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PAY TRIBUTE

Senate Listens to Eulogies of the Late Senator Hanna

LIFE REVIEVED

The Galleries Were Well Filled and the Fifteen Speakers were Closely Listened to—The House Adoptd a Resolution Making the Swayne Impeachment Case a Special Order for December 13th Next—The Bill Extending Coastwise Laws to the Philippines Was Also Considered.

Washington, April 7.—The Senate today listened to eulogies of the late Senator Hanna. The galleries were well filled, and the speakers given close attention. Those who spoke were, Messrs. Foraker, Scott, Cockrell, Platt, of Connecticut; Cullom, Blackburn, Elkins, Fairbanks, Daniel, Perkins, Depew, Beveridge, Dolliver, Kearns and Dick.

Mr. Foraker's address was a candid review of the public career and a frank analysis of the character of his late colleague.

Mr. Foraker said his friendly relations with Hanna had been interrupted for three years, but were resumed in a modified and less cordial way, and thereafter continued until his death. In political matters, he said they were generally opposed in factional contests. Mr. Foraker said Hanna was a formidable political antagonist.

Hanna, he said, would often assist his friends in their battles 'regardless of their character."

"Only a man of uncommon strength of character and one possessing the confidence of his fellow countrymen to an unusual degree," he added, "could have done what he so habitually did in this respect, without serious injury to his reputation, but with him it came to be regarded as a virtue."

Mr. Foraker spoke eulogistically of Mr. Hanna's intellectual qualities, his unerring judgment of men, his executive qualities, his strong common sense, his business training, etc., but said that he was deficient in scholarship and oratorical gifts.

Mr. Scott, telling of the attacks made upon Mr. Hanna, particularly during the second McKinley campaign, when he formed the subject of cartoons in many newspapers, related the following incident:

"I shall never forget one morning when he handed me a New York paper containing a cartoon of himself pictured as a huge monster, clad in a suit covered over with dollar marks, smoking an immense cigar and trampling underfoot women and children until their eyes protruded from the sockets and their skeleton forms writhed in agony. After I had looked at it for a moment, he said to me: 'That hudts! When I have tried all my life to put myself in the other fellow's place, when I have tried to help those in need and to lighten the burdens of those less fortunate than myself, to be pictured as I am here, to be held up to the gaze of the world as a murderer of women and children. I tell you, it hurts.' And looking up into the frank manly face, I saw the tears coursing down his cheeks, and he turned and silently walked away."

Mr. Cockrell spoke of Mr. Hanna as a soldier; Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, of him as a personal friend, Mr. Cullom, as a great man from a state of great men, Mr. Blackburn as a political opponent, and Mr. Elkins, as a political leader.

In referring to Mr. Hanna's rise in 1896 Mr. Daniel reviewed the campaign of that year, calling attention to the fact that in that campaign the issue of the single standard had first been raised and saying that the contest was a battle royal. He spoke of the Ohio Senator's Virginia ancestry, and said that he had never shown sectional vindictiveness.

Mr. Hanna's successor in the Senator, Mr. Dick, was the last speaker of the day. Mr. Dick referred to factional effort within his party to defeat Hanna for the Senate, saying there was no scheme too desperate to be resorted to. Mr. Dick referred to the effort to make Mr. Hanna a presidential candidate, of which he said: "He had no secret longing for other political honors. The public will know but little of the great pressure brought to bear upon him to accept this ... nor did he like Caesar refuse with time with less and less insistence. He had given his word he would not be a candidate, and he kept his faith."

The Senate adopted the customary resolutions and adjourned, as a mark of respect.

The House.

Washington, April 7.—The Swayne impeachment proceedings, which have been looked upon as the only possible block to an early adjournment of Congress, was disposed of in five minutes by the House today, by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for December 13th next. In the meantime the judiciary committee is to take additional testimony in the case.

Mr. Lamar, of Florida, expressed regret that this course seemed advisable. He reviewed the case briefly and acquiesced in the resolution, on the ground that it was desirable that members should have ample time to become familiar with the case, and it was also desirable to have an early adjournment of Congress on account of the fall campaign. The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

After disposing of a partial conference report on the army appropriation bill, the House took up the bill extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines, and by a vote of 122 to 100, adopted a special rule to dispose of this bill, after a debate of two hours. This debate was exhausted, save five minutes, when the House adjourned. An amendment to the bill, postponing the operation of the laws until July 1, 1906, instead of 1905, will be proposed.

Mr. Williams outlined the Democrat opposition to the bill to be its tendency to increase freight rates, while it would benefit neither the Filipino or the people of this country.

