

PRETORIA TO GIVE UP

British Officers Now at Johannesburg Dictating Terms of Surrender.

NEWS SENT OUT FROM THE BOER CAPITAL

Roberts' Advance Guard Half Way Between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

KRUGER FLEES TO WATERVALBOVEN

He Will Probably Attempt to Set Up Government at Lydenburg.

BURGOMASTER TO RECEIVE THE ENGLISH

Prisoners at Waterval, a Suburb, to Be Released—England Regards War as Over—No Word from Roberts.

PRETORIA, May 30.—British army officers are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender.

The British advance guard is half way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. It is reported that there is a force also at Hatfield.

All the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria.

President Kruger is now at Watervalboven.

At a public meeting called this morning by the burgomaster of Pretoria a committee was appointed to keep public order.

The committee consists of Judge Gregorowski, Nel Charles Marais, Loveday DeVilliers, Beederburg and F. Grobler.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from the earl of Roslyn, who is a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released:

"PRETORIA, Wednesday, May 30.—11:40 a. m.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours without resistance.

The president has gone to Watervalboven. "Burgomaster de Souza is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum.

"Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British.

"Feeling a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, United States Consul Hay and Leigh Wood insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised.

"I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet."

Kruger's Capture Much Desired. Public interest centers largely in President Kruger, his capture or escape.

The occupation of Pretoria would be largely robbed of its value in the estimation of the British if Dom Paul were still at large and able to keep alive the dying embers of war.

Yesterday at noon the British were about two hours' march from Pretoria and the Boer military forces had abandoned the city.

At 2 o'clock the British War Office had received no news from Lord Roberts which the officials would make public, but it is assumed that the press articles are correct.

Most of the London morning papers, through the courtesy of the Daily Mail, print Lord Roslyn's dispatch and comment on it, treating the war as ended. Some of the more cautious critics think that guerrilla warfare is likely to be carried on for some time in various parts of the conquered territory.

The Boer forces are dissolving. Lord Roberts apparently has not taken any apparent quantities of artillery, arms or stores.

Large bodies of Boers must still be somewhere in the field.

Government to Be at Lydenburg. Watervalboven, or Waterfallboven, is 130 miles east of Pretoria, on the Delagoa bay railway.

It should not be confused with Waterfall, ten miles north of Pretoria, where the British prisoners at Waterfallboven in a small plain in a mountainous country. The seat of the Boer government—what there is left of it—will probably be Lydenburg.

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, dated Wednesday, says:

"Commandant Kraus has surrendered Johannesburg to Lord Roberts. By tonight's train from Pretoria there arrived a few Greeks, who say they were told to leave Pretoria Tuesday. They affirm that the train in which they left was shelled by the British, and that half of the train was cut off, the remainder steaming away. This incident probably occurred at Elandsfontein Junction.

"Passengers from Pretoria assert that the town is utterly demoralized. There is a mad rush for the coast. Five trainloads of fugitives are expected here tonight."

The Times says this morning:

"The war is practically over. By this time the British are flying in Pretoria. Mr. Kruger has fled and is ere this half way to Delagoa bay.

"Mr. Hay, son of the United States secretary of state, who holds the office of American consul at Pretoria, and who in that capacity took charge of our interests, thoughtfully insisted on a special stop for safeguarding the large number of British prisoners."

Portuguese May Attack Transvaal. The Lourenzo Marquez correspondents think the trouble between the Transvaal and Portugal may come to a head at any moment.

Komatipoort is strongly defended. Yesterday the Portuguese authorities were preparing to resist a possible engagement. A mule battery was sent to the frontier.

The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says:

"It would not be surprising if a large proportion of the rebels sought temporary refuge on Portuguese territory. Although the authorities here are reticent, they are not blind to such a possibility.

"Good traffic between here and the Transvaal was officially closed today, the reason apparently being the military movements in progress.

"A Transvaal Boer commando has arrived at Komatipoort. All the Portuguese troops have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier and the Portuguese fleet along the coast has received orders to concentrate here."

It is reported that a special train from Pretoria, with fugitives, was despatched on the Transvaal side of Komatipoort, a number of passengers being killed or injured.

The British authorities at Bulawayo think the Boers will retire into southern Rhodesia.

By the release of the British prisoners at Waterval there will be a full brigade added to Lord Roberts' command.

General Hunter re-entered the Transvaal (Continued on Second Page.)

