

PART OF THE EMPIRE

England Will Leave No Vestige of Independence to the Boers.

ORANGE FREE STATE ALREADY ANNEXED

Lord Roberts Informs His Troops that Victoria Now Rules There.

RENAMES IT THE ORANGE RIVER STATE

Transvaal to Be Annexed as Soon as it is Subjugated.

LORD SALISBURY ANNOUNCES POLICY

Britain Intends, He Says, to Insure that Never Again Shall Such Vast Accumulations of Armaments Occur.

CAPETOWN, Monday, May 28.—Lord Roberts yesterday announced to his troops the annexation of the Free State, which hereafter will be called the Orange River State.

LONDON, May 29.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner this evening by the City of London Conservative association, made an important announcement regarding the government's South African policy.

"The stop-the-war people have used my name," said the premier, "in support of their ideas by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory, no annexation of gold fields. I never gave a pledge. I never meant to give a pledge. (Loud cheers.)

"I stated a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. It was those colonies which, under the favoring influence of Dr. Leyds, spread over the press of Europe. Nothing could be more untrue.

"We went to war to abate oppression of the queen's subjects in the Transvaal and because our remonstrances were met by an insulting ultimatum, to which, if the queen's government had submitted, her power, not only in South Africa, but over her colonies and dependencies, would have been at an end. We were forced into war by the action of our opponents.

"To say that because we repudiated the greed of territory we therefore bound ourselves never to annex any territory is a most ridiculous misconception. I dwell on this point because this matter of annexation is about to become a burning question.

Not a Shred of Independence. "We have made a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure in this conflict. There are misleading prophets, whose action bulks as large in the columns of the newspapers as the action of more influential and powerful people, who instead of the unhappy rulers of the Transvaal to continue resistance far beyond the time when all resistance has ceased to be even possibly successful. These men are perpetually pressing us to make some conditions, to offer some arranged stipulations that shall leave a shred of independence to the two republics.

"Our only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur and that not a shred of the form of independence of the republics shall remain." (Cheering.)

"We are not yet at the end of war, but I shall venture to lay it down as a primary condition of any future settlement that precautions will be taken of such a character that such a war will never occur again. Of course what measures will be necessary it is impossible at any moment to determine because that depends largely upon the action and the temper of those with whom we have to deal.

"I have already intimated that their resistance has gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. It is not for us to criticize their actions in what they are pleased to call self-defense, but they have acted so that every bitterness created by the war and every vengeance of classes and races have been stimulated by every measure they have taken and so they go on.

To Protect Native Races. "It will also be our duty to protect those native races which have been so sorely afflicted and at the same time so to conduct our policy that so far as possible there shall be a reconciliation and that everyone shall be a happy member of the British empire."

After the master of the rolls, Lord Alverstone, had proposed "The Imperial Forces," Lord Salisbury again rose, holding a paper in his hand, saying:

"I find that Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg."

This announcement was followed by a wild display of enthusiasm, the company cheering for "Boys" and singing "God Save the Queen."

Lord Salisbury, later in the evening, when proposing "The City of London Conservative Association," referred to "The glorious news received," and said:

"One thing we have learned from this war is that everything depends upon the general."

Wednesday morning.—Lord Salisbury's utterances at the banquet of the City of London Conservative association last evening are the most emphatic enunciations of the government's attitude toward the conquered states which have yet occurred forth. His declarations are accepted by the newspapers as irrevocable, especially the sentence, "not a shred of independence shall remain."

Some Press Comments. The Standard says: "Annexation is already more than half accomplished, and this Sunday the Gazette and books reference on the subject have become obsolete."

The Daily News calls the speech: "The logic of the stricken field."

The Times says: "There will be no compensation for the Transvaal, but there will be a sentimental regret over the obliteration of the Orange Free State."

AT PRETORIA'S GATES FRIDAY

Belief that Roberts Will Be There in Two Days—Into Johannesburg Today.

LONDON, May 30.—3.30 p. m.—Lord Roberts is bivouacking in the suburbs of Johannesburg and intends to make a victorious entry at noon today. Judging from this dispatch he must have private information regarding the disposition of the garrison in the fort, as he does not seem to expect opposition.

