

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.

BURGMASER 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 burgo-master a committee was appointed to keep public order.

The committee consists of Judge Gregorowski, Nel Charles Marais, Lovelady De Villiers, Beerderburg and F. Grobler.

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

"PRETORIA, Wednesday, May 30.—At 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.

"Fearing a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, United States Consul General 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 is 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 this morning the War office had received no news from Lord Roberts which the office 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 due east of Pretoria, on the Delagoa bay railway.

Waterval, ten miles north of Pretoria, where the British prisoners are. Watervalboven is a small place in a mountainous country. The seat of the Boer government—what there is left of it—will probably be Lydenburg.

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, dated Wednesday, says:

"Commandant Kraus has surrendered Johannesburg to Lord Roberts. By tonight's train from Pretoria there arrived a few Boers, 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.

FORMALLY FREE STATE

Imposing Ceremony Held in the Market Square at Fontein.

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 rapt with bustle.

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 queen's dominions 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 unfurled the royal standard and the British 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 is as follows: On Sunday a fight occurred close to Van Wyck's rust, in Gatsrand. The federal fought well and the British troops seemed tired out.

At dark the federal 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 federal at Gatsrand, but they were beaten back with good result by the federal commander, Major Louis Botha.

The federal 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 DELAGAO AWARD.

In View of Britain's Action This Must Be Done.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—It is probable that the State department will accept the arbitration in the Delagoa railroad case. The British refuse to accept the arbitration, but the British government, representing a very much larger claim in the same arbitration, so far 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 arbitrators in this case, though 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 informed that the Portuguese government has the funds ready and will forward the American allowance to any official authorized by the State department to receive it.

Ridicule the Story.

LONDON, May 30.—The office of the British War office deny unqualified terms the statement cabled to a New York newspaper that the War office here had asked 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."

CAPITOWN, 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.

POTS DAM, May 30.—The crown prince, Frederick William, joined the First regiment of Foot Guards at noon today.

The emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm, addressed the crown prince and the commander of the regiment in the presence of the members of the royal family, the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bülow, a number of ambassadors and the military attaches.

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.

Servia Has Military Scandal.

BERGARE, 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 magazine. 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 in Unter den Linden as the emperor was proceeding to Potsdam station. The man's strange actions led to arrest and an examination of the prisoner showed him to be insane.

Neely Printing House Closed.

MUNCIE, 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 by United States Marshal Zaneville, G., 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 Soldiers Who Wore 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 wore the blue as well as those who wore the gray 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 world, was grandly witnessed by the presence of the president of the United States, accompanied by members of his cabinet, a score or more of United States senators, thrice as many members of congress, the governor of Maryland and prominent men from all parts of the country.

There also were present a number of veterans who fought for the "lost cause" and thousands who fought for the side that proved victorious. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony which marked the conveyance of the monument from the State of Maryland to the national government.

All animosities forgotten, they listened to the simple stories of those who told of the heroism of the dead and of the desperate struggles of those who survived the battle and will live to tell the many incidents of the day of carnage and strife. A great crowd of people, who had come from the adjoining country to witness the spectacle and to greet the chief executive of the nation, aided by their presence the importance of the ceremony and added to the significance of the occasion.

Welcome to President.

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, Adjutant General Saunders, a delegation of the officers of the Maryland National Guard and several members 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 of both armies and survivors of Breckenridge's Maryland Cavalry, which fought the battle of Antietam.

Besides these organized bodies were scores of Confederate veterans who had taken part in the various battles of the civil war. These were drawn up in line to greet the president, who, together with the governor, welcomed them as they passed in review.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Colonel Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced General Henry Krud Douglas, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. B. P. Clarkson, who then introduced 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. Ethell Root, secretary of war, in a brief address accepted it on behalf of the United States.

Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscent character, by General John R. Brooke, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Willcox, Daniel Adams and others, who were prominent on the opposing sides in the great struggle. These were followed in turn by Hon. George B. McClellan of New York and other members of the United States senate and house of representatives.

The dedicatory address was made by 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 of your courteous greetings and express my sympathy and approval. I am glad to meet on this memorable field the followers 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 met after all these years with but one sentiment, that of loyalty to the government and love for its flag and determined to make any sacrifice for the American union."

"I am glad of that greeting between Grant and Lee at Appomattox. I am glad we were kept together and the union was saved. There must be comfort in the fact that American soldiers never surrendered to any one but American soldiers. I am glad to see that 40,000,000 people here united that they have ever been. The achievements of that war are the heritage of those who failed and those who prevailed. When we went to war two years ago the men of the north and south were together in the same way. Together they met for the flag 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 Dames.

