

# The Columbus Journal

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WHOLE NUMBER 1,573.

## BACK IN TIEN TAIN

### Vice Admiral Seymour Makes Official Report of Relief Expedition.

## WEEKS OF BATTLE AND TERROR

### Imperial Troops as Well as Boers Engage Intermittently—Chinese Make Treacherous Attack After Professions of Friendship.

LONDON, June 30.—The adventures of the hard fighting allied under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Pekin, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of ammunition, the strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiral at midnight, which runs as follows:

"TIEN TAIN, June 27, via Chee Foo, June 28.—Have returned to Tien Tain with the forces having been unable to reach Pekin by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guard were made by the Boers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none to our side.

"On June 14 the Boers attacked the train at Lang Yan in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was 10 Italian. The same afternoon the Boers attacked the British guard left to protect the railway station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with 100 killed. Two of our men were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 75. There were no casualties on our side.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having been made further advance by rail impossible. We decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tain, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Pekin. After my departure from Lang Yan, two trains left to follow on the river. On June 18, attacked by Boers and imperial troops from Pekin, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were six killed and forty-eight wounded. The trains joined me at Yang Tain the same day. The railway at Yang Tain was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions, and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tain, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

"On June 19 the wounded, with necessities, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was expected to fear the bridges were cut off, the Boers, when defeated in one village, retiring to the east and skillfully retreating our advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced out of a gallant effort difficult to in force.

"On June 22 we made a night march, starting at daylight opposite the imperial army above Tien Tain, where, after fighting in the trenches, a treacherous heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was taken by a party of marines and seamen, under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns.

"The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the army were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully.

"Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition on the left bank. Several guns were mounted in our defense and shelled the Chinese forces lower down. Having found ammunition and rice, but being hampered for some days, we had to be hampered with large numbers of wounded. I sent to Tien Tain for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25.

"The army was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien Tain on June 26. We burned the army."

## BOERS ARE FIGHTING HARD.

### Lord Roberts Reports Several Engagements.

## BOERS SUFFER TWO REPULSES.

### Lord Roberts Cables News of Small Successful Fights.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Roberts has sent bulletins of two small fights occurring on June 26 and 27, in which the Boers were discomfited. In a dispatch from Pretoria he says:

"A small force mounted troops with two guns, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Drepper, was attacked by the enemy under Dreyfus and Nel, on the morning of June 26, seven miles from the West. The Boers were the enemy and burned their laager. Our casualties were three wounded and ten killed.

"The Boers, temporarily commanding Ian Hamilton's troops, made one march yesterday from Heidelberg toward Frankfurt without meeting any opposition.

"An enemy attacked our Rooval-spruit post on the railway yesterday, but was easily beaten off by a detachment of the Derbyshire light infantry, the West Lancashire and a 45-ton powder and an armored train.

"Boden-Powell reports the capture of an influential Boer named Ray, who was endeavoring to raise some 200 men in the Rustenburg district. A patrol brought in fifty rifles. More than 400 rifles and 100 iron pieces have been taken during the last few days."

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## IN VERY BAD PLIGHT

### Admiral Seymour is Rescued in Very Sick of Time.

## PROVISIONS NEARLY EXHAUSTED

### Bolter Party Has to Fight its Way Through Great Masses of Hostiles—Prisoners in Hands of British Give Conflicting Stories Regarding Minors.

LONDON, June 29.—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tain were: Americans, 3 killed, 2 wounded; British, 2 killed, 1 wounded; Germans, 15 killed, 27 wounded; Russians, 10 killed, 27 wounded.

The gunfire of the Americans and British is described as "beautiful."

After the relieving force pushed on to relieve Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars under General Nieh, say a dispatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien Tain, severely and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrible fire.

Colonel Doward, British commander of the column that relieved Admiral Seymour, American marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the relieving column after a brisk fight. His men made a brilliant resistance, never failing in courage for fifteen days of continuous fighting. During that time the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for ten days, and they would have held out a day or two longer.

The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour, essayed a night retreat toward Tien Tain, but came in collision with a strong Chinese force arriving from the northwest and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but intrench and stand siege. He vainly attempted heliographic communication.

Seymour's men caught several Chinese, who said the intentions had been to burn and the ministers had been imprisoned.

The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack.

Four thousand Russians left Tien Tain four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

Railway communication from Tien Tain to Tien Tain has been restored and the force is advancing toward Pekin.