FORMALLY FREE STATE

Imposing Ceremony in the Market Square at Fontaine.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday, May 29.—Amid salutes and cheers and singing of "God Save the Queen" the military governor, Major General George Pretorius, at noon formally proclaimed the annexation of the Free State under the designation of the Orange River colony. The ceremony was somewhat impeding and the scene in the market square inspiring. An immense concourse had gathered and the town was gay with bunting. The balconies and windows surrounding the square were crowded with women, among them Lady Roberts and the Misses Roberts, the countess of Arlitz and Ladies Henry Bentick and Settrington.

The troops were drawn up under command of General Knox and entertained the spectators. The governor, accompanied by General Kelly-Kenny and their staffs, escorted by the Welsh yeomanry, was greeted with a general salute, after which, amid an impressive silence and in a clear voice heard in every part of the square, General Pretorius read Lord Roberts' proclamation annexing the Orange Free State, as conquered by her majesty's forces, to the greater dominion, and proclaiming that the state shall henceforth be known as the Orange River colony.

Lusty cheers greeted the concluding words of the proclamation and these were renewed with ever increasing volume as Lord Acheson, standing on the royal stand, the hands struck up "God Save the Queen," all present joining in singing the national hymn. The ceremony concluded with cheers for the queen, Lord Roberts, and the army and a salute of twenty-one guns.

REPORTS BEFORE SURRENDER

Details of Fighting in the Vicinity of Johannesburg—Federal Retire.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, May 29.—An official war bulletin just issued as follows: On Sunday a fight occurred close to Van Wyck's rust, in Gatsrand. The federals fought well and the British troops seemed out. At dark the federals were forced to retire in the direction of Van Wyck's rust on account of the overwhelming force of the British.

The British attacked Witwatersrand yesterday and were in contact with the federals at Gatsrand, but they were beaten back with good results by the federals under Commandant Louis Botha. The federals were heavily bombarded all day long, but kept their positions. The British loss is reported to be considerable.

The British are near Utrecht and they are also marching on Laing's nek.

TO ACCEPT THE DELAGOA AWARD. In View of Britain's Action This Must Be Done.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—It is probable that the United States will accept the arbitration in the Delagoa railroad case. The McCord case, the only American claimant against the Portuguese government, are very much dissatisfied at the outcome of the arbitration, which reduced their allowance from \$1,000,000 to an insignificant fraction of that sum.

Naturally they are anxious that the United States government should refuse to accept the arbitration, but the British government, representing a very much larger claim in the same arbitration, has shown no sign of a disposition to reject the verdict and as it would be an unparalleled action for one party to an arbitration to reject the conclusions, the United States government must accept the findings of the Swiss arbitrator in this case, which satisfied of the inadequacy of their allowance.

So far the money allotted by the arbitration has not been received, but from unofficial sources the State department has been informed that the Portuguese government has agreed to fund the award and the American allowance to any official authorized by the State department to receive it.

Ridicule the Story. LONDON, May 30.—The officials of the British War office deny in unqualified terms the statement made to a New York newspaper that Lord Roberts if he believed he could land 100,000 of his troops in England before October 1. According to the British War office the New York story is "ridiculous nonsense."

CAPE TOWN, May 30.—The hospital ship Maine, from Southampton, May 3, arrived here today.

VENEZUELA REBELLION OVER

Hernandez, the Rebel Chief Who Aspired to Be President, Now a Captive.

CARACAS, May 30.—The country is rejoicing over the capture of Hernandez, the rebel chief.

Some French bankers have offered to advance \$10,000,000 to the government.

Crown Prince Joins Regiment. POTSDAM, May 30.—The crown prince, Frederick William, joined the First regiment of Foot Guards at noon today. The event was made the occasion of considerable ceremony. Emperor William addressed the crown prince and the members of the royal family, the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, a number of ambassadors and the military attaches. Afterward the crown prince, drawing his sword, formally joined the second company of the regiment. The emperor witnessed the ceremony from the windows of the castle. A parade and luncheon followed.

Servian Has a Military Scandal. BELGRADE, May 30.—A huge military scandal has been revealed by the issuance of an order for the mobilization of the Servian reserves. Scarcely a uniform was found in the magazines. The accounts of the war office, however, show a large expenditure.

