbers boarded the train at Wilcox, where No. 1 is due at 2:09 a. m. As the train reached the bridge one or more of the robbers crawled into the cab and, with leveled weapons, ordered Engineer Jones to pull across and stop on the other side.

Other members of the gang were at work in the express car, where a heavy charge of dynamite was placed to blow open the safe. Just as the engine pulled off the bridge there was a tremendous explosion that drove the remnants of the express car 100 feet in every direction, stove in one end of the mail car and knocked out a number of the stringers of the bridge. One wound received by Engineer Jones were dealt by the flying missiles scattered by the explosion.

It did not take the robbers long to complete their work. The express car was knocked into kindling wood and the big safe was open and ready for their fingers. They quickly snatched its contents, signaled to their confederates on the engine and before the passengers and the remainder of the train crew knew what had happened they were scurrying away towards liberty.

As the train is due at Medicine Bow at 2:35 and the dispatch from Engineer Jones did not arrive until nearly two hours later, it is presumed that it required nearly that time to dispose of the wreckage and permit the train to proceed. The run to Medicine Bow was made as quickly as possible and there the engineer wired the news to headquarters at Omaha, while the local officials routed out the sheriff, who immediately organized a posse and took the trail.

While the rain that fell in torrents while the robbery was going on assisted to screen the operations of the robbers, it will also assist materially in their capture. The soft ground makes the trail as plain as could be desired and the sheriff declares that he will have his men before night.

A later telegram from the scene of the robbery conveyed the information that the west bent of the bridge was shattered. It will require new stringers and some slight additional repairs, but the damage is not serious enough to interfere with the regular running of trains. The passengers were scared out of their wits by the startling explosion just as they were in the depth of their maternal slumber, but none of them were disturbed by the contents of the express safe.

The local officials of the express company have received no information beyond a telegram which stated that the train had been held up and the safe blown open.

Denver's Story of the Hold-Up.

DENVER, June 3.—A special to the Times from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: At 4 o'clock this morning Union Pacific mail and express train No. 1 was held up one and one-half miles west of Wilcox station. In this state, by six masked men, evidently professionals, who blew open the safe of the express car and carried away all the contents. The mail was not touched, presumably on account of the fact that four armed mail clerks were in charge. The mail and express runs as the first section of No. 1, overland limited. The second section follows five minutes behind. A bridge two miles from the scene of the robbery was fired to prevent the section robbery was fired to prevent the second section from coming up during the operations. A bridge in front of the train was dynamited. The trainmen were all covered with rifles and the robbers took their time. The value of the plunder is unknown, but is represented as light. The sheriffs of Albany and Carbon counties, with possees and United States marshals, are after the bandits, who are supposed to be members of the notorious "Hole in the Wall" gang, which has terrorized the state for years.

Germany Gets the Islands.

MADRID, June 3.—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes today it was announced that the Marianno, Caroline and Palaos were ceded to Germany.

ABDUCTED CHILD RECOVERED.

Little Marian Clark Found Where She Had Been Carried.

GARNERVILLE, N. Y., June 5.—Marion Clark, the 21-month-old child kidnapped from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clark, of New York city, on May 21, was discovered two miles south of Sloatsburg, a village about eight miles from here, this afternoon. She was found at a farm house of Charles Youmans, and was in the custody of Mrs. Jennie Wilson, who took the baby to that place during the early part of last week. Mrs. Wilson was accompanied by her husband, and stated to Mrs. Youmans that she wanted board for the little girl for the summer.

The Clark baby attracted the country people by her appearance, and the curiosity aroused made her captors grow uneasy and they kept her closely confined at Youmans' home. As soon as the notices of the abduction reached the neighborhood, the people began to suspect that the child was Marion Clark. They felt positive of it, because the child wore the same clothes as at the time when she was stolen. Deputy Sheriff Charleston, taking his clues from pictures of the child and the descriptions given him by the people who saw her, went to the Youmans' farm house and found Mrs. Wilson. The officer produced a warrant, arrested the woman and demanded information as to the whereabouts of the child. At this Mrs. Wilson weakened and made a confession. The baby was then produced and the sheriff took both prisoner and child to Magistrate Herbert at West Havenstraw.

Mrs. Wilson refuses to make a full statement. She is the daughter of Mrs. J. J. McNally, of Goshen, N. Y. Marion Clark, the child, is in good health. Arthur Clark, the father of the abducted baby, arrived here this evening and immediately identified the child found in the custody of Mrs. Wilson as his lost Marion.

Later in the day a deputy sheriff arrested James Wilson, who claimed to be the husband of Jennie Wilson, and both were locked up on the charge of abduction.

HOLDING ON TO KIDNAPPERS.

Local Officials Refuse to Give Up the Abductors of Marion Clark.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Captain McCluskey expressed indignation today at the action of the officials of Sloatsburg and Garnerville in refusing to give up the kidnaper of Marion Clark, Jennie Wilson, or, as she is said to be really named, Addie Wilson, and her husband, who called himself James Mcsally. Both are in jail in New York City and Captain McCluskey said the refusal to give them up to the New York detectives was an "outrageous piece of work." He said that the county officials had absolutely no charge to make against them and were holding them on suspicion. The crime of abduction, he says, was committed in New York City and the prisoners should have been brought up here at once.

The captain says he will appeal to Governor Roosevelt if the prisoners are not immediately given up to him. The baby passed a peaceful night in her home.

Captain McCluskey would not say a word about what he considered the motive for the abduction of the child. Arthur W. Clark, the father of Marion Clark, today secured a warrant for the arrest of James and Jennie Wilson and Carrie Jones.

A crowd began to assemble about the Clark home early today. School children predominated, but there were many grown people who joined in the shouts for a sight of the baby. Finally Mrs. Clark went to a window, raised one of the sashes and held Marion up. The crowd cheered and yelled and the mother and child laughed for sheer happiness. The cheers kept up for some minutes and the child kissed her hand to her admirers.

Mr. Clark is determined to prosecute every one who has been in any way connected with the abduction of the child. The man known as Wilson is said to be George Beaugard Barrow, a newspaper reporter. He is also said to be a son of John C. Barrow of Little Rock, Ark.

HOLDUP TACTICS OF CUBANS.

Officers Demand a Bonus for Identifying the Private Soldiers.

HAVANA, June 3.—There is much comment here over the fact that Cuban officers have been demanding \$5 as compensation for identifying Cubans who have been applicants for the \$75 allowed by the United States authorities to former soldiers of the Cuban army who surrender their arms. A majority of the Cubans here do not believe the statement, thinking the story was prepared to injure them in public opinion, but facts prove the story to be true.

Great interest is manifested among all classes in tomorrow's races, which bid fair to be very successful. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted free, so the army and navy will be well represented.

General Wilson left here this morning for Matanzas. General Wood leaves tomorrow for Santiago de Cuba, and General Carpenter will leave Havana on Tuesday for Puerto Principe.

Troops Sent to the Reservation.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Alger has directed the commanding general of the Department of Dakota to order a troop of the First cavalry to proceed to the Tongue River agency and prevent a conflict between the Northern Cheyenne Indians and the white settlers residing in the vicinity. It is thought hostilities can be avoided. Captain George W. Stouch, Third infantry, who was acting Indian agent several years, has called attention to the fact that there are many whites on the reservation, not all being bona fide settlers. If the former can be bought out and the squatters later ejected a great cause of friction between the Indians and the whites will be eradicated.

British Columbian Mines Close.

SANDON, B. C., June 3.—All silver and lead properties in this vicinity except the Elson Star have shut down, refusing to pay \$3.50 for freight instead of ten hours' work. The Elson Star, "