Fighting was in progress on Wednesday in the vicinity of the Chinese. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Pekin relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all powers, largely Japanese, have now been landed.

The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Pekin the Chinese government desires some news from Shanghai correspondents think, for retaining the fanatical mob.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writing at 9:05 yesterday, says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military attack on Shanghai, has issued an edict ordering the Boers and announced a decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

The attack on the palace was made by the legation at Shanghai, the Daily Express correspondent says, that while solemnly professing complete abstinence from warlike preparation the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at the Fro Sing forts.

Four British war ships have sailed from Hong Kong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending reinforcements to ward Pekin and the exodus of Chinese of all classes from Shanghai continues at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting and an anti-Russian rising in the Liao lung peninsula, Russian Manchuria is predicted.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times advices from Shanghai Tung say that Governor Yuan Shih Kai maintains cordial relations with foreigners and has sent couriers to Pekin, but none of them has returned.

An imperial decree published in the morning yesterday (Thursday), says that the Chinese government has decided to assert that the imperial palace in Pekin was burned on June 16 and that however, as this may be the British-revolving Chinese.

President Plans His Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The president, Mrs. McKinley and party will be attached to the regular train on the Pennsylvania railroad Friday. The president will be accompanied by Dr. Riker, Secretary Cortelyou and Assistant Secretary Barnes.

During the absence of Secretary Cortelyou the executive office will be in charge of Assistant Secretary Prudden. Only the most important matters will be transmitted to him, and while the president will be at all times in direct communication with the White House and members of the cabinet, he will be relieved as much as possible of matters which should properly be disposed of in Washington.

Destroy Mission Buildings.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Two cablegrams were received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions this morning. The first from Shanghai, read:

"Wei Hen destroyed. Foreigners escaped."

The Presbyterian board had \$40,000 worth of property in Wei Hen and this is now all gone. Dr. Fairries was one of the missionaries there and he escaped with the others.

The other cablegram came from Chee Foo and stated: "Lobenstein at Shanghai. Feels to be safe."

Boats Sought to Go Afloat.

BERLIN, June 29.—The Social Democracy, which frequently has exclusive accurate news from Russia, says: "From an absolutely sure source we learn the Russian ministry of war has telegraphed orders to all responsible officials to make all requisite preparations for mobilization."

Taking in conjunction with dispatches announcing friction in the international forces, this is taken to imply that Russia desires to be fully prepared to act independently in event of the disruption of allied action.

## DARING TRAIN ROBBER

### Lone Man Holds Up Passengers on R. & M. Express Near York.

## PROBABLY DONE BY PROFESSIONAL

### Pullman Porter Forced to Go Ahead and Wake Sleepers to Accommodate the Robber in His Escape—Harrington Boats Offer \$500 Reward.

YORK, Neb., June 30.—The west-bound Burlington train No. 41, which was robbed through here Wednesday, was robbed between this place and Bradshaw. At what point the robber got on the train is unknown. It is generally believed that he boarded the train either at this place or at Bradshaw. He commenced his work of going through two Pullman cars at this place and ending the job at Bradshaw. His pals, two men driving a team, were waiting for him one mile west of Bradshaw, where the robber pulled out the air brakes and the train stopped and drove south, with only \$74 in cash, the proceeds of his fifteen minutes' work.

The engine saw the team and two men and Aurora near the robbery was wired into Superintendent Bignell's office at Lincoln, who came here on a special train, bringing with him railroad detectives and bloodhounds. The bounds at once struck the right scent and were leading their owner a fast pace south and east to Bradshaw, where the robber pulled out the air brakes and the train stopped and drove south, with only \$74 in cash, the proceeds of his fifteen minutes' work.

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## LITTLE BOY IN AFRICA

### Boers and British Apparently Are Meeting on Their Arms.

## HOPES WERE BLIGHTED.

### Boer Back on Edge Didn't Help This Great Celebrated Compendium of Universal Knowledge, Bound in one and sold at a price which has reached all the way from the largest of the Boers.

"The Boer outposts northeast of Pretoria are busy. The telegraph wires between Starbuck and Newcastle were cut Sunday and Sir Redvers Buller had to report by heliograph.

Commandant De Wet, with 3,000 men and three guns, is moving northeast in the Orange river column. It is understood that he and Commandant General Botha entered into a compact that neither would surrender so long as the other was in the field.