Crank Arrested in Berlin. BERLIN, May 30.—Considerable excitement was caused here this morning by the arrest of an individual on Unter den Linden as an emperor was proceeding to Potsdam. The man's strange actions led to arrest and an examination of the prisoner showed him to be insane.

Neely Printing House Closed. MINNAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—The Neely Printing company, which was established by Charles W. Neely of the Cuban postal service, now under arrest on charges of extensive embezzlement in that department, was closed today, acting on a warrant of attachment issued on the petition of the government. The closing of the establishment throws fifty men out of employment. It is alleged that Neely recently disposed of the property to Thomas Campbell of Zanesville, O., and General Manager R. H. Cowan, in order to prevent confiscation by the government. Mr. Campbell says, however that Neely has a half interest in the establishment. The matter will be settled in the federal court at Indianapolis.

SHAFT FOR ANTIETAM FIELD

Former Enemies Meet in Friendship Where They Once Fought.

PRESIDENT IS THE ORATOR OF THE DAY

Maryland Dedicates a Monument to Its Sons Who Were the Blue and the Gray—Survivors Re-count the Past.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 30.—Another link in the chain which binds together the once warring factions of the north and south was forged today by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of men who were the gray as well as those who were the blue and who died in mortal combat on the bloody field of Antietam. The event, which is probably without a parallel in the history of the nation, took place yesterday. Non-uniformed special officers have been replaced on the cars by uniformed men of experience.

General Manager Baumhoff of the Transit company intimated today that the police authorities should take stern methods to preserve order.

"We are now feeding 2,000 men at our twelve commissary depots in different parts of the city," said Mr. Baumhoff. "In no case are we allowed to bring supplies to these places. A bucket of water, a bucket of butter or a load of bread without being set upon and assaulted and the goods destroyed."

About noon a mob gathered at Broadway and Miller street, where yesterday's riot took place. The mob, which was in a mob, was dispersed by the police.

The train which brought the president, the members of his cabinet and the congressional party from Washington reached the battlefield at noon, where they were welcomed by Governor John Walter Smith of Maryland and staff. A salute of twenty-one guns, a detachment of the officers of the Maryland National Guard and several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the division of Maryland, together with members of Herbert camp of Confederate Veterans, several camps of Sons of Veterans, and several companies of Brockenbrough's Maryland artillery, which fought the confederate troops and distinguished itself at Antietam. Besides these organized bodies were scores of confederate veterans who had taken part in the various battles of the war.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Colonel Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced General Henry Kyd Douglas, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. B. F. Clarkson, who was followed by Governor John Walter Smith in an address of welcome. Colonel Taylor, as president of the Antietam Battlefield commission of Maryland, then presented the monument to the national government and Hon. Ellis Root, secretary of war, in a brief address accepted it on behalf of the United States. Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscence character, by the following: Brooks, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Wilcox, J. E. Duryea, Senators Foraker, Burrows, Daniel and others, who were prominent on the opposing sides in the great struggle. These were followed in turn by Governor George B. McMillan, director of other members of the United States senate and house of representatives. This concluded the band played "Hail to the Chief" and General Douglas introduced President McKinley, who delivered the address of the day.

McKinley's Oration Brief. The president said:

"I appear only for the moment that I may make acknowledgment for your courteous greetings and express my sympathy and approval. I am glad to meet on this memorable field the friends of Lee and Jackson and Longstreet with the followers of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan greeting each other with affection and respect.

"One reflection only has crowded my mind—the difference between this scene and that of thirty-eight years ago. Then the blue greeted the gray with shot and shell. We meet after all these years with but one sentiment, that of loyalty to the government and love for our flag and determined to make any sacrifice for the American union.

"I am glad that that meeting between Grant and Lee at Appomattox. I am glad we were kept together and the union preserved. I am glad that the fact that American soldiers never surrendered to any one but American soldiers. I am glad to preside over a nation of 80,000,000 people more united than they have ever been. The achievements of those who failed and those who prevailed. When we went to war two years ago the men of the south vied with the men of the north in bravery. Together the men of the north and south are standing today for the flag that we love and which proudly waves over us all."

The exercises closed with a benediction by Rev. William Dame.

