

TO THE DEAD

Solemn Funeral Services
In the Senate
Chamber

SENATOR HANNA

The President, Cabinet, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Members of the House were Present, Besides a Large Assemblage of Distinguished People—Dr. Hale Preached the Funeral Sermon and the Gridiron Quartette Sang "Nearer My God to Thee"—The Remains were Later Taken to Cleveland.

Washington, February 17.—In the presence of the grief stricken family, of many friends whose sorrow was scarcely less pronounced, of the Senate and House of Representatives, of dignitaries from all the other branches of government, and of the chief official representatives of most of the foreign powers, the funeral of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna occurred today in the Senate chamber. Seldom has a more distinguished body of people been collected in Washington to do honor, either to the living or the dead. The floor of the chamber was filled with the representatives of the official life of the national capital, the galleries with people from all the higher walks of society, including the families of officials and many persons of distinction in the professional and business world.

Senators Visibly Affected.
In the front rank of the eminent assemblage gathered immediately about the bier of the departed statesman sat the President. He was flanked by the members of his cabinet, all of whom had been closely affiliated with Senator Hanna by ties of friendship and political association. Nearby were the chief justices and the associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States, garbed in their black robes of office, which fitted well into the scenes of sorrow. There were scarcely any absentees from among the members of the Senate. All of them were visibly affected. The desk of their late colleague was heavily draped.

The religious ceremony was in the hands of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, giving it an official character, while preserving its solemnity and insuring its simple dignity. The ceremony did not begin until 12 o'clock, the usual hour of opening the Senate. The casket was borne into the chamber a few minutes before noon and was placed immediately in front of the desk of the president pro tem. It was banked with floral tributes, including one from President Roosevelt.

Casket Brought into the Senate.
The casket was borne into the chamber by a squad of capital police, headed by Sergeant James Danel, and was immediately followed by the official committee, with Senator Foraker and General Grosvenor at its head. Slowly the little procession moved down the main aisle of the chamber and the casket was placed upon the catafalque. Senator Frye, as president pro tempore stood in front of his chair as the body was borne to its resting place. All the people in the galleries rose as if with one impulse as the casket was borne to its place. The pallbearers had scarcely retired when the Senate was called to order and the Senators who had entered took their seats upon the fall of the gavel of the president pro tem. Immediately afterward the House of Representatives, with Speaker Cannon at its head was announced and the members of that body filed slowly in, taking the seats previously assigned to them, the Senators and visitors in the galleries rising. Speaker Cannon took his place at the left of President Frye.

A Distinguished Assemblage.
Then came the ambassadors and ministers from foreign countries, who were given seats next to the front row on the Republican side of the chamber and they were immediately followed by Admiral Dewey and Major General Gillespie, representing the navy and army. The chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme court were ushered into seats on the Democratic side. President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet were then announced and all present rose without waiting for the tap of the gavel. The president pro tem was escorted by Colonel Symons and Commander Winslow, in full uniform. The President and his cabinet occupied the front row of seats, at the right of the presiding officer.

Twenty minutes later, Mrs. Hanna leaning upon the arm of her son, Dan R. Hanna, entered the chamber and took a seat in the front row, on the left side of the presiding officer. She was followed by her daughters and their husbands and other members of the family and immediate friends, all of whom were given seats in the immediate vicinity of the casket. As President Roosevelt and the family entered the audience

remained standing until they were seated.

The Services Begin.
President Pro Tem Frye then addressed the Senate, saying:

"Senators: You have solemnly and lovingly dedicated this day to an observance of a proper funeral ceremony of Marcus A. Hanna, late a distinguished member of this body and all business will be suspended to that end."

Chaplain Couden, of the House, then offered an invocation. Immediately afterward Dr. Hale delivered his funeral address. He wore his clerical robe and his manner was dignified and solemn. He did not use his notes in speaking, but never halted for a word, and although a man of over 80 years old, his voice penetrated every corner of the hall. He said in part:

"That class of people which is too large, who make it their profession to ascribe the worse conceivable motives for every human action, could not make Mr. Hanna out, when he appeared in what is called public life. They made the mistake, which such men always make, of thinking that the mind with its maneuvers and gymnastics and memories and imagination is greater and stronger than the soul of man, when it works in sincerity and truth, in faith and hope and love. They had to imagine, therefore, a cunning intrigue, a man who accounted for his success as you might account for a boy's success in a game of marbles. But the analysis of character did not prove true. You might as well compare the stilted adjectives and substantives of a school boy's theme against the passionate song of Burns or Tennyson. Here was no contriver, no schemer, no mere inventor, least of all was here any copyist. He was a whole-souled child of God, who believed in success and who knew how to succeed by using the infinite powers. He knew that faith and hope and love serve; if you would mine iron or smelt it or draw it into bars; and he was not afraid to trust in faith and hope and love. He had the hand of the governing of states, if he did the thing he was set to do."