Design of Monument.

The monument is granite and bronze, octagonal, 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 "great liberty," which is of bronze and form the canopy. The whole is surmounted by bronze statue, representing "Peace," with sword sheathed and pointed downward. The figure holds a laurel wreath over the monument. On four of the faces of the monument are bronze bas-reliefs, representing scenes in the battle.

On the interstices of the buttresses are eight bronze tablets, bearing in raised letters the names and records, during the war, of the eight Maryland commands which were present at the battle. The monument cost \$12,000. The original design was drawn by the late Major Henry G. Gann of the Fifth Maryland Infantry and is afterward modified by the Harrison Gable company, who were the contractors for its erection, of the monument. Commands thus honored are the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Pursell Legion, regiments of infantry, and Batteries A and B, of Maryland, Union artillery and Brockenbush's and Demen's batteries of Confederate artillery.

The government erect the monument through the desire of the Maryland members of a Grand Army of the Republic to honor the dead of Maryland who fell in the battle. The grand army at first contemplated the erection of the monument to the memory of the union dead, but Norman C. South, a senator from Washington county, in 1878 was influential in having the appropriation include the Confederate dead. The

CONFESSION THAT DID NOT GO

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

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Judge Lamont, in a session 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 murder.

The justice took the action after Schreiber had testified that a confession was wrung from him by imprisonment in a dungeon with his hands handcuffed above his head and subjected him to other tortures. Schreiber swore that he did not set fire to the pen.

Paper Mills in Hoboken.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Fire destroyed the Palsdale paper mills in Hoboken tonight. Loss, \$100,000. The mills were owned by the Palsdale company. They were shut down under foreclosure and had not been in operation for three weeks.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 30.

At New York—Arrived—Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Germania, for Liverpool. At Glasgow—Arrived—Norwegian, from New York. Sailed—May 31—Livonian, for Philadelphia.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Norge, from New York. Sailed—Empress of Japan, for Yokohama, via Yokohama. At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York. Sailed—Lahn, from Bremen. At Southampton—Sailed—Lahn, from Bremen. At New York, via Cherbourg. Arrived—St. Louis, from New York.

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 trouble was more serious than on any day since the strike began. No fatalities have resulted among the eleven persons shot in yesterday's riots. R. H. Stilson of Chicago, the motorman who was shot through the spine, is in the most critical condition among the wounded. His wife has been telegraphed for.

Cars on the following lines are running today: Delmar avenue, Page, Spalding avenue, Park avenue, Compton Heights, Chouteau avenue, California avenue, Tower Grove, Grand avenue, Eastman 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. Notwithstanding 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 have 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 unmolested. A man cannot deliver a load of potatoes, 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, and built bonfires on the street car tracks. Then the mob stopped the cars and the employees and policemen on board were hooted and jeered. Sergeant Hickman and forty mounted police charged the crowd and dispersed it, using the broadsides of their sabers on the heads of those with whom they came in contact. A number of men were taken to the police station and their cars were removed and the cars proceeded down town.

President Hawes of the Board of Police Commissioners has just announced that he will ask Sheriff Pohlman to summon 1,000 men to form a posse consisting of 1,000 men to help the police keep order during the street railway strike.

The order was issued in accordance with a section of the new police law which empowers the board to call upon the sheriff for a posse consisting of 1,000 men, under the board's direction, in the preservation of the public peace. The sheriff in the use of this force of citizens is absolutely under the control of the police board and must obey its orders.

A part of the April grand jury's report to Judge Spencer today was devoted to the strike situation. On this subject it makes the following report: "We believe the police force is large enough, if thoroughly disciplined, to put down violence and restore order and a competent chief, such as the present, should be given the full authority over it, to bring it to and keep it in thorough discipline. Such discipline is absolutely necessary, but is impaired by favoritism and political appointments."

"The mayor has been conspicuous by his nonattendance upon the Police Board, of which he is made by law a member, although his co-operation has been earnestly and repeatedly requested during these emergency sessions."

As a matter of information it may be stated that the Police Board and department of St. Louis are under state control.

Strike Off at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—The strike of the union street railway employees in Kansas City has been called off. At a meeting of the city council a committee was appointed to wait upon the Metropolitan Police Board and offer to declare the strike off on condition that the strikers be taken back. President Holmes declined to consider this proposition and later the strike was declared off, leaving the men free to secure reinstatement upon individual application.

