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## SECRETARY OF STATE HAY'S DEATH

### 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 grand old mansion which for 14 years had been the summer home of the Hay family.

Just one week ago the Secretary ar-

Sunapee 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.

lived at this village from Washington wearing with the care 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 Geneva, 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.  
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.

## FUNERAL OF SECRETARY HAY

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 5, 1905, 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 foresightedness of the future and 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."

"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: Herbert 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 of 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."

#### 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.

#### A Mysterious Corpse.

Branchville, Special.—The body of a negro, who had evidently been dead for several months, was found in a swamp about two miles from here. The body was almost entirely decomposed and could not be identified, but the man had evidently been murdered, as the body when found was partly buried. As soon as notified, the final Acting Coroner Dukes empaneled a jury to hold the inquest, the verdict of the jury being that a party unknown had come to his death by means unknown to them.

#### Cruiser Collides With Liner.

Ferrol, Spain, Special.—The British cruiser Carnarvon ran down the North German Lloyd steamer Coblenz in a dense fog at 4 o'clock Sunday morning off Cape Prior (on the northwest coast of Spain, ten miles from Ferrol). The Coblenz was badly damaged and sprung a leak. The passengers were transferred to the cruiser, which towed the liner here. The injury to the cruiser was trifling, but the Coblenz will have to go into dry dock.

## TO SINK REBEL SHIP

Latest Move With Reference to the Russian Insurgents

### DESTROYER'S PERILOUS ERRAND

Desperate Expedition 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 Smeltz has left that port with the intention of seeking out and sinking the Kniav Potemkin.

With Kustenzj and other unprotected ports of Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey are at the mercy of the battleship from Kustenzj and the inability of Vice Admiral Krugor's squadron to interfere with her career tacitly admitted by retreating from her commission, this desperate expedition 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 Kniav Potemkin and her attendant torpedo boat, is now complicated by the departure of the Smeltz from Kustenzj and the ignorance as to where she will next turn up; but the dispatch from Kustenzj throws a beam of hope on the dark situation by intimating that a considerable number of her crew are anxious to desert their leaders and to escape the consequences of their mutinous actions.

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

Bucharest Roumania, By Cable.—The Russian torpedo boat No. 267, accompanied the crew of the Kniav Potemkin to enter the port of Kustenzj. The Roumanian 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 Kniav Potemkin to accept the government's offer, made through the captain of the port, who positively announced that the mutineers would 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 decided to retire.

#### Cotton Crop Letter.

Messrs. W. F. Klumpp & 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 laid 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 conditions, prices are likely to seek a lower level in the near future.

#### Long Voyage in Row Boat.

Petersburg, Special.—S. C. Hunt, 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.

#### 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 71.2 on May 25, 1905, 88 on June 25, 1904, 77.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 84.6. 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 86, 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 encompassed 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, tottered and fell in a heap.

## GOVERNOR GLENN ON BOND MATTER

Governor Glenn, in Reply to an Open Letter, Makes Public an Open Letter in Which He Discusses a Mooted Question for the Benefit of the People.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn has made public the following correspondence:

Mr. E. H. Wilson, of Winston, wrote him: "The recent settlement made by the State of the South Dakota bond suit and the bonds held by Schafer and others met with the general approval through this section and our people are gratified to know that through your great efforts and intelligent management of this matter a proper compromise was arranged. There now springs up another matter, which, it seems, was not considered at the time of the settlement. As it involves certain brokers or financial agents in New York are collecting what are called special tax bonds, and propose to make the State pay them. I learn there are a very large number of these bonds outstanding and the State will be put to a very great expense should it be made to pay them, even by compromise. As this is a matter of much interest to our people in this section, I would be glad if you would let me know your opinion in regard to the difference, any exists, between the Schafer bonds and the special tax bonds, and if the latter can be enforced against the State of North Carolina."