After the prayer, with which Dr. Hale closed his sermon, the Gridiron quartette, stationed in the press gallery, sang "Nearer My God to Thee." This was the last tribute of an organization with which Senator Hanna had been a great favorite, and was a tender and delicate farewell from those who had known and loved him.

The Evidences of Grief.
While the religious services were in progress, suppressed sobs were heard in the heart of the chamber. Postmaster General Payne, who had been for years associated with Mr. Hanna, on the national committee, was among those most affected. Secretary Hitchcock also was visibly touched.

The hymn concluded President Pro Tem Frye addressed the assembly, saying:
"We commit the body of our beloved Senator now to the two committees of the Houses of Congress and to the officers of the Senate to be conveyed to his late home in Ohio and to its final resting place. May God sanctify his life and death to us who loved him well."

The services, which had occupied about half an hour's time, were closed with a benediction by Dr. Hale.

The visitors and family then withdrew to the family retiring first, followed by the President and the cabinet. The Senate then at 1 o'clock, on motion of Senator Lodge adjourned. There was a crush about the Senate door to see the remains, but no one was admitted and they were left in the closed chamber, surrounded by the floral offerings and under a guard of capital police. At 5 o'clock they were taken to the Pennsylvania station and escorted by two committees of Congress. The funeral train left for Cleveland at 6 o'clock.

Distinguished Men Attend the Services.
Washington, February 17.—Among the distinguished men from New York who attended the funeral services at the Senate were former Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss; General John J. McCook, President of the Ohio Society; J. Pierpont Morgan; James I. Hill and Mr. Morgan; Mr. Hill and Mr. Griscom arrived in Washington this morning in a private car over the Pennsylvania railroad.

THE SWAYNE INVESTIGATION.
Last Session in Pensacola and Committee Leaves for Tallahassee.

Pensacola, Fla., February 17.—The last session of the Swayne investigating commission in Pensacola was held today, and the committee will leave tomorrow for Tallahassee to pursue the investigation. The session was consumed in hearing testimony in sentencing persons for contempt, among these were General Simon Belden, of New Orleans and E. T. Davis, who were both sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or ten days in connection with the suit of Florida Merchants vs. the Pensacola city company some two years ago.

Attorney W. A. Blount was placed on the stand to testify as to his knowledge of law and Judge Swayne's conduct in these cases and said that the contempt sentence was perfectly proper under the circumstances. The contempt sentence of sixty days placed on the late banker, W. C. O'Neal, for the alleged assaulting of a trustee in bankruptcy was recalled and the witness gave it as his opinion that it was not proper and that Judge Swayne had exceeded his authority in adjudging him in contempt.

Wrestling Bout at Richmond.
Richmond, Va., February 17.—M. J. Dwyer champion light weight wrestler, tonight won two out of three falls in a bout with Geo. Pardello, the Italian champion.

JAPANESE FORCES LANDING IN KOREA

Three Divisions Numbering from 30,000 to 50,000 Men Board Transports

THEIR DESTINATION NOT KNOWN

It is Considered That This Movement is One of the Most Important That Has so far Occurred—The Japanese Government Agrees to Respect the Neutrality of China—A Heavy Storm Recently Prevented Another Torpedo Attack at Port Arthur on the Morning of the 14th Instant—More Reports Have Been Received Concerning the Results of the Latest Attack by the Japanese Fleet at Port Arthur—The Plans of the Japanese Government Are Kept Very Secret and Nothing That Could Aid the Enemy Has Been Given Out.

Paris, February 17.—An official dispatch received here today from Tokio announces that one of the most important movements of Japanese troops yet made is occurring today. One of the main branches of the army, consisting of three divisions and including a division of guards, is now going on board transports. The previous landings of Japanese forces in Korea and elsewhere are said to have been small compared with this simultaneous sailing of three divisions, aggregating approximately an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men. It is believed, but this is not sure, that the destination of this force is a point near the mouth of the Yalu river or a spot on the Liaho Tung peninsula, flanking Port Arthur.

Another official dispatch says a Japanese transport has been sighted off a town south of the mouth of the Yalu river.

CHINA TO BE NEUTRAL.
Japanese Government Replies Favorably to Secretary Hay's Note.

Tokio, February 17.—It is stated on high authority that the Japanese government, replying through United States Minister Griscom to Secretary Hay, has agreed to the neutralization of China, excluding Manchuria, which Russia is now occupying.