Design of Monument. The monument is of granite and bronze, octagon, twenty-two feet in diameter at base and thirty-five feet high to the top of the statue. Upon the base rest columns, representing eight Maryland commands which were present at the battle, united in supporting the "temple of liberty," which is of bronze and forms the canopy. The whole is surmounted by a bronze statue, representing "Peace," with sword sheathed and pointed downward. The figure holds a laurel wreath over the hill of the sword. On four of the faces of the monument are bronze bas-reliefs, representing scenes in the battle. On the interior faces of the buttresses are eight bronze tablets, bearing in raised letters the name and record, during the war, of the eight organizations commemorated by the monument. The monument cost \$12,000. The original design was drawn by the late Major Henry G. Graham of the Fifth Maryland Infantry and was afterward modified by the Harrison Granite company, who were the contractors for the erection of the monument. Commands thus honored are the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Parson's regiments of infantry, and Batteries A and B, First Maryland, Union artillery and Brockenbrough's and Demont's batteries of confederate artillery.

The movement to erect the monument grew out of a desire of the Maryland members of the Grand Army of the Republic to honor the dead of Maryland who fell in the battle. The Grand Army at first contemplated erecting the monument only to commemorate the Union dead, but Norman C. Scott, state senator from Washington county in 1888, was influential in having the appropriation include the confederate dead. (Continued on Second Page.)

SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS

Day Starts Out Quietly After Serious Trouble of Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The day started out quietly after yesterday, during which the Transit company experienced more serious trouble than on any day since the strike began. No fatalities have resulted among the eleven persons shot in yesterday's riots. R. H. Snelson, Chicago, the motorman, was shot through the spine, is in the most critical condition of any among the wounded. His wife has been telegraphed for.

Cars on the following lines are running today: Delmar avenue, Page, Spalding avenue, Park avenue, Common Heights, Chouteau, Grove, Grand avenue, Easton avenue, Cass avenue, Olive street, Broadway, Fourth street, Union and Sixth street lines.

Chief Campbell has increased the police force in South St. Louis on account of the serious disturbances in that section of the city yesterday. Non-uniformed special officers have been replaced on the cars by uniformed men of experience.

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About noon a mob gathered at Broadway and Miller street, where yesterday's riot took place. The mob, which was in a mob, was dispersed by the police.

The Meade had three cases of smallpox aboard. It was placed in quarantine, where it will remain an indefinite time. General Otis stated to the quarantine officials that he was in excellent health and wished to land to take a train for the east as soon as possible. A quartermaster, a stowaway and a soldier are infected with the smallpox.

The Meade has on board the bodies of 112 soldiers who died in the Philippines. There was one death on the way over. The transport's passenger numbers forty-nine cabin and 134 steerage. The presence of smallpox on the steamer makes the time of General Otis' landing very indefinite.

Several Slight Engagements Reported from Provinces of Luzon.

MANILA, May 30.—Lieutenant Jens E. Stedje of Company L, Fortyninth volunteers, commanding a scouting party in the southern part of Albay province, has several engagements with the insurgents, in which seventeen of the enemy were killed and twenty-three, including a captain, were captured. Six explosive bombs and a number of valuable insurgent documents also fell into the hands of the Americans. The scouting party burned the town of Yubi, the headquarters of the rebels. Sergeant Brickley was killed during a slight engagement near Higoa, province of Albay, yesterday.

Scouts of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth regiments have captured thirty-two rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition in the Pangasinan province.

MEMORIAL DAY AT MANILA

Graves of Dead in Cemeteries Decorated and Salutes Fired from Forts.

MANILA, May 30.—Memorial day was observed here as a general holiday. Military ceremonies were held at the various stations and salutes were fired from the forts at Cavite and Manila. A military escort proceeded to the Malate cemetery, where the graves of the United States soldiers were decorated and an address was made by the chaplain.

Religious exercises were held also in the theater, at which a number of addresses were delivered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The observance of the day was very successful.

Thirty-Third Abandons Chase. MANILA, May 30.—Major March of the Thirty-third regiment has arrived at Aparr from Benguet after the hardest mounted traveling. The men were exhausted and ragged, having followed persistently on the supposed Aguinaldo trail. They had several encounters with the rebels, but found no sign of Aguinaldo.

NEWS FROM HONOLULU

Reports Come from Islands of Death of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, brings the following advices to the Associated Press from Honolulu, dated May 22:

Albert Francis Judd, chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii, died at his residence, Nuuanu Valley, on the 20th. He had been ill for several months.

Albert Francis Judd was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Gerrit P. Judd, who came here under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on the ship Parhian, arriving at Honolulu March 29, 1828. He was born in Honolulu January 7, 1838. He graduated from Yale in 1858 as a bachelor of arts and in the law school when he was 20 years of age.

