

DEATH OF SECRETARY HAY

Sudden Summons Came to Renowned Diplomat and Famous Statesman

DEATH WAS ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED

The Secretary of State Had Passed the Most Comfortable Day of His Week's Illness and Slumbered Quietly Up to Midnight, When His Feeble Summons Brought Nurse and Doctor.

Newbury, N. H., Special.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12.25 Saturday morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Newbury, N. H., Special.—The body of Secretary of State, John Hay, whose unexpected death early Saturday has caused sorrow throughout the land and evoked expression of sympathy and regret the world over, lies in a room of "The Fells," the quaint gambrel-roofed mansion which for 14 years had been the summer home of the Hay family.

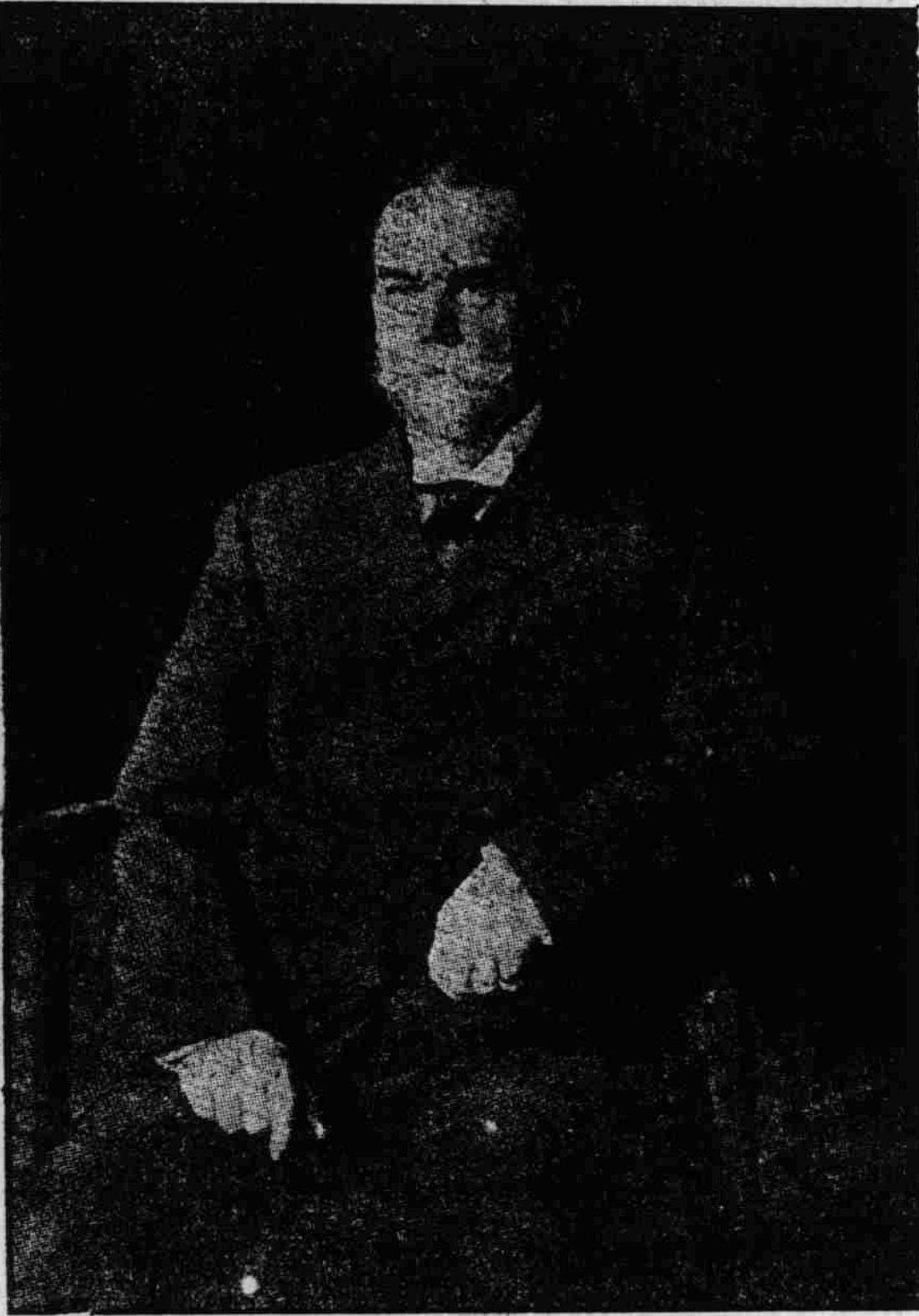
Sumapes this season. Mrs. Payne Whitney, another daughter, is on her way to Europe.