GERMISTON, May 29.—6.30 p. m.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. No casualties so far as I am aware in the main column and not many. I trust in the cavalry and mounted infantry.

The enemy did not expect us till to-day. (Continued on Second Page.)

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Preliminary Work Done at Hong Kong and a Policy Partly Marked Out.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) HONG KONG, May 29.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—President McKinley's new Philippine commission has been engaged in consultation with Consul General Wildman. The members of the commission probably will leave for Manila on Friday. It is likely that Wildman will accompany them.

The British officials are extending every courtesy to the commissioners, endeavoring to assist them with colonial methods of the island. A policy has been formulated in view of the arrival of the commissioners and they recently believe they will be able to settle the Philippines rapidly.

Consul General Wildman has urged upon the commissioners the following policies: In trade, the free admission of the Chinese, the expulsion of the friars and the return to owner of all property that has been confiscated illegally.

NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER

General de Gallifet Resigns and Andre is Nominated with Waldeck-Rousseau.

PARIS, May 29.—General de Gallifet, minister of war, has resigned. His successor is General Andre.

In his letter to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, asking him to place the resignation in the hands of the president of the republic, General de Gallifet pleads ill health as a reason for his decision. His exact words were: "I am very unwell and my health prevents me resisting all emotions of the moment."

The official journal this morning therefore contains the acceptance of the resignation, embodied in a decree signed by President Loubet, which also appoints the new minister of war.

After deciding upon General Andre as the most suitable successor, the premier telegraphed to him at Nemours, where he was taking part in the maneuvers. General Andre left immediately, arriving in Paris late in the evening. The interview in the ministry lasted about three-quarters of an hour. An understanding was rapidly reached regarding all points in the ministerial program and at midnight the premier was able to send the decree to the official journal.

In spite of his ill health, he is not generally considered the sole reason for the resignation of General de Gallifet. Having in view the apologetic statement made by Waldeck-Rousseau in the Chamber of Deputies, there seems little doubt that he was annoyed by the word "felony" applied to an officer of the French army, although there is little difference between this language of the premier and that which General de Gallifet had himself used at a previous sitting.

Ministerial organs, continue to give the ill health of the premier as the reason, pointing out that, strictly speaking, General de Gallifet's word "crime" is much harsher than "felony," which exactly describes Captain Fritsch's attitude of revolt toward his superior.

Whatever the true explanation, there can be no doubt on one point. General de Gallifet's retirement is regarded with considerable regret. His straightforward conduct and his vigorous manner of dealing with opponents were the delight of his friends and the admiration of his enemies.

Under his direction the army was benefited by quite a number of reforms, the most recent of which was his prohibition of the sale of the more harmful intoxicants. He is also the author of the certain newspaper for their attacks on the army should be placed at the military clubs.

It is difficult yet to say what effect the resignation will have upon the cabinet. General Andre was appointed a general of division a year ago. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

General Andre is 62 years of age. He is an excellent type of the well educated French soldier, distinguished as well for cool energy for intellectual quality. While commander of the polytechnic school from December, 1893, to May, 1899, he showed himself a skillful as well as an energetic administrator. He has strenuously opposed the introduction of politics into the army and it is therefore certain that he will cooperate with the cabinet to make France peaceful.

It was he who some months ago forbade the entry into the barracks of his division of newspapers that attacked the army. General de Gallifet, encouraged by this bold initiative, extended the order to all the garrisons in France.

AMNESTY BILL IS PRESENTED

To Prevent Further Proceedings Arising from Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, May 29.—The senate reassembled today and M. Eugene Guerin presented his amnesty bill. The bill provides for a delay of a month Lloyd C. Grierson, United States charge d'affaires, has obtained permission for the importation of an important consignment of flour-milling machinery ordered in the United States by a merchant of Louisiana. The bill probably will be due to the action of the native millers, who are fearful of the competition of a mill equipped on American principles.