Japan, it is also said, reserves the right to counter balance any act of Russia in violating China's neutrality. The Emperor, the supreme council of war, the privy council, and a majority of the cabinet will probably depart on February 20 for Kyoto, where it is planned temporarily to establish imperial headquarters. The date, however, has not yet been definitely decided upon. Later, it is expected, the Emperor and counselors will go to Hiroshima, where the Emperor will personally watch the embarkation of the troops.

STORM PREVENTS ATTACK.
Fierce Gale and Snow Kept the Japanese From Carrying Out Their Plans.

Tokio, February 17.—A heavy storm spared the Russians from a desperate torpedo attack at Port Arthur on the morning of Sunday, the 14th instant. During the preceding night the vessels of the Japanese fleet, which were patrolling the coast, were prevented by the force of the wind and waves, in a blinding snow storm, so that only two of the larger destroyers succeeded in forcing their way through the fierce gale to Port Arthur. When they arrived there they attacked separately and the officers of one of them are confident that they succeeded in torpedoing a Russian warship.

The destroyer Asagiri, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Ishikawa, arrived off Port Arthur about 3 o'clock in the morning and was met by a sharp fire by the fortress and Russian ships acting as scouts. The Asagiri discharged several torpedoes at a big warship, but the result is unknown. A cannonade was opened until the scout vessels arrived and maintained until they withdrew. The destroyer Takeouchi, arrived two hours after the Asagiri and ran up close to the mouth of the harbor, where they found two warships, names unknown. She fired a torpedo at one and the torpedo exploded.

Admiral Togo, in reporting the attack, says although the results are unknown, he feels sure the moral effect upon the enemy will be excellent. Commander Nagai commanded the entire torpedo flotilla. The number of the craft in the flotilla and the point of their departure is concealed.

Japanese Troops on Their Way to Korea.
Tokio, February 17.—Eight transports, with Japanese troops from Nagasaki and several additional vessels carrying war munitions, are on their way to the west coast of Korea. Detachments of Japanese cavalry have already landed at Wiju, on the Yalu river.

REPORT TO THE CZAR.
The Recent Destruction of a Japanese Merchant Steamer.

St. Petersburg, February 17.—Wissury Alexieff has communicated to the

Czar the report of Captain Reitzenstein, who is in command of the Russian cruiser division, dealing with the destruction of the Japanese merchant steamer Nagonoura Naru off the northwestern coast of Japan and the capture of 41 of her crew. Captain Reitzenstein, who is also acting commodore of the Vladivostok squadron says that a small Japanese coaster was also approached, but the violent squall made it impossible to capture the crew and therefore the coaster was not sunk.

Heavy weather, he says, prevented him following the coast, and the cruiser squadron made for Cheshokoff, fleeing before the tempest to gain the Korean coast. Owing to the storm the squadron was only able to accomplish five knots per hour. Heavy seas were shipped and the cruisers and the guns were coated with ice, there being nine degrees of frost. Two violent gales were encountered within three days.

Japan Keeps Her Plans Secret.
London, February 17.—Japan is most successfully keeping her plans secret. Not a single item of news which could be of possible service to the enemy has been permitted to leak out. The belief is prevalent in London, based on hints in dispatches from correspondents, that her main objective point will be to be the Liaho-Tung peninsula, but that nothing of a military nature will be attempted until Russia's naval squadrons are effectually disposed of.

Japs Plan to Enter Manchuria.
Port Arthur, February 17.—The report that the Japanese have concentrated about 60,000 troops at Wonsong (on the east coast of Korea) with the object of entering Manchuria, is confirmed.

A Third Fight Believed to Have Occurred.
Sasebo, Japan, February 17.—The opinion of Japanese officers here is that a third fight has occurred off Port Arthur, some of the Russian war vessels having been reported as leaving that place.

Trained Nurses for Japanese Army.
Washington, February 17.—The Japanese minister has received cable message from his government accepting the offer made by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington, D. C., to take to Japan a party of trained nurses who have been field service in the camps and hospitals of the United States army. No one is eligible to join the party except graduate women nurses, who have been in the army.

THE PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.
Reported That Something More Than a Torpedo Attack Took Place.

London, February 18.—The correspondent at Chefoo of the Paris edition of The New York Herald, in a dispatch in which he reports the arrival of junk bearing Japanese wounded from the Port Arthur engagement of February 14th, considers this to show that something more than a torpedo attack took place there.

The correspondent at Tokio on the Standard reports that two battleships were destroyed in this attack, while the correspondent at Tien Tsin of The Standard says under date of February 17th that a private dispatch from Port Arthur brings the statement that the Russian squadron has again put to sea.