Mr. Lukcin, of Michigan, spoke for half an hour in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Small, of North Carolina, opposed the bill on the ground that it would increase freight rates, and consequently the price of products shipped.

During the discussion of an amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing $250,000 for a road in Alaska, Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, declared that charity should begin at home. Tennessee needed roads. Instead, he said, the people of the country were being taxed to build roads in Alaska and were beside being oppressed by the trusts. The oppression of one trust—the ice trust—had been relieved by Chief Justice Parker and five other men, he asserted, and suggested that Alaska might send ice to New York.

Democratic applause greeted the name of Judge Parker. and Mr. Gaines again provoked applause on the minority side by saying: "We are going to put him into the White House. He is going to crush the balance of the trusts of the country, which the Republicans will not do."

TORNADO DOES DAMAGE.

Roofs of Buildings Blown Off, Crops Destroyed and Wires Blown Down.

Natchez, Miss., April 7.—Natchez was thrown into great excitement tonight by a severe wind storm, which amounted almost to a tornado. The wind accompanied by a terrific rain and hail storm came from the northwest. Part of the city hall was torn off. Several warehouses and a number of residences were shorn of their roofs.

Fences were blown down and huge trees were torn up by tthe roots by the fierce wind. St. Mary's cathedral was damaged and hundreds of windowpanes blown in throughout the town.

Telephone, telegraph and electric light wires are badly disarranged. Horsemen coming from the country district after the storm had passed, report that growing crops have been destroyed.

Calvert, Texas, April 7.—A tornado struck the country, five miles west of here, this afternoon unroofing the residence of E. S. Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association and wrecking a number of tenants houses on his plantation. On the T. J. Garrett plantation, great damage was done to crops, many houses destroyed and R. F. Drennan, the manager was injured.

Mexia, Texas, April 7.—A tornado struck south of Mexia today, wrecking a gin and farm house at Shiloh, a farm house at Prairie Cove. At Mills a house was blown to pieces and a negro woman seriously hurt and a child killed. There will be much loss to timber and fences.

IN CHARGE OF SOLDIERS' HOME.

Board of Directors—Report on Baptist Sunday School Work.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 7.—A report issued today by Rev. High C. Moore, secretary of the State Board of Baptist Sunday Schools, shows there are eight hundred Sunday Schools of that denomination in North Carolina and that probably five hundred churches are not engaged in this sort of work.

Mrs. T. K. Bruner, Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution for North Carolina, appoints as delegates to the annual convention at Boston May 2nd, herself and Mrs. Walter Clark, vice regent; alternates are Mrs. Hayne Davis and Mrs. Ed Chambers Smith. The delegates who will attend are Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, and Mrs. A. B. Stronach, both of Raleigh, their alternates being Misses Mary Hinton and Martha Haywood.

The board of veterans in charge of the North Carolina Confederate soldiers' home here in session here today, elected as members Ashley Horne, of Johnson, to succeed Oscar R. Rand, deceased; I. B. Watson, of Hyde to succeed W. H. Lucas, deceased; and Charles W. Raney of Vance to succeed Colonel W. H. Cheek, deceased; J. A. Ramsay, and A. B. Andrews were elected directors. The Governor reappointed Julian S. Carr, A. B. Stronach, and B. F. Dixon directors on the part of the state.

The Labor Troubles in Panama.

Washington, Apdil 7.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admrial Glass, dated Panama today, concerning the labor troubles there.

"Freigh traffic on the railroad is suspended from strike. All it quiet. No violence is feared. Authorities here are preparing to maintain order. Nava, interference is unnecesssary. No interference necessary or contemplated."

BASE BALL.

At Charlottesville, Va., University of Pennsylvania 10; University of Virginia 1.

At Richmond, Va, New York 11; Montreal 0

At Atlanta, Atlanta 10; Cornell 1.

At Philadelphia, Philadelphia, American 6; Philadelphia, National 4.

Crumley Suspended.

Washington, April 7.—Tate Crumley, the crack pitcher of the Georgetown University baseball team, has been suspended pending investigation of reports of alleged professionalism regarding him.

DEATH SONG

Chanted by Indians In Presence of Dead and Dying Companions

A SHOW OF NERVE

A Train Carrying a Party of Indians to Washington Was Wrecked, Instantly Killing Three and Seriously Hurting Twenty Others—The Show of Calm Nerve Displayed by the Injured Was a Remarkable Incident—Chief Whitehorse Calmly Smoked a Pipe as He Waited the Death Summons.