Mr. Hay died at 12.25 o'clock morning. The last moments of the statesman were peaceful and the end came almost without a struggle.

The suddenness of it all was staggering. The Secretary Friday had passed the most comfortable day since his illness began, a week ago. He was to sit up Friday. The patient had bidden his wife and physicians good-night at 10 o'clock. An hour later he was sleeping quietly. Almost at the stroke of 12, the Secretary was seized with a turn. He called feebly and a nurse responded. The sick man was breathing with great difficulty. Dr. Scudder was speedily summoned and it required but a glance for him to determine that the end was but minutes away. The household was aroused. The wife reached her husband as he was breathing his last. The son, Clarence Hay, hurried into the sick room, but was too late.

PULMONARY EMBOLISM.

Death was caused by pulmonary embolism; according to Dr. Scudder. The patient did not suffer greatly in his last moments. Aside from great difficulty in breathing, there was no struggle. Stimulants were ineffective. The



JOHN HAY.

arrived at this village from Washington wearied with the cares of state and anticipating a "long summer's rest." The same launch in which Mr. Hay made the short trip from Newbury to the landing at "The Fells," conveyed relatives of Mrs. Hay to the cottage, where they brought sympathy and help to the stricken woman and her only son.

The only members of the Secretary's family at "The Fells" when the end came were Mrs. Hay and Clarence Hay. Mrs. James A. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., a daughter, has been ill recently and had not been at Lake

Secretary lapsed into unconsciousness and seemed to fall asleep at last.

The consternation of the household was complete, and it remained for Dr. Scudder to assume charge of affairs. After two hours the physician was driven to the village, where half a dozen telegrams were dispatched. The first went to President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay. The second was addressed to the State Department at Washington. The others were sent to friends of the family. Dr. Scudder returned to "The Fells."

True Bill in Murder Case.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—The grand jury Sunday morning brought in indictments charging Irving Hopkins Wilder as principal, and Samuel H. Wilder as accessory to the murder of Oscar Brannon. After receiving the true bills, Judge Wall discharged the jurors and ordered the court to take a recess until next Wednesday morning. The Wilders are out on bail.

King Edward Sends Message.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.—The first cablegram received by the President from a foreign ruler regarding Mr. Hay's death came from King Edward, as follows:

"London, July 1.

To the President: "I beg to offer the expressions of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing very recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one."

EDWARD R.

Off For the Funeral.

Newbury, N. H., Special.—A special train bearing the body of Secretary of State John Hay left Newbury Sunday for Cleveland, O., where the interment will take place.

The funeral party consisted of Mrs. Hay, the widow; Clarence Hay; Dr. Charles L. Scudder, of Boston, who attended Secretary Hay during his last illness; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, the latter a sister of Mrs. Hay, and S. A. Raymond, also a relative of Mrs. Hay.

LAST SAD RITES OVER

Simple But Impressive Ceremony Marked the Burial of the Dead Statesman.

Cleveland, Ohio, Special.—The funeral of Secretary Hay took place here on Wednesday. The body of the dead statesman did not lie in state, owing to the express wish of Mrs. Hay and the family. The ceremonies were impressive, but simple. The President and party were in attendance, as also a large outpouring of citizens.

A Proclamation by the President. Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.—President Roosevelt has prepared the formal proclamation announcing the death of John Hay, Secretary of State, as follows:

"A proclamation by the President of the United States: "John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, died July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the President of this country a national bereavement, and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions, by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice."

"He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln, and for well-nigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his life work by serving as Secretary of State with such foresight and wisdom, and with such loyalty to lofty ideas, as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country, but upon all the nations of the earth. As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States."

"I further order that on the day of the funeral, the Executive Department in city of Washington be closed, and that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast. "Done at the city of Washington, this third day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT." "By the President: Herbt D. Price, Acting Secretary of State."

President Announces Peace Commissioners.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Special.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy enacted in the far East. The plenipotentiaries are:

Russian, Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice and now ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed as ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.

Japanese, Baron Komura, Minister Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister to the United States.

By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:

"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly Minister of Justice and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira.

"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be entrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

100 Escape.

Libau, By Cable.—A hundred mutineers who refused to surrender with their comrades escaped to the forests where they are still at large. The party attacked and robbed an old man in the suburbs. During the mutiny three men were killed and six were wounded. All is quiet at the commercial port, which is situated a short distance from the war spot. The reports that navigation is interrupted here are untrue.

Stories Exaggerated.