War in Gold Coast. LONDON, May 29.—The British colonial office today received advice via Accra, British Gold Coast, from Colonel Willocks, in command of the relief force which recently started for Koomassie, that a small force of Hausas, from Prabsu, commanded by Lieutenant Slater, had been attacked and that Slater and several others had been killed.

Cambridge Honors Americans. LONDON, May 29.—The University of Cambridge will confer honorary degrees June 12 on Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Prof. White of Harvard and S. P. Langley of Washington.

N. P. Hill Left Three Millions. DENVER, May 29.—The will of the late Nathaniel P. Hill, former United States senator from Colorado, was filed for probate today. His great-grandson, who is now in his widow and three children, has inherited the \$3,000,000. It is believed the \$3,000,000 will amount to more than \$3,000,000.

HE DIES LEADING A CHARGE

Lieutenant Evans Slain with Three Others Attacking Filipino Entrenchments.

RIBELS ACTIVE ON ISLAND OF SAMAR

One Thousand Attack American Garrison at Catarman and One Hundred and Fifty Are Killed.—Filipino Major Quits.

MANILA, May 29.—Major Henry T. Allen of the Forty-third infantry, while scouting from Calabogon May 5, drove a party of insurgents from the valleys. Four Americans were killed, including Lieutenant John H. Evans, who was slain while gallantly leading a charge against the entrenchments. Eleven of the enemy were killed and four were wounded. The town of Catarman, island of Samar, was attacked at midnight April 30 by 1,000 rebels, who entrenched themselves near the town over night. Captain John Colie of the Forty-third regiment was killed and afterwards buried six hours and afterwards buried 150 of the enemy. One American was killed and one wounded. The hamlet of Pawin, in the province of Laguna, the headquarters of General Callies, was surrounded May 26 by three detachments of the Forty-second regiment. Thirty-seventh regiment and Eleventh cavalry. Only a few of the enemy were encountered. Callies having departed the day before, Pawin, which was manifestly a rebel stronghold, was burned to the ground.

Captain Norton's scouts and two companies of the Eleventh regiment, while scouting in Western Samar, surprised a number of the enemy near Valday and killed thirty-five of them. There were no casualties among the Americans, but some of them suffered from sunstroke.

The official reports announce scouting and small engagements at Zamboanga, Pangasinan and Taybas, Laguna, Zambales and Pangasinan provinces, resulting in fourteen of the enemy being killed and many wounded. The Americans also captured sixty rifles, a Nordenfild gun and supplies of ammunition and destroyed a powder factory.

A rebel major, who surrendered at Licum last week, has been persuading others to follow his example. Today he effected the surrender of forty-six men with fifty-five rifles at Tarlac and hopes to influence more of the insurgents to do the same.

OCCUPATION OF MINDANAO

Abstract of Official Report of General Bates Made Public.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The War department has made public the report of Major General J. C. Bates, U. S. V., upon an expedition led by him into northern Mindanao, P. I., during the latter part of March last. The report is in brief:

"Starting out from Manila on March 29 General Bates and his staff, on the United States steamship Manila, met a transport fleet near the entrance to the Gulf of Albay with the Fourth Volunteer Infantry aboard, and the expedition proceeded to occupy successively the towns of Surigao, Cayan, Rigau, Misamis and Dapitan, on the north; Baganga, on the east, and Zamboanga, Cotabato, Pollok, Harang, Davao and Mati, on the south coast of Mindanao, without the firing of a shot.

Points of true were displayed at all of the above mentioned points on the arrival of the American troops and no organized resistance, or in fact, resistance of any kind, was encountered. At some of the towns large quantities of arms and ammuniton were found. The inhabitants were glad of the opportunity afforded by American occupation to have the ports opened. At Cayanag the natives, on the appearance of the troops, attempted to parley and delay, but were informed that the time for talking was over and the troops prepared to land, whereupon the towns immediately surrendered without resistance. As each town in turn capitulated the United States flag was hoisted, the troops paraded and the Manila flag a national salute. The towns were then garrisoned, in others the local police force was deemed capable of preserving order. During the expedition 241 rifles of various makes and ninety-seven bronze and iron cannons were captured, fifty-one of the latter being left in the hands of the commanding officers at the occupied points. The remainder were taken to the arsenal at Manila."