Haywood, Ill., April 7.—Sixty-three Indians in a special car attached to the Oregon Express en route to Washington to see President Roosevelt were smashed into by a mail train on the Chicago and Northwestern railway two miles east of here today, during a fog. Three of the Indians were instantly killed, three were fatally injured and twenty others were more or less seriously hurt. The Indians were from Rushville, Neb., and were members of the Buffalo Bill organization.

The coach containing the Indians was a light day coach, and it was completely wrecked. The rear end of the coach ahead was also damaged.

After the collision, the passengers in the other coaches of the two trains hurried to the rescue and after a hard struggle pulled them from beneath the wreckage. Chief Whitehorse in charge of the Indians on the train was fatally injured. The bodies of the Indians who had been killed outrignt were laid on the prairie beside the track, Chief Whitehorse being carried with them. He said he knew that death was near and requested that he be placed near his head companions.

The chief was propped up and sat stoically while physicians worked over his injuries. He smoked a pipe quietly and showed no sgns of the pain he must have been suffering. One by one the other injured Indians were slowly taken from the splintered car and placed upon the ground near their dying chief and dead comrades.

A moment after the crash, there was not a sound from the ill-fated coach. Then one by one those surviving the crash, regained in part their senses and began shouting for aid. A terrifying series of wild yells from the Indians were heard by the passengers, jumping from each sid of the cars ahead. All the men passengers and many of the women on board the two trains hastened to the aid of the injured Indians. The fact that one side of the rear car fell off with the impact undoubtedly saved the lives of many Indians, who were thrown out on the prairie.

It was a pitiable sight to see the Indians lying on the ground, clad in their native garments wth their red blankets dyed deeper by the blood from their wounds. The men were men of splendid physique and the exhibition of calm nerve on the part of Chief Whitehorse was a good example that the other members of the Indian party followed.

After the bodies of the dead had been removed from the wreckage and placed in a row on the prairie beside the tracks, an incident probably unparalleled in railway records took place. The uninjured among the Indians gathered about and led by Chief Iron Tail solemnly chanted the Indian "death song."."

UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATES.

Kansas Democratic State Convention—The Hearst Plank.

Wichita, Kas., April 7.—The Democratic state convention today elected twenty uninstructed delegates to the national convention. The delegates at large are W. A. Harris, H. T. Farrely, David Overmyer, J. G. Johnson, S. I. Hale and J. N. Haymaker.

The delegation, according to personal preferences, will stand six for Hearst and fourteen against him, it is said. The platform which was unanimously adopted, endorsed the Kansas City platform of 1900, and the Chicago platform of 1890, expressed confidence in William J. Bryan and declared for the nomination of men for President and vice president, who supported the tickets of 1896 and 1900, and who were in sympathy with the platform upon which they ran. It commended ex-Senator W. A. Harris for his record in the United States Senate and charged the actions of United States Senator Burton to the Republicans.

The Hearst plank, which some of Mr. Hearsts followers claim as an endorsement of his candidacy, follows:

"In William R. Hearst, of New York, we recognize one of the foremost Democrats of the nation. He uses his great opportunities and power in all cases in behalf of the common people, without counting the cost to him.

"His single handed legal contest with the coal trust just successfully concluded in the Supreme court, is the most signal triumph of principles since the trusts seized the business of the country. We endorse the great work he is doing in the interest of his party and his country and commend his example to good Democrats everywhere."

John H. Atwater, of Leavenworth, was elected national committeeman by acclamation.

SULLY POOLS

Investigation to Show What Liability Other Persons Held

WITNESS HAWLEY

Mr. Hawley Denied That There Was Any Sort of Copartnership Existing Between He and Sully—He Did Not Like to do Business With a House Like Sully's, So Decided to Close His Account—Asked to Explain His Interpretation of the Words "Joint Account," the Witness Said He Had no Understanding About It.

New York, April 7.—The disposing of the surplus, about 1,600 bales, of 6,000 bales of cotton that had been pledged by Sully and Company with the Corn Exchange Bank, was settled quickly today before United States Commissioner Alexander, sitting as a special examiner. The commissioner, with the approval of all the parties to the controversy, decided to recommend to the court that the bank should turn over the surplus to the receivers of Sully and Company, with the understanding that the F. W.. Reynolds Company, of Providence, does not waive its claim because of this disposition of the matter. The dispute was between the Sully Company creditors and the F. W. Reynolds Company.