#### A DARK DESIGN.

"To this end it is said a syndicate, having gotten hold of these bonds, is trying to induce the State of New York to institute a suit, under the authority of an act allowing the State, subject to the approval of its Governor, to buy or receive as donations, bonds of other States, etc. Under such an act New York can obtain these bonds and sue us, but I cannot believe such a great State will ever contemplate lending itself to designing men to help them harass another sovereign State, especially when the additional safeguard is thrown around the act that the Governor must approve the bonds before purchased or donated. If there are any bonds belonging to either of the first three classes which are outstanding against the State, and which they are presented for payment, I will gladly recommend to the Legislature to settle them upon fair and honorable terms, as our State should not, and will not, repudiate any honest debt, but as to these special tax bonds, so illegaly and fraudulently issued, any attempt is made to collect them, employing the best legal talent in the State, to assist our able Attorney General, and rendering personally my assistance, in every honorable and legal way, in the courts and otherwise, the collection and payment of these bonds will be fought, and I feel assured that even if any State could be found who would be so low as to make of itself a 'junk shop' to aid these fraudulent bondholders, no court will ever give judgment against us, or enforce the payment of such illegal and void bonds. The people may rest assured that nothing short of a judgment and execution from the Supreme Court of the United States shall ever compel the payment of a cent of these bonds, and I have no fear of such a judgment and execution ever being rendered."

"Replying to your letter, which in terms is very similar to a great many others that I have received from many sections of the State, I deem it best to reach all inquirers and set at rest their fears in regard to suits against our State by persons holding certain State bonds. There is a vast difference between the bonds referred to in your letter as the Schafer Brothers and South Dakota bonds, and those designated as the 'special tax bonds.' In 1879 the Legislature of the State, composed of some of our ablest and most patriotic men, appointed a joint committee, or rather commission, to fully consider the question of the State's indebtedness, and report what debts we legally owed and what were unjust and fraudulent, to the end that a bill might be enacted in accordance with their findings. This commission consisted of wise, honest and fair-minded men, who after a most searching and impartial investigation, reported that our bonded indebtedness should be divided into four classes.

"First class. Bonds issued before the 20th of May, 1861, upon which we should pay 40 per cent of the principal.

"Second class. Bonds issued by virtue of acts of 1855, chapter 3; 1867, chapter 228; 1869 and 1861, chapter 142, upon which we should pay 25 per cent of the principal.

"Third class. Bonds issued by virtue of the funding acts of March 10, 1866, and August 20, 1868, upon which we should pay 15 per cent of the principal.

"Fourth class. All bonds known as 'special tax bonds' that were recommended should not be paid at any price. This report was enacted into law, as will be seen by reference to chapters 98 and 268 of the acts of 1879. Under the first act our creditors, recognizing our willingness to pay all honest debts, notwithstanding our poverty, brought on by the war and days of reconstruction, with a few exceptions came in and cheerfully settled upon the terms suggested, taking new bonds instead of the old. Under the second act the question of whether or not we should pay the fraudulent special bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, and by a majority of one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty the people decided these bonds should never be paid and made their decision article 1, Section 6 of our State Constitution.

"Thus we see that not only the Legislature but the people refused to recognize these bonds, and so no Governor, or not even the General Assembly, could order their payment, as long as the above article of the constitution remains in force. Our brothers and a few others, refused to accept the compromise in 1879, and the \$10,000 of the bonds included in the second class were donated to South Dakota by Schafer Brothers, and a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by a divided court of five to four the court held that as North Carolina had always recognized the validity and honesty of these bonds, which were also secured by a mortgage on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, the same could be collected, at least to the amount of the security. In view of their decision, acting under the advice of the Governor, the council of state and a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, the last General Assembly, compromised the Schafer indebtedness by paying 25 per cent on the principal (the amount offered in 1879), with interest on same till the present time. While these bonds did not bring par when sold, still we regarded them as honest, and were therefore willing to pay what the commissioners of 1879 found the State realized from their sale, with interest on the amount. The special tax bonds, however, issued by the Legislature of 1868-'69, are on an entirely different basis, and not being honest, but fraudulent, should for the following reasons never be collected: First, they were issued by a Legislature not legally organized or constituted; second, they were part of a conspiracy and plot to defraud the State; third, they were placed on the market, sold for a mere bagatelle, and the State never received any value for them; fourth, they are now past due, the original purchasers knew of their fraudulent character; they have been repudiated by both the Legislature and the people, and anyone now buying them would take them with notice, and could not claim to be an innocent purchaser for value. Concealed in sin and brought forth in iniquity, neither in law nor good conscience should these bonds ever be paid, and acting under the authority vested in me I would oppose their collection, if attempted, to the utmost limit of the law. In reading of the decision of the court in the suit of South Dakota vs.