LIVELY CAMPAIGN IN CUBA

Organ of Democratic Union Starts an English Edition of its Paper.

HAVANA, May 29.—La Nacion, the official organ of the democratic union, has started an English edition. It says the address itself to American readers in order to let them know the true state of affairs in Cuba, thus avoiding their having to use an interpreter and struggle with a foreign language. In regard to the political situation the republican party in Havana is a conglomeration of officeholders, ex-officers, holders and office-seekers of the higher grade, ready for anything to bring them notoriety and fat office. Some people think the coming elections will be the first ever held here, whereas under the former regime elections were frequently held, although the result was always vitiated by fraud. It is also a great mistake to suppose that the Cubans are lacking in aptitude to get behind the law and manage elections to suit themselves, for many such men exist, equal to Tammany's bravest partisans."

One of the candidates for mayor at Camaguey, where the election feeling runs very high, has addressed a manifesto inscribed "To Spaniards," asking them to take part in the election in order to prevent the success of the opposition candidate, who, it is alleged, wants office for "what he can get out of it." The manifesto concludes with saying that the Spaniards must not think that legal appearances will destroy their moral responsibility. The Spanish Casino replied that its members could not take part in any election, as the mere fact of joining with one party was to oppose the other.

Diario de la Marina says the conduct of the Spaniards is "very sensible," adding that the Spaniards, inscribed or otherwise, would keep away from all elections, "as had blood will in all probability result between the Cubans and Spaniards."

Lillokalanani Expects to Die. SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Former Queen Lillokalanani left this city this afternoon for Honolulu, where she is expected to die. She is said to be in the medical skill of the east coast and is expected to die as soon as she has heard this she decided to return to Hawaii to end her days.

N. P. Hill Left Three Millions. DENVER, May 29.—The will of the late Nathaniel P. Hill, former United States senator from Colorado, was filed for probate today. His great-grandson, who is now in his widow and three children, has inherited the \$3,000,000. It is believed the \$3,000,000 will amount to more than \$3,000,000.

NO DOUBT IT WAS PLAGUE

Evidence Before San Francisco Board of Supervisors Causes It to Order Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this city held this evening the Board of Health, the Board of Merchants' association and the Board of Trade and other interested citizens, a resolution was adopted empowering the Board of Health to quarantine Chinatown or any other infected section of this city, should it be found necessary.

The board listened to statements by Dr. Williamson, president of the Board of Health, and by Dr. Baet of the same body and Dr. Kinyoun, the federal quarantine officer, all of whom were positive in their declarations that plague has existed in this city and that it may exist now, though no cases have been reported to the authorities since May 15.

Dr. Williamson said that the first case was brought to the attention of the board May 15 and since that time eight more cases have been reported. He said that the Chinese, Dr. Williamson said that bacteriological examination had been made by Dr. Kellogg, the president of the Board of Health; Dr. Kinyoun and Dr. Montgomery of the University of California and by the doctors of the Cooper Medical college and that the men named were positive that the bacteria were those of genuine plague.

Thomas, representing the banking interests of California, and Stubbs of the Southern Pacific company urged that everything possible be done to protect the citizens of California and to care for the interests of the residents of the counties and states outside of San Francisco in an endeavor to restore confidence in the ability of the local authorities to handle the disease and to prevent its spread.

A quarantine will be placed on Chinatown at once, but what action the State Board of Health will take in the matter has not been determined. Just what method will be followed in quarantining Chinatown has not been decided upon. Chief of Police Sullivan stated to the Associated Press that he was preparing to enforce the quarantine as soon as he had been officially notified to do so by the Board of Health.

The Board of Health tonight quarantined Chinatown and that section of the city is now surrounded by a cordon of police who refuse to allow anyone to pass in or out of the district unless provided with a proper permit.

Chicago Chinese Must Move

CHICAGO, May 29.—Nearly half the Chinese population of Chicago must leave its present quarters and secure habitation in buildings whose sanitary condition will satisfy the scrutiny of the health officials.