Chief Justice Judd's political career began with his appointment as attorney general of the kingdom under Lunalilo in 1873. He became first associate justice February 1, 1877, and on the death of Chief Justice Harris became chief justice November 5, 1881.

The democrats have taken the first steps for the organization of the party in the territory of Hawaii. The gathering was one that filled the hall to its capacity and numbered fully 500. Those who called the meeting and felt themselves sponsors in some degree for its success express themselves as being thoroughly pleased and gratified with the outlook.

A report comes from Kona that in a riot among the Japanese employees of a plantation two men were killed and a number injured. The trouble arose over the refusal of a number of men to join in a strike for a holiday on the occasion of the wedding of the crown prince. The strikers went in a body to compel the workers to quit for the day and the trouble arose, resulting as above stated. Officers have been sent to the scene of the trouble.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS, May 30. At New York—Arrived—Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Germany, for Liverpool. At Glasgow—Arrived—Norwegian, from New York. Sailed, May 29—Llanvillar, for Philadelphia. At Copenhagen—Arrived—Norge, from New York. At Kobe—Arrived—Empress of Japan, from Vancouver. Via Yokohama. At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York. At Southampton—Sailed—Lahn, from Bremen, for New York. Via Cherbourg. Arrived—St. Louis, from New York.

CONFESSION THAT DID NOT GO

New York Judge Rebukes Prison Authorities by Releasing a Tortured Convict.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Judge Lambert created a sensation at the criminal term of the supreme court yesterday by excluding a confession and directing the jury to acquit the defendant in the case of Frederick Schreiber, a former inmate of the penitentiary, who was placed on trial on a charge of arson in setting fire to a pig pen at the interior of the city. The justice took this action after Schreiber had testified that a confession was wrung from him by imprisoning him in a dungeon with his hands handcuffed above his head and subjecting him to other tortures. Schreiber swore that he did not set fire to the pen.

Paper Mills in Hoboken. NEW YORK, May 30.—Nine contracted the Palisades paper mills in Hoboken tonight for \$100,000. The mills were owned by the Palisades company. They were shut down under foreclosure and had not been in operation for three weeks.

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FIVE AMERICANS ARE KILLED

Filipino Force Sweeps Through a Garrison Town Near Manila.

CAPTAIN AND TWO PRIVATES MISSING

Insurgents Dash Through the Town, Shooting Right and Left, and Escape—Three of an American Band Killed.

MANILA, May 31.—10 a. m.—On Tuesday night a party of insurgents reached San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry. They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven.

Captain Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered.

San Miguel de Mayumo is a few miles from Manila.

While a band under the escort of the troops of the Forty-sixth infantry was moving from Ilang to Silang, within twenty-five miles of Manila, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed.

OTIS ARRIVES ON THE MEADE

Transport Sailed as It Enters the Harbor—General Stays on Board All Night.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The transport Meade arrived from Manila tonight with Major General E. S. Otis aboard. As the transport entered the harbor a salute of thirteen guns was fired and a number of gaily decorated tugs and launches went out to meet it. The quartermaster boarded the Meade and it was headed toward the quarantine station at Angel island. A number of officers detailed by General Shafter went out in a tug to greet General Otis and consult him about having a detachment of troops escort him from the landing to his hotel.

The Meade had three cases of smallpox aboard. It was placed in quarantine, where it will remain an indefinite time. General Otis stated to the quarantine officials that he was in excellent health and wished to land to take a train for the east as soon as possible. A quartermaster, a stowaway and a soldier are infected with the smallpox.

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CAPTURE REBELS AND ARMS

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Cooler; East Wind.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: 5 a. m. 66 1 p. m. 82 3 p. m. 82 5 p. m. 80 7 p. m. 76 9 p. m. 74 11 p. m. 70 12 m. 68 8 a. m. 72 10 a. m. 70 11 a. m. 68 12 m. 66

TO GAIN ON CONGRESSMEN

Object of the Campaign that Will Be Carried On by the Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—(Special Telegram)—Congressman Mercer, a member of the executive committee of the national republican congressional committee, said that the committee last night had definitely decided to establish main headquarters at Chicago, having selected the third floor of the Auditorium hotel, Chairman Hubcock, Senator Overstreet and Messrs. Hull, Cannon and Mercer will look after the interests of the committee from that point. Washington headquarters