## 1000 ARE DROWNED

Report of Frightful Loss of Life in a Mexican Mining Town

### CORPSES FLOAT IN EVERY STREET

Guanajuato, Built in a Great Gorge in the Mountains, is Partly Submerged, and the Breaking of a Dam Above the City Would Mean Utter Ruin—One Report Says at Least 100 Were Drowned and a Later One Places the Dead at 1,000.

Mexico City, Special.—No news has been received directly from Guanajuato regarding a great flood in that mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day Sunday and the roads were impassable. Two reports are current; one says 1,000 were killed, another says at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that "Laola" dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin. The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains and the streets ramble up the mountain side in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 29th, and after maintaining no one of the inhabitants dared to go to bed, so tremendous were the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise. The lower streets became lower torrents as the waters poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors were smashed in by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

#### PROPERTY LOSS IMMENSE.

The authorities worked strenuously to get people safely from their homes to the higher part of the city. The loss of property, it is said, will be immense.

Advices from Queretaro are to the effect that there was no telegraphic communication with the stricken city Sunday night. Messengers who managed to get out of the city say the water stands three or four feet deep in houses and shops in the lower part of the city and that panic stricken people have gone into the mountains carrying their valuables. The storm began to abate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### Will Offer Rewards.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—In an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Governor Joseph M. Terrell said that he deplored the horrible affair at Watkinsville. Governor Terrell said further that he was making a rigid investigation of the affair and that he intended to do everything in his power to bring the guilty persons to justice.

"These men killed by the mob should have had a fair trial," stated Governor Terrell. The Governor will immediately offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the men composing the mob.

#### No Hurry to Face Rebels.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A dispatch which arrived here early Thursday morning from Sebastopol announced that a squadron of battleships, the Tri Sialtella, Sinope and Rostislav, with a cruiser and several torpedo boats, only started for Odessa at 8 o'clock last evening.

This explains the non-appearance of the squadron at Odessa, but it is difficult to conjecture the reasons for delaying the departure two days at so critical a juncture.

#### NEWBY GLEANINGS.

The first public roof garden will be opened in London shortly. London will soon put on its streets a motor street-cleaning machine that will do the work of 500 men.

In California an organization known as the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League has been formed. To cool the New York subway this summer small refrigerator plants may be installed at each station.

One of the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, near Tamaqua, has been on fire since 1857. The house of the Capulets in Verona, where Juliet is supposed to have lived, is to be sold by auction to satisfy creditors.

A log raft, containing 10,000,000 feet of spars and piling, is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer.

A William and Mary copper farthing, dated 1692, intrinsic value half a cent, was sold the other day at auction in London for \$35.

The Sabbath-school children of Philadelphia propose to raise \$15,000 to help forward Christian work among the Italians of that city.

At Syracuse, Kan., recently, the judges of an election ruled that a wife had the right to vote, being a resident, but that the husband had not.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa has shipped 250,000 eggs of the Atlantic salmon to be planted in Vancouver island waters.

Italy is to have a new issue of postage stamps which will show views of the principal Italian cities, famous monuments, churches and other objects of general interest.

The city of London recently passed an ordinance requiring all street vendors of ice cream to placard on their vehicles the place where the cream was manufactured. The number of vendors at once fell off forty per cent.

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