

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Rico, Colo., July 5.—The Rio Grande Southern's San Juan special No. 4 was held up at Stoney Creek, two miles south of Rico, at 11:10 o'clock this morning by three men supposed to be Mexicans. The robbers wore no masks and acted more like crazy men than train holdups.

Three Rico miners were trout fishing in Stoney creek, and wishing to return home, signalled the engineer to stop at the water tank. The train stopped, when three men heavily armed ran out from behind the water tank and ordered everybody to throw up their hands. One of the robbers ran to the engine, and after firing a shot at the fireman who was filling the tender with water, made the engineer and fireman get off and line up with the conductor, trainmen and fishermen.

Two of the robbers then went through the train while the other stood guard. They all seemed badly excited and took what people handed them. Father O'Rourke, a Catholic priest, was on board, and requested the robbers not to frighten the ladies in the cars. They complied with his request and lost a good haul by doing so. One of the ladies on the train had over \$300 in a purse attached to her belt.

A Rico miner by the name of McDonald had \$700 on his person, but contributed only \$5. The robbers did not even demand his watch. The robbers relieved the conductor of about \$80 and his watch, and the railroad company of a shotgun and revolver. It is estimated that the booty obtained will amount to \$500, counting watches. Stoney is in a wild country, and it is very probable that the robbers will not be captured, as they can get to the Blue mountains before a posse can be organized. They did not molest the mail or express car.

Washington, July 6.—Senator Pettigrew has introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley and the men under him for gallant conduct in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

It occasioned some debate. Senator Hale said no one knew who was entitled to the credit of the great victory.

Mr. Pettigrew said he introduced the resolution to remove in a measure, the erroneous impression that Sampson had won the most remarkable naval battle of the world.

The resolution went to the committee on naval affairs.

Off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, July 4.—Per Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Tuesday morning, July 5th, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 5.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had ran ashore and had hauled down her flag. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board of her and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York which came an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever maneuver of Commodore Schley in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the

prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels, as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly at them, engaging all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn and afterwards the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

One man, George H. Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was injured on board of her. The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

Madrid, July 5.—Tuesday evening, via the Frontier, July 6.—The enthusiasm aroused by the misleading dispatches to the Spanish government is changed today into the wallings of the families of the victims and lamentations over the national disaster. The ministers are crestfallen and are still concealing the worst.

Despair, rage and recrimination prevail among the population, and the authorities are adopting strong precautions, fearing popular outbursts.

Marshal Martinez de Campos has been foremost in the endeavors to prevent disturbances. A government crisis is imminent, and it is regarded as probable that Senor Silvela or Marshal de Campos will succeed Senor Sagasta as premier, and propose peace in order to prevent the Americans from attacking seaboard towns of the peninsula, and ruining Spain.

The palace is strongly guarded and the queen regent, who is described as being inconsolable, is receiving the sympathy of the sensible portion of the population. There is no disguising the fact that grave forebodings are felt as to the future of Spain. The tone of the general public may be summed up in the remark frequently heard, "God alone knows what will happen."

Sacramento, Cal., July 5.—A special to the Bee says the town of Dunsmuir in Siskiyou county, on the line of the California and Oregon railroad, was almost swept out of existence by fire during the early hours of this morning. The fire started in the Arlington house and in an incredibly short space of time two blocks of the business portion of the town were ablaze. The railroad library, section house, together with the two business blocks and private residences, were destroyed.

Washington, July 6.—The war department posted the following today, from General Shafter:

"Adjutant General, Washington—Camp near Santiago, July 5.—I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral, agreeing to exchange Hobson and men here, to make the exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition to exchange."

Washington, July 6.—Secretary Alger received the following dispatch from General Shafter this morning:

Playa del Este, via Haiti, June 6.—Hon. Secretary of War, Washington.

Camp near Santiago, July 5.—Captains Alger and Sewell and Mr. Corbin are well. I am feeling better. Had hoped to be up this morning, but as everything is quiet I will remain still. Gen. Wheeler is feeble, but remains with his command.

Gen. Young leaves for Key West today.

Gen. Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. All others well.

SHAFTER,

Major General Commanding.

St. Louis, July 5.—A general fire alarm has just been turned in at the fair grounds, where races are going on.

Extensive stables, covering about four blocks of ground just outside the west side of the fair grounds enclosure, are burning and will probably be destroyed. Some of the best horses on the track are housed there.

The fire began shortly after 2:30, and is spreading. More engines have been called for.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—A conference was held at the White House. There were present Secretary Long, Gen. Miles, Admiral Sicard, Capt. Crowninshield and Capt. Mahan. The conference lasted about an hour and a half, when all the members left the President except Secretary Long. None of them would talk concerning the conference.

Later—The White House conference decided not to storm Santiago immediately, believing its downfall can be accomplished soon without the heavy loss of men or ships that would result from storming the city.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Unofficial advices to the administration from sources heretofore accurate, say Spain will sue for peace this week.

At the same time no such suggestion from Spain, direct or indirect, has been received here. The government will listen if approached in the proper spirit.

Honolulu, June 29, via San Francisco, July 7.—The steamship China, of the Manila transport fleet, reached this port from San Francisco on the morning of the 23rd, one day ahead of the other vessels of the fleet. The China steamed ahead of the Zealandia, Colon and Senator in order to load coal and clear the wharf before the other vessels.

The big steamship received a warm welcome. There was a large crowd of people on the wharf.

The troops swarmed the decks and rigging of the China.

Brig.-Gen. Greene immediately sent his adjutant to the wharf with his compliments to the United States consul-general, Mr. Haywood, and President Dole, who was on the wharf, and invited them on board.

At 9 o'clock the soldiers were allowed to go ashore and were marched to Walkiki, where the men took a sea bath. Then men were then marched to town, and at 2 o'clock they were provided with a feast on the executive building grounds.

This function was carried out precisely on the lines of the one for the first expedition. Ladies waited on the tables. Officers were entertained at the military headquarters. There was an abundance of food and refreshments for everybody.

At 6:30 o'clock of the same day, the Zealandia, Colon and Senator were sighted. It was quite late when the vessels reached the harbor. Crowds on the wharves cheered the various vessels as they entered port, and the men on the transports responded vigorously. By midnight, all anchored for the night. Then men were landed the next day and were entertained by the citizens of Honolulu.

The expedition sailed for Manila on the 24th.

Sergeant eGorge Geddes, company C, First Nebraska Infantry, died at sea on board the transport Senator, June 21, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was buried at sea the same day with military honors. The ships of the fleet were brought to, with troops drawn up on deck, while the body was committed to the deep. Geddes was about 22 years of age. His home was in Beatrice, where his parents reside.