Nagales, Ariz., Special.—The stories sent out from this place regarding the attack by Yaqui Indians upon the Buenos Ayres ranch in Sonora last Sunday in which over twenty Yaquis and several settlers and their families were said to have been slain are the grossest exaggerations. The only foundation for the reports was a fight occurring at the ranch in which two Indians were killed and Luis Caranza was wounded. There was no attempt at a massacre, and no troops were sent out as reported.

Completing Assessments.

The State Board of Assessors, otherwise the Corporation Commission, has almost completed its assessments of common carriers. Monday it heard argument on exceptions to its assessments. Howard Foushee appearing in regard to the Durham Street Railway; James H. Pou as to the Atlantic Coast Line, and John D. Shaw and Mr. Stanley of the Seaboard Air Line, regarding the assessment of property in what is known as no-fence territory. Under the new law railways running through such territory are required to pay their share of the tax for keeping up fences around stock-law districts.

Where Money is Useless.

On Ascension island, in the Atlantic, money is quite useless. The island is the property of the British Admiralty, and is governed by a captain. There is no private property in land, so there are no rents, rates, or taxes. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat is issued in rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms.

TO BLOW UP REBEL SHIP

Latest Move With Reference to the Russian Insurgents

DESTROYER'S PERILOUS ERRAND

Desperate Expedient is Seized Upon by the Russian Authorities to Clear the Black Sea of Mutineers and Prevent International Complications

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A dispatch from Odessa states that the destroyer Smetilny has left that port with the intention of seeking out and sinking the Kniaz Potemkine.

With Kustenji and other unprotected ports of Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey are at the mercy of the battleship's guns and with the inability of Vize Admiral Kruger's squadron to interfere with her career tacitly admitted by retreating them from commission, this desperate expedient was seized upon to prevent international complications and to rid the Black Sea of mutineers.

This problem for a single destroyer, which is difficult and dangerous enough at best, as she will have to encounter both the Kniaz Potemkin and her attendant torpedo boat, is now complicated by the departure of the battleship from Kustenji and ignorance as to where she will next turn up; but the dispatch from Kustenji throws a beam of hope on the dark situation by intimating that a considerable number of her crew are anxious to desert their mutinous actions.

The Admiralty, however, it should be stated, does not admit that the Smetilny has gone on such an errand, though the officials say frankly that the Kniaz Potemkine must in law be regarded as a pirate.

Bucharest Roumania, By Cable.—The Russian torpedo boat No. 267, accompanied the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to enter the port of Kustenji. The Roumania cruiser Elisabetha fired on the torpedo boat, but failed to hit her. The torpedo boat then retired.

The incident followed the refusal of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to accept the government's offer, made through the captain of the port, who positively announced that the mutineers would not be allowed to receive provisions unless they came ashore unarmed and delivered up the battleship and torpedo boat to the captain of the port. If these conditions were fulfilled, the mutineers would be given liberty to go where they pleased. The rebellious sailors conferred together, then refused the government's demands and renewed their demand for provisions. This was again positively denied by the captain of the port, whereupon the Russian torpedo boat attempted to enter the port, but on being fired upon by the Elisabetha and evidently, awed by the firm stand taken by the authorities, she declined to retire.

Cotton Crop Letter.

Messrs. W. F. Klump & Co. issue the following cotton crop letter:

Since our crop letter of the 1st ult., the conditions have improved materially, and farmers have had good weather to cultivate the crops, which were very backward in a great many sections.

In Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and the Territories, the plant with the exception of being late, is healthy and making rapid growth, but there are still complaints from Louisiana and Arkansas, of some fields being grassy, in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas the crop is well cultivated and making good progress.

The crop over the entire belt, is now making good progress, and we believe the Government Bureau Report to be issued on the 3rd inst will show an average condition of about 82, against 88 last year, and 77.1, in 1903, however, it is too early to form an opinion as to what the final outcome will be as the crop has to pass through the most trying period during late July and August, and much also depends upon the weather conditions during the picking season.

The undertone in cotton shows less strength, and with good weather conditioned, prices are likely to seek a lower level in the near future.

Long Voyage in Row Boat.

Petersburg, Special.—S. C. Hurt, W. H. Hunt and T. H. Doss, of Lynchburg, have arrived here after a long voyage in an open rowboat. They went down the James to Norfolk, where they camped for several days, then went through the Dismal Swamp canal to Elizabeth City, N. C., up Albemarle sound and the river to Windsor, N. C., the boat being shipped from that point.

Mutiny on Cruiser.

Cronstadt, By Cable.—The crew of Russian cruiser Minine refused to put to sea today with the other vessels of the active squadron, alleging that the age and bad condition of the Minine, prevented her from participating in gun practice and maneuvering. The ringleaders of the mutiny were arrested and the Minine was towed close to a fort, where she is now anchored.