OMAHA INVENTOR DROPS DEAD

Samuel W. Walker Expires on a Brooklyn Street from Heart Disease.

NEW YORK, May 30.—After working twenty-five years to complete a gold refining machine, Samuel W. Walker, an inventor of Brooklyn and died today, aged 48 years.

Walker had found a practical way to recover gold from the crude ore by a dry process. He developed an amalgamating machine and after a long period of waiting he obtained a patent. His years of scientific research and the cost of perfecting his invention cost him a fortune.

He brought the model of his machine to the east in the hope of interesting capitalists in this city. Several wealthy men became interested. Walker told his friends a few days ago that the experiments had been successful.

It was said Walker would take his gold refining machine to the Klondike with the backing of Colonel William F. Cody and others.

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.

Memorial 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's van of the Thirty-third regiment has arrived at Aparri from Benguet after the hardest of mountain 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.

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 advice to the Associated Press from Honolulu, dated May 22: "Albert Francis Judd, chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii, died at his residence, Nuuanuu 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 Parthian, arriving at Honolulu March 30, 1828. He was born in Honolulu January 7, 1828. He graduated from Yale in 1853 as a bachelor of arts and in the law school 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 senate has 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 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.

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Officers have been sent to the scene of the trouble.

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-fifth 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 Pangasinan, within twenty-five miles of Manila, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed.

OTIS ARRIVES ON THE MEADE

Transport Saluted 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 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 quarantine officers boarded the Meade and it was headed toward the quarantine station at Angel island. General Otis will not land tonight. 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.

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

CAPTURE REBELS AND ARMS

Several Slight Engagements Reported from Provinces of Luzon.

MANILA, May 30.—Lieutenant Jens E. Stead of Company L, Forty-seventh volunteer, commanding a scouting party in the southern part of Albay province, had 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 scouts burned the town of Yubi, the headquarters of the rebels. Sergeant Brickley was killed during a slight engagement near the province of Albay, yesterday.

Scouts of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fourth regiments have captured thirty-two rifles and 600 rounds of ammunition in the Pangasinan province.

WHY THE EDICT WAS ISSUED

Result of the Pressure of Foreign Legations in Peking—Language is Equivocal.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The supposition here is that the edict referred to was issued as a result of the pressure of the foreign legations in Peking. The dispatches from China heretofore have stated that the authorities had evaded the Chinese edict to define explicitly the measures the government intended to take in dealing with the Boxers and yesterday's edict prohibiting the organization, under the penalty of death, is in all probability the response to the representations made. That the document is couched in equivocal terms is not surprising to officials here who are acquainted with conditions in China. The emperor belongs to what is known as the reactionary party in Chinese politics and the emperor being under his influence it is not surprising that the edict is, as stated, more of an evasion than a condemnation of the movement that is a condemnation of the movement.

American interests in China. The Chinese government is a despotic one and it is not surprising that the interests of China are American. It is pointed out that several important American mission stations, with women among the members of their staffs, are at Pao Ting Pu, where the missionaries are reported to be cut off.

A dispatch received here today says the "Boxers" have attacked and burned a mission station at Lau Tsou, forty miles southwest of Peking, and have murdered the missionary in charge.

Edict Against the Boxers.

LONDON, May 30.—A special dispatch from Shanghai dated today says: "Yesterday the Chinese government issued an edict prohibiting the 'Boxers' organization, under penalty of death. The edict, which was signed by the emperor, was couched in equivocal terms and promulgated really more as an excuse than in condemnation of the movement."

CHINTOWN IS QUARANTINED

Street Cars Pass Through District, but Passengers Must Occupy Inside Seats.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The quarantine of Chinatown instituted yesterday is being maintained today. The street cars are still allowed to pass through the infected district, but passengers are not allowed to occupy the outside seats during the passage of the cars through the quarantined district. President William of the Board of Health stated to the Associated Press today that the suspected case disclosed by Dr. Kellogg last night is being thoroughly investigated and the findings of the board will be made known this afternoon. Cases were reported this morning.

Another Death from Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Dr. Kellogg, who has been investigating the case of a Chinese found in a Chinese undertaking establishment, expressed an opinion last night that the Chinaman had died of the plague.

"I am satisfied it is plague," he said, "and I am confident of its fatal issue and am confident of its confirmation in Chinatown and the situation in Chinatown cannot appreciate the difficulties that confront the inspectors, but they may be imagined from the fact that we have only discovered the cause after the victim was dead."