Health Inspector Young's bubonic plague detail reported today that with a few exceptions every Chinese company, save the Orientale was unfit for residence. The underground abodes were described as inviting the pest germ should it escape the vigilance of the San Francisco authorities and journey to Chicago.

Wife Ignorant of the Divorce

This decree was granted in her absence and the wife for long time kept in ignorance of the same, though he carried on correspondence with her weekly. The wife hearing that he had obtained a divorce made a hurried trip from Omaha to Inland to ascertain the facts. She arrived on the evening train and found that the divorce had been granted and lodged with him therein that night. This was on or about the 16th day of last month. What passed between the husband and wife at this time will probably never be known. With possibly one exception, no one in the village knew of this meeting until word came of his unwilling lips at the inquest. He succeeded in having her leave again on the morning train. This was her last appearance in the city until the evening preceding the supposed suicide.

THREE ARE FATALY SHOT

Another Long List of Casualties as a Result of Rioting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—In a rioting sense today's developments were the worst experienced since the strike on the lines of the St. Louis Transit company was inaugurated, over three weeks ago. The rioting broke out in the afternoon in the northern section of the city and by nightfall the police records showed that fully a dozen persons had either received bullet wounds or been hurt by flying missiles.

Three of those hit by bullets received wounds of a dangerous nature and it was feared that no one was killed outright except HERMAN PISTICHKE, shot in the back; JOHN T. RICE, shot through the chest; and R. H. STILSON, Cleveland, O., shot through the head, later in left neck.

Joseph McCallie, shot in left neck. Dolly Mitchell, shot in right arm. William Grammesman, shot in left leg. George Lacombe, shot in left arm. Albert Westcott, shot in right arm. Tom Decker, shot in thigh. Frank Yeager, shot in hand. Martin Burke, shot in left hip.

A number of others suffered injury from missiles thrown and in other ways incidental to the riotous developments of the day.

The worst of the riotous disturbances occurred near the intersection of California avenue and Keokuk street. In this affray a nonunion motorman and another employee of a car of the Transit company were probably fatally shot. The battle while it raged was fierce and the number of shots fired is estimated at 200.

As the car approached the intersection named Motorman R. H. Stilson, a man in plain dress, who had become a Policeman Lofton, who were on the front platform, saw that some obstructions had been piled high and that the tracks were impassable.

The people began to hoot and jeer and to apply epithets to the crew of the car, daring anyone to get off the car to remove the obstructions from the track. As Stilson started to step from the car his action was the signal for firing to begin from the crowd. Almost at the first shot Stilson threw his hands up and fell to the front platform with a bullet through his body. In the fusillade that followed John T. Rice, a road agent, who was on the seat, was shot down as he got from his seat inside, receiving a ball through the chest.

The police bodyguard of the car opened fire on the mob, least, 200 shots in all, being exchanged. The mob scattered and ran down side streets to get away. Officer Lofton said when the shooting began it seemed to him that fifty men had pistols pointed at the car and that each one of them was blazing off fire.

Goetel Still Unconscious. BOSTON, May 29.—Robert A. Goetel of New York, who was injured by being thrown by his horse in the National Hunting club steeplechase at the Country Club, was still unconscious at the hospital today.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 29. At New York—Arrived—Bellevue, from Hamburg; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen; Trave, from Genoa; Silled-Cuba, from Liverpool; Saale, from Bremen; via Cherbourg and Southampton. At Liverpool—Arrived—Cambroman, from Montreal. At Boulogne—Sailed 23th—Palatia, from Hamburg; for New York. At New York—Sailed—Furness, from New York; for Glasgow. At Plymouth—Arrived—Graf Waldersee, from New York; for Hamburg and proceeded. At Glasgow—Arrived—Furness, from New York; Sailed—Austria, for New York. At Southampton—Arrived—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York; via Cherbourg, for Bremen.

JENNIE PUGSLEY'S SAD END

Sensational Stories Afloat Around Inland Concerning the Case.