Condition of Cotton 77.

Washington, Special.—The monthly report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on June 25 to have been 77 per cent, as compared with 77.2 on May 25, 1905, 88 on June 25, 1904, 77.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 81.6. Following is the condition by States: Texas 72, Georgia 82, Alabama 83, Mississippi 72, Georgia 82, Alabama 83, Mississippi 72, South Carolina 78, Arkansas 75, Louisiana 73, North Carolina 82, Indian Territory 79, Tennessee 85, Oklahoma 83, Florida 87, Missouri 86, Virginia 88.

Hart Knocks Out Root.

Reno, Nev., Special.—Marvin Hart, of Louisville, knocked out "Jack" Root, of Chicago, in the twelfth round of a fight for the heavy-weight championship. The betting odds were 3 to 1 in favor of Root. The punch which comprehended the downfall of the Chicagoan was a short, powerful jolt of the right arm to the body. The blow was delivered with terrific force and it caught Root while he was coming up. Root reeled, tattered and fell in a heap.

TAR HEEL CROP CONDITIONS

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The North Carolina sections of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin:

Drought begins to prevail now at an increasing number of places in North Carolina, being quite severe in more than a dozen central counties, as well as in several along the coast. Except the deficiency in rainfall, the weather during the week ending Monday, July 3d, was favorable, especially for farm work. The injurious effect of the drought was to a large extent mitigated by the moderate temperatures and cloudy weather that prevailed, which prevented the scalding of the crops and at the same time made the week favorable for farm work. The mean temperature for the State at large averaged about 76 degrees or normal, but this was 4 degrees lower than the mean for the preceding week; maximum temperatures much above 90 degrees did not occur, and the nights were rather cool, but hardly sufficiently so to check the growth of crops, even cotton materially. While the weather has been very dry, some light showers temporarily refreshing crops occurred, chiefly on June 30th and July 1st, but the actual amount of precipitation received was hardly sufficient in most places to wet the soil. West of the Blue Ridge (Swain, Madison, Buncombe) many counties received copious rains, others east of the mountains none whatever. Crops are now all clean, and well cultivated, and farm work is fully up to date, but rain is much needed over the larger portion of the State to invigorate crops as well as to soften the soil, which has become hard and dry, interfering with cultivation and with the planting of field peas.

Although the nights were somewhat cool, cotton has continued to improve, and may be said to be almost in condition, though plants are still small and late in some sections; blooms appeared during the latter part of June in a large number of counties, and for the season are already very numerous. Luce continue to be reported in many counties. Rain would be very beneficial to cotton as well as most other crops. Corn is doing only fairly well, and is very irregular in growth; old corn is suffering from drought which is causing firing and twisting on uplands; young corn in lowlands is doing well; much corn has tasseled rather low; laying by is nearing completion, except young crops. Tobacco is suffering a little from lack of sufficient moisture which is causing it to button out; topping is under way in the central west portion; cutting has begun in the east and south, and in a small way curing has commenced. Threshing wheat and oats continues with rather poor results as regards both yields and quality of the grain. Spring oats and rye are being cut, and are better. Stubble lands are being planted with field peas, to a larger extent than usual; peas already planted need rain, and in many counties the ground is too dry to permit further sowing at present. Peanuts are doing fairly well, and are blooming, but the stands are not perfect. Gardens are suffering from drought nearly everywhere. Sweet potatoes look well. Fruit is fairly abundant.

Rains reported—Godsboro, 0.04; Lumberton 0.54; Hatteras 0.40; Wilmington 0.02; Pomona 0.50; Moncure 0.08; Greensboro 0.58; Newbern 0.02; Weldon 0.50; Raleigh 0.14; Davidson 0.38; Hendersonville 1.85; Charlotte 0.20; Asheville 2.40.

Kinston Lady Shot.

Kinston, Special.—A serious, if not fatal, shooting occurred at Kelly's Mill, three miles from Kinston, Saturday night. Mr. George Norris, who was out in his yard, called to a servant woman to bring his gun that he might shoot an owl. The woman in turning the corner of the house, struck the hammer of the gun against the house and discharged the gun, the entire load of shot, cut lead and slugs taking effect in Mrs. Norris' side. Mrs. Norris held an 8-months-old infant in her arms, which was uninjured, though two fingers of the hand that held the child were cut off by the shot. The unfortunate woman's hip joint is shattered and she is frightfully wounded, though the physicians say she may possibly recover.

May Get Motor Car Factory.