Che Foo, February 18.—The Port Arthur—Che Foo cable was cut yesterday.
Japanese Landing Operations.

Berlin, February 17.—The admiralty here has received confirmation of reports that Japanese landing operations on a coast are taking place on Korea northern coasts and it is assumed by the German authorities that Japan will be ready by early spring for a forward land movement, supported by properly equipped bases.

Possibly 250,000 men according to the estimates made at the German admiralty will be in the field before collision takes place with the Russians in Korea.

Chinese Commander Maintains Order.
St. Petersburg, February 17.—A dispatch has been received here from Major General Plig, chief of staff to Alexieff, saying that Yuan Shikai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, has ordered 2,500 men to Tsin Chou, to maintain order. Continuing, he says everything is quiet at New Chwang and that the information that the Japanese are forming bands of Chun Chus (bandits) to attack the railroad is confirmed. Quiet prevails on the Yalu. Russian scouts did not find the enemy within a distance of 34 miles from the river.

WIJU OPEN TO COMMERCE.

Application of State Department to Korea Has Been Granted.

Washington, February 17.—Mr. Allen the American minister at Seoul cables the state department that Wiju has been declared open to the commerce of the world by the Korean government.

The United States was the first power, so far as known, to apply to the Korean government for the opening of Wiju to the world's trade. This action was taken while Japan and England were urging the opening of Yongampho, lying at the mouth of the Yalu river on the Korean side. The view of the state department was that if we could secure the opening of Wiju 150 miles up the Yalu above Yongampho, the effect would be to practically open the whole of that stretch of the river to commerce, so that the project really was much larger than the mere opening of a port at the mouth of the river. Wiju lies on the opposite side of the river and very near to Antung in Manchuria, which the Chinese government already has a treaty with the United States declared to be an open port, although this never has been admitted by Russia.

It is understood that the opening of Wiju is directly attributable to Japanese ascendancy in Korea, for while the country was under Russian influences Mr. Allen, the American minister was unable to induce the king to open a single port in addition to Chemulpo. It is probable that the state department at once will take steps to have America represented at Wiju by a consular or commercial agent.

PREPARING TO REBUILD.

Evidences That Normal Conditions Are Being Restored in Baltimore.

Baltimore, February 17.—As indicating that the situation in Baltimore is easing up, the civil and military authorities expressed the opinion today that it will be safe to withdraw all the troops from the burned district at the end of another week, as by that time the contents of vaults will have been recovered and all unsafe walls dynamited. Though the police board to remove order approached, but the violent squall made it impossible to capture the crew and therefore the coaster was not sunk.

Another significant indication that normal conditions are being restored is the announcement of Building Inspector Preston and City Engineer Rendall that the issuance of permits to rebuild on streets that are not to be widened will begin within two or three days. At the real estate exchange it is announced that as soon as this permission has been given, a large number of contracts which have already been drawn up will be signed and building operations will commence at once.

To Prevent Yellow Fever in United States.

Monterey, Mexico, February 17.—The party of health commissioners who have been visiting the various seaport cities in the republic of Mexico for the purpose of investigating the sanitary conditions with the view of devising means whereby a future visitation of yellow fever may be prevented from reaching the United States, arrived in Monterey this evening. The party was met upon its arrival here by Governor Bernardo Reyes and members of the board of health and they will be cordially entertained during their stay.

Brave Woman Defends Herself.

Roanoke, Va., February 17.—A special to The Times from Bluefield, W. Va., says: Mrs. J. C. McDay, of McDowell county, last night emptied the contents of a double barreled shot gun into the body of a man who was trying to force an entrance to the McDay home. The murdered man's name has not been learned, but it is said he was a farmer who had been ejected from the McDay home earlier in the night. He returned, made serious threats and attempted an entrance when he was fired on. The woman has not been arrested.

Freight Train Wrecked.

Piedmont, W. Va., February 17.—A freight train of 18 loaded cars ran away on a seventeen mile grade near Everett's tunnel, just west of this place today, going over the embankment and wrecking the cars. Fireman Francis P. Eagan was killed, his body being buried under wreckage. Porter Kenny, engineer, sustained a broken leg. The train was a mass of tangled debris and the track much torn up.

Cannot Prevent Gambling in Futures.

London, February 17.—The crisis in the cotton trade was the subject of a question in the House of Commons today, in reply to which Home Secretary Aker-Douglas in behalf of the government said that although it was recognized that the situation undoubtedly was the cause of anxiety, it could hardly be amended by legislation respecting gambling in futures. The government had added, could not introduce such legislation. The best remedy would be to increase the sources of supply in various parts of the empire.