Twelve thousand rifles, all told, have been surrendered to the British.

President Kruger is still at Machadodorp.

A dispatch regarding the hospitals in South Africa have made a great sensation in England. They began with three columns of restrained language in the Times yesterday from W. A. Burdett-Coutts, conservative member of parliament for Westminster. His disclosures have been widely reproduced and they are supplemented this morning with denunciatory telegrams and interviews from survivors and army medical men. The archbishop of Capetown, in an address before the Society of Good Hope, in the Cape government house, Monday, expressed great dissatisfaction at the way the sick and wounded were treated. He declared that the warm clothing that was absolutely necessary was freely offered, but was rarely if ever distributed. He said that the sick and the sick slept on the bare ground and that even in Capetown the way the hospitals were managed made one's blood boil.

A news agency dispatch from Capetown says: "Certain revelations point to malfeasance in connection with the supplies of comforts for the sick and wounded."

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Lord Roberts will reply fully to the charges of Burdett-Coutts, Frederick Williams, consulting physician of the London hospital, who was recently at the front, says the charges come to him as an absolute shock and are quite incredible. He praises the medical department.

## TO FOLLOW WOOLLEY'S LEAD.

### Prohibitionists Nominates Illinois for President.

## CHICAGO, June 29.—The prohibitionists, in national convention assembled, nominated John G. Woolley of Illinois for president and Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island for vice president.

## WEEKS OF THE SMALL BOY

OMAHA, June 30.—The small boy and his freerackers and other instruments of torture are supposed to be off of the earth until 6 o'clock on the evening of July 2. Policemen will be after all violators of the fireworks and freeracker ordinances until that evening, when the ordinance will be suspended until Fourth of July at midnight. Mayor Moore has instructed the chief of police to prevent Fourth of July celebrations from continuing throughout the entire summer.

A number of runaways that were caused by freerackers and fireworks have already been reported and many complaints have been lodged with the police department.

Every effort will be made to protect the city of Omaha from an untimely fusillade of cap pistols and Roman candles.

## MAKES ONE SINGLE ISSUE.

### Prohibitionists Will Stand or Fall on Repeal of Liquor.

## PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

### Random Government Building Under Construction at Buffalo.

At the Pan-American Exposition next year at Buffalo the United States will have a group of three buildings for the government display. The main building will be 130 feet wide and 100 feet long, and on either side, connected by colonnades, will be the lesser buildings, each 150 feet square. The government work is under the direction of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury department. The group will be treated architecturally in a modified Spanish Renaissance, the details suggesting a Mexican rather than a strictly Spanish origin. Like the others, these buildings will be constructed of staff, already made familiar to the public by its use at the Chicago and more recent Omaha expositions. The main building is marked contract to that used at Chicago, will be rich and brilliant, the lavish use of color and the gliding giving, with the intricate plastic decorations and sculpture groups, an ensemble both striking and interesting. Portions of the roofs, covered with Spanish tiles, will add much to the character of the building as a whole. In plan, the buildings are shaped like a letter U, the opening being toward the west. The main building corresponds to the bottom of the U, which will accommodate the greater portion of the exhibits, while the two lesser administrative offices, guard room, etc. Its center will be surmounted by a dome, the apex of which, 250 feet above the main floor level and crowned with a figure of Victory 20 feet in height, will form one of the most conspicuous features of the exposition grounds. Contrasted by the color of the main building are the two lesser buildings or pavilions, one of which is intended to hold an exhibition typical of life and labor in the government's new possessions; while the other will contain a branch station of the United States weather bureau, as the exhibit, acquired by a treaty of the United States fish commission. Inlets from the lagoon fill the spaces within the colonnades connecting the pavilions with the main building. The central piazza, the space enclosed by the arms of the U, is decorated by steps, terraces and beautiful fountains, making an easy and beautiful approach to the main entrance under the dome.

## THE OLD RELIABLE.

### Columbus State Bank

(Oldest Bank in the State.)

Pays Interest on Time Deposits

Makes Loans on Real Estate

Does Every Branch of

Business, Chicago, New York and all Foreign Countries.

Capital \$1,000,000

Assets \$2,000,000

Reserve \$500,000

Surplus \$1,000,000

Assets \$2,000,000

Reserve \$500,000

Surplus \$1,000,000

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