Greensboro, Special.—Greensboro stands a good chance of landing another enterprise, which will mean much for the city in a manufacturing way. Mr. H. Carter, purchasing agent for the American Manufacturing Company, of Washington, who has been visiting a number of Southern cities in search of a favorable location for a new automobile factory for the production of the Carter Motor Car, is here, as the guest of Mr. George F. Newman, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and will confer with this body relative to establishing the enterprise.

Four Killed by Explosion.

Danville, Va., Special.—Four men were killed outright and seven others were seriously injured that at least a portion of them will die, by the explosion of a threshing machine engine at Astor, Henry county. The dead are: C. L. Brinton, Walter Martin, Luther Hiller, John Stokes. The names of the injured cannot be ascertained. The accident occurred far in the country, away from telegraphic and telephonic communication.

PEARLE OF THOUGHT.

It is easy for the lamb to forgive the lion. Self-canonization cannot make the saint.

There are no disciples without discipline. Misfortune is hardest on the man who sets his heart on fortune.

Too many think that the church is only a nickel-in-the-slot elevator. There is little to choose between an irreligious pig and a religious pig.

You cannot protect your own liberty unless you respect that of others. They only are satisfied with this world who are insensible to any other.

It would be better to suffer forever than never to know how to suffer at all.

It is better to fail at being an oak than to be satisfied with being a squash.

It is better to learn how to accept loss than how to make great gains selfishly.

To be silent, to suffer, to pray when we cannot act, is acceptable to God. A disappointment, a contradiction, a harsh word received and endured as in His presence, is worth more than a long prayer.—Fenelon.

If I do what I may, in earnest, I need not mourn if I work no great work on the earth. To help the growth of a thought that struggles toward the light; to brush with gentle hand the earth stain from the white of one snowdrop—such be my ambition!—George MacDonald.

It is a strange fact that the human mind has always held to the immortality of the soul, and yet has always doubted it. Were the belief not true, the doubt would long since have vanquished it, for nothing but truth can endure constant questioning.—Theodore T. Munger.

MAKING RACE MORE BEAUTIFUL.

Wealthy Russian Is Inducing Hard-Some Men and Pretty Women to Marry.

A. Ogerodnikoff, a wealthy Russian dealer in furs, who has stores in Vladivostok and Moscow, arrived here recently on a visit. He tells an interesting story of experiments made by his cousin, Rachatnikoff, a rich landowner near Moscow, who has been devoting himself for years to the propagation of a beautiful race of people.

"Years ago," he said, "Rachatnikoff attracted to his estate especially handsome men and girls of more than usual beauty by offering free land to 40 or 50 men, carefully picked from among a large number of applicants and selecting for them as wives fine looking young women from different parts of Russia. This selected colony has flourished beyond all expectation and over a hundred children have been raised from these unions.

"These children are so pretty as to make the Rachatnikoff-estate famous. It was the marriage of two of these children that I attended about a year and a half ago. The bride was 18, and remarkable for her beauty, while the bridegroom was about 24 and was a fit mate for the village queen. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple was conducted by M. Rachatnikoff to a pretty little cottage, surrounded by a small, well stocked farm, which was his wedding present to them. Similar wedding presents will be given to others of these children when they get married.—San Francisco Correspondent of the New York Sun.

Judging by Appearance.

"I should think you might have told just by looking at him, that he intended to beat his board bill," said the manager of the hotel to the cashier.

"He seemed all right to me," protested the cashier. "He was very affable and courteous."

"Too affable and courteous," replied the manager. "You want to look out for these fellows who are too friendly. When I was a boy I lived on a ranch. It was a great place for dogs. Every fellow had a dog which he thought was just a little better than any other dog in the county. So they used to try them out now and then. Well, there was a fellow from Tennessee who was working a piece of ground on shares, and he knew where he could get a dog that would eat up every dog in the state. He sent all the way to Tennessee for the animal. The dog finally arrived one Sunday. I saw the owner the next day.

"How about that bulldog?" I asked him. "No good; absolutely no good," he said. "He's made friends with everybody in the house already."

"It just goes to show you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

How Gibraltar Was Won.

Two hundred years have elapsed since the capture of the Rock of Gibraltar by the British. A writer in The Nineteenth Century and After says that the capture of this fortress was an accident, and that it became a British possession in the first instance because at a time when we happened to be at war with one of the rival claimants to the Spanish throne our admiral in the Mediterranean happened to have no particular objective in view, and, having failed in his only enterprise of that year, was unwilling to return home with a fire fleet that had done nothing for the honor of the flag. So he thought he might as well make an attack on Gibraltar as do anything else. Nevertheless, his action has to be reckoned among the notable "deeds that won the empire," and one that on its bi-centenary deserves to be had in remembrance.