Serious Fire at Milton, Pa.

Williamsport, Pa., February 18.—A serious fire is raging at Milton, Pa., and at midnight was taxing the efforts of the firemen, with the assistance of companies from Lewisburg and Watsontown. The fire originated in the Krauser shoe store, which included Goldenberg's shoe store; Krauser Brothers drug and chemical establishment; Fox jewelry store; Henry Wilson Post G. A. R.; Sons of Veterans hall and Herbert Granger's residence. The Hotel Haag and the Milton National Bank are in danger of destruction.

Lunin Defeats Jenkins.

New York, February 17.—Lunin defeated Jenkins in the wrestling match in Brooklyn tonight.

PARTY ADVICE

Mr. Cleveland Says Democrats Have Chance to Win

WHAT HE URGES

The Former President Says There is Opportunity for Democratic Success in November—Obsolete Issues and Questions No Longer of Popular Interest Should be Abandoned. Its Nominee Must be a Leader Who Represents its Best Traditions and Realizes the Issues of the Conflict.

Philadelphia, February 17.—In an article written for this week's Saturday Evening Post, former President Cleveland urges his "rank and file associates" of the Democratic party to unite and take advantage of the opportunities of next November.

"I am one of those," he writes, "who believe that there is an opportunity for Democratic success in the coming presidential election."

"Though attachment to the party in which I am enlisted and an intense desire for its ascendancy make such belief exceedingly welcome, they certainly don't create it. It is built upon an unshaken and abiding trust in the patriotism and intelligence of my fellow countrymen."

Mr. Cleveland's paper opens with a reiteration of the declaration that he made three years ago:

"Our fighting forces will respond listlessly and faithfully if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause; but if they hear the rallying call of free democracy they will gather for battle with old time Democratic enthusiasm and courage."

Referring to his faith in his Democratic associates he continues:

"This trust will not permit me to overlook the meaning of the daily increasing unrest among our people, growing out of the startling and slipshod abandonment by the party in power of our national traditions and maxims, its disregard of our national moral restraints, its insistent tendency to set aside national good faith, its willingness to break away from safe and accustomed moorings, and its contemptuous neglect of our national honor. Surely these conditions, together with the broken pledges, and forgotten promises of reform, vex the sight on every side, not only abundantly explain the popular distrust and fear prevailing everywhere in the land, but suggest that in such stress of political weather, those of our fellow citizens who thoughtfully and constantly love our free institutions will not be unmindful of such safety and quiet as may be offered to them by a patriotic and conservative Democrat."

Mr. Cleveland thinks these conditions justify the assertion of democracy's opportunity. He says:

"It should be remembered, however, that opportunity may be only distantly related to actual accomplishment, and that it does not of itself, unaided and alone, warrant the expectation of reaching successful results."

"This is no time for cunning feigning nor for the use of words that conceal intentions or carry a double meaning. The Democratic party has a message to send to its followers and to the masses of the American people. Let that message be expressed in language easily understood, unconfused by evasion and untouched by the taint of jurgery. Obsolete issues and questions no longer challenging popular interests should be manfully abandoned."

Mr. Cleveland urges tariff reform, pleads for economy in the expenditure of public money and charges the opposition with having made promises and broken them. He arraigns the administration's Philippine policy and refers to the isthmian canal in these words:

"The Democratic party has been consistent and unremittent in its advocacy of an inter-oceanic canal, and has with the liveliest satisfaction looked forward to the day when such a highway of commerce, built under auspices of our government, would be controlled by America to the world's progress and civilization. It is, nevertheless, not within the mandates of the Democratic creed, even in consummating so noble an enterprise as this, the territorial rights of any other nation should be disregarded, or that our own national good faith should be subjected to reasonable suspicion."

Mr. Cleveland concludes as follows:

"At such a time as this, the Democratic party cannot with honor undertake the battle of the people except under a leader, that not only represents its best traditions and purposes, but fully realizes what it meant by the tremendous issues of the conflict; and his selection should not depend upon so small a consideration as the locality whence he comes."

"The democracy's opportunity is already in sight, but only in a campaign waged in reliance upon the people's love of country and devotion to national morality, under leadership that personifies these sentiments, will be found the Democracy's hope."

Schooner Covered With Ice.
Vineyard, Haven, Mass., February 17.—The schooner Henry Wedler, Captain Watts, from Brunswick, Ga., for Boston, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber, arrived here last night so badly covered with ice that it was necessary to cut the halyards in order to get the sails down. She will probably tow to her destination.