CORONER'S JURY WANTS FURTHER INQUIRY

Men Who Rendered Hasty Verdict of Suicide Now Say Their Investigation Was Superficial and Insufficient.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The mystery which has surrounded the supposed suicide of Mrs. Jennie Pugsley at Inland last Saturday has been the one topic of conversation in the little village and has stirred the peaceful inhabitants in a way that has never awakened them before. From the start ugly rumors were whispered in an undertone by the inhabitants. These, however, did not have time to materialize before the coroner, Dr. Ray, arrived and being somewhat new to the business he undertook to buried the case somewhat more than should have been done.

H. V. Pugsley has been acting as operator and station agent at Inland for some four years. He came there from Missouri Valley and was accompanied by a young woman, whom he introduced as his daughter, but who was really his wife and assisted him in the office and was known by the name of Miss Grace Pugsley. This state of affairs continued for some two years.

Pugsley is a well preserved man, who gave his age at 47 years, with a handsome, open countenance, which, accompanied as it is by the proportions an athlete, makes him a man who would attract attention in any crowd. His hair is almost snow-white and a heavy flowing moustache makes an impression that is not easily forgotten.

His history is a sealed book, which the village people have been unable to fathom but his brothers, who are influential stockmen in Kansas City and western Nebraska, and his applying for and obtaining release from some \$25,000 indebtedness contracted by him but a few years ago emphasize the fact that he is no ordinary individual. His first real introduction to the people of Clay county was the official publication asking for a divorce from his wife. This case had hardly subsided when he met, in accordance with a short correspondence, Miss Jennie Butler of Chicago, but late of New Canada. This was followed by the marriage in this city before Rev. Alexander on the 30th day of November, 1898.

The bride was a very prepossessing young woman, 22 years of age, and is described as exceedingly beautiful. Her hair was of the golden hue, blue eyes and form that would delight the eyes of a sculptor. The honeymoon, which was spent in the company depot, was of short duration and a separation followed at the end of a very few months. The bride made her home with Mrs. O'Brien, who was then the only woman in the city with whom she had become acquainted. The cause of the estrangement is not fully known, but reports, which are looked upon as facts by the populace, would not look good in print. As soon as the wife made it known to her father, money sufficient for her passage to Omaha she purchased her ticket therefor and Pugsley immediately applied for a divorce from her in the Clay county courts.

Wife Ignorant of the Divorce. This decree was granted in her absence and the wife for long time kept in ignorance of the same, though he carried on correspondence with her weekly. The wife hearing that he had obtained a divorce made a hurried trip from Omaha to Inland to ascertain the facts. She arrived on the evening train and found that the divorce had been granted and lodged with him therein that night. This was on or about the 16th day of last month. What passed between the husband and wife at this time will probably never be known. With possibly one exception, no one in the village knew of this meeting until word came of his unwilling lips at the inquest. He succeeded in having her leave again on the morning train. This was her last appearance in the city until the evening preceding the supposed suicide.

On Friday evening of last week she arrived from Harvard by a lively rig, which she hired in that city. She went at once to the depot, but Pugsley refused to receive her, and turning over the keys to his secretary, Gus Anderson, told him to drive her out of the depot and lock the doors. Mrs. Pugsley, however, as soon as she discovered Pugsley was not in the depot, departed for Mrs. O'Brien's, where she remained all night. At or near 9 o'clock on the following morning she repaired again to the depot and demanded admittance thereto from Anderson. He told her that Pugsley was not in, that he had gone away.

Her Husband Was Hiding. The wife insisted that Pugsley had duplicated keys and that he had undoubtedly locked the doors after she had been locked by Anderson. Anderson assured her that she was mistaken and to show her that she was, unlocked the doors and swung them wide open, bade her enter and see for herself. She ran to the stairway and opening the door, she saw Pugsley hid therein. "Oh," she cried, "I knew you were there."

Pugsley seemed frightened and attempted to retreat, saying: "I will not speak to you. I will not speak."

"Oh, yes, you will," she was heard to retort, and then followed a dialogue which is impossible to reprint. The section man left the room, but on Pugsley calling for him to come back he returned. Pugsley requested that he go and bring Mrs. O'Brien at once.

Mrs. O'Brien refused to come and Anderson returned. He saw through an open door Mrs. Pugsley lying crosswise of her husband's bed, weeping and moaning bitterly. Pugsley informed him that it was all right, however, that she had become easier and would probably be all right. This was the last time that by eyes other than those of her husband she was seen alive. This could not have been later than 5.15 a. m. The agent was seen to leave the depot for the postoffice about 10 o'clock and was seen to carry the mail to and from the passenger train, which arrives at 10.45.

Notified of His Wife's Death. On his return he stopped in a grain office to talk with the agent, when his section man was seen running toward him. This man said that Mrs. Pugsley had died. "I smell carbolic acid odor from your wife's window."

"If that is the case," Mr. Pugsley replied, "something is wrong and I will not go alone."

He insisted that Mr. Phillips go with him. On reaching the depot he entered the door leading to the living rooms and called: "Jennie, Jennie," then, "Jennie, Mr. Phillips wants to speak to you."

No answer came. Pugsley then insisted that Phillips should enter, but he himself declined to go in the room. Phillips entered. Mrs. Pugsley was lying across the bed, with one hand under her head. She was dead and the body cold.

The inquest was held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOB CURRY GETS TEN YEARS

Last of the Train Robbing Gang Will Do Hard Labor for a Decade.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 29.—The jury in the United States court in the case of Robert E. Lee, alias Curry, charged with the robbery of the Union Pacific train at Wilcox Station, Wyo., June 3, 1899, returned a verdict at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after having been out nearly twenty-four hours. The defendant was found guilty of robbery of the train, but not guilty of placing the lives of mail clerks in jeopardy, which was also charged in the indictment.

Judge Hallett gave the defendant the maximum penalty of ten years in the penitentiary at hard labor and sentenced him to pay the cost of proceedings against him. Ninety days were granted the attorneys in which to file a bill of exceptions. Lee will be taken to the state penitentiary at Laramie.

Appoint Bishop of Columbus

COLOMBUS, May 29.—The very Appoint of Cincinnati has been appointed Bishop of Columbus to succeed Bishop Waterson, who died last year. The announcement reached here indirectly, by a message from Father Mueller brought this city. The appointment to Columbus is believed to take place in Cincinnati July 25.

ENVOYS COMING TO OMAHA

This City Included in Boer Delegates' Itinerary—They Are to Be Here June 8.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Boer envoys, A. Fischer, A. D. Wolmarans and C. H. Wessels, and their secretaries arrived in this city tonight from Washington. They will leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Boston.

The envoys are to make an extended trip with a view to arousing sentiment in favor of their countrymen. They expect to be in Cleveland on June 4. The following itinerary has been arranged: Boston, June 4; Chicago, June 5 and 6; St. Paul, June 7; Omaha, June 8; Davenport, June 9; Springfield, June 10; Baltimore, June 11; Philadelphia, June 12. They also expect to visit Buffalo between the 1st and 4th of June.

The envoys could not be seen tonight at the hotel, but Secretaries de Bruyn and P. L. Wessels did not hesitate to express themselves concerning the reports from South Africa of Lord Roberts' progress. Regarding the report that Lord Roberts had occupied Johannesburg Dr. Bruyn said: "We do not believe it an event, but if so, the people have not been conquered. The Boers may retreat, but they will not surrender."

As to the announcement that the Orange Free State was annexed to Great Britain's territory Secretary Wessels said: "Roberts may do that, but it does not make it a fact."

TO MEET AT DES MOINES NEXT

United Presbyterian Church Will Conclude Its Assembly in Chicago at Noon Today.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The forty-second annual assembly of the United Presbyterian church, which has been in session at the Sixth United Presbyterian church, Woodlawn avenue and Sixty-second street, for the last week, drew to a close today. Unfinished business was rapidly pushed forward and the assembly expects to adjourn at noon tomorrow. Des Moines, Ia., was selected by a unanimous vote as the choice for the next annual assembly and a number of important measures were disposed of at today's session.

The old deceased wife's sister question came up and the committee reporting on the question as to whether it shall stand in the testimony recommended that it be submitted to a vote of the church. Discussion of the measure originally removing the ban on secret societies came up. The measure had been amended and reconstructed until the original object was almost wholly