The investigation before Commissioner Alexander, which began a week ago, brought by the receivers of D. J. Sully and Company to determine what liability, if any, was held by Edwin Hawley and others in the cotton pool, was continued today, Mr. Hawley being the first witness. He was again questioned by Elihue Root, special counsel for the receivers. He had his check book with him, and in answer to practically a repetition of the questions at the first hearing, with others added, identified many entries showing that he drew checks for various sums in connection with his cotton deals. One check was for $44,000, payable to John W. Gates; one was to L. C. Weir for $44,880, and another to A. W. Burchard for $44,880. It was also shown that Hawley had received about $500,000 in conection with the deals, and that much of this had been paid out by him to others, including Gates, Weir and Burchard. One profit payment to Ray, acording to the check book, was $48,966, the witness receiving an equal payment.

On March 7th the witness showed from the check book Sully and Company acted as broker for Hawley in the purchase of 100 shares of Merchants Trust Company stock for $17,500.

On March 18th a check for $82,420 was paid to Sully and Company to balance "cotton account."

The witness could not recall the purpose of account for $30,000 paid to Sully and Company on September 4th, 1903.

In conection with thirteen checks for a total of about $500,000, received from Sully and Company to Hawley's order during the five months, including March of this year, the witness identified vouchers by him or his secretary.

Questioned by Mr. Root, the witness said the purchases of cotton by Sully and Company, in which he was concerned, were made with his knowledge. He did not go to the office of Sully and Company. He could not recall any order given from his office. Mr. Ray, however, had given such orders on his, Hawley's, authorization. Hawley said that he and Mr. Ray frequently met at the Waldorf hotel, and that they discussed the cotton market. Sometimes John W. Gates was present.

Mr. Hawley told of a dinner at the Waldorf, at which an order to purchase 50,000 bales of cotton was given. There were present, he said, John W. Gates, Mr. Ray, Mr. Sully, Mr. Burchard and himself. Mr. Gates gave the dinner, he said, and they talked cotton. As a result of this, he said, an order was given to purchase 10,000 bales of cotton for the account of each man present.

Mr. Root took up a transaction known as "No. 8," and asked Mr. Hawley to give the conversation he had had with Mr. Sully in regard to that transaction.

"I authorized 20,000 bales to my account. I cannot tell where the conversation took place. Mr. Ray was the only other person present." The witness said he could not repeat exactly the conversation at the time this order was given.

The day before the Sully failure the witness told Sully he would furnish enough money to protect his, Hawley's, account. Prior to March 17th, nothing about margins was done, because it had not been necessary. The market always advanced after he had purchased, the witness said.

"Please tell me what took place on March 17."

"Mr. Sully came to my office to walk home with me, but returned to his office. He was to meet me later at the Waldorf. He said at the Waldorf he might need money. I told him I would protect my account."

"Did Sully indicate he needed money, aside from your account?"

"Yes."

"Do you know what he needed the money for?"

"No."

Mr. Hawley said that when he learned of the condition of Sully's firm, he decided to close his account, because he did not like to do business with a house that did business as Sully did, and also because he did not like the looks of the market.

The witness, Sully and Ray met on the morning of the failure, and Sully was told the cotton he held for them, Hawley and Ray, would be transferred to another house. "We decided to give him up," said Mr. Hawley.

Sully took the pool's cotton at the prevailing prices of the night before, rather than transfer the account to another house.

The witness said he considered the vouchers for money received from Sully and Company as receipts for partnership profits in certain specified deals. Others might call them pools or anything else. The arrangement and understanding with Sully was that any party to the deal could sell as he chose.

"What do you want to go on record as to your understanding of the words 'joint account,' as they appear in the voucher you signed?" asked Mr. Root.

The witness answered that he had no understanding about it; that it might be variously interpreted

"And you a member of the Stock Exchange for ten years?" ejaculated Mr. Root.

'Joint contracts are variously interpreted," said the witness.

Julian T. Davies, the witness's lawyer, objected to his client answering the questions directly, contending that however the question might be answered, it might be detrimental to Mr. Hawley's interest.

The commissioner directed that the question be answered.

"I don't want to put any construction on it," Mr. Hawley said.

"Is that the way you want to go on the record?" Mr. Root asked.

"Well, joint accounts differ. My understanding with Mr. Ray and Mr. Sully was that I was not in a joint account at all. My interest was separate and distinct."

Mr. Root read to Mr. Hawley excerpts from a letter written by the witness, in which he referred over his signature to the "joint three account" statementh. The witness also said he used the term because he probably had seen it on one of the statements given him by Sully and Company.

"I show you," said Mr. Root, "a 'joint three' statement concerning 60,000 bales. Now, if your interest was distinct and separate, it would be for only 20,000 bales, would it not?"

"I don't know anything about it," Mr. Hawley replied.

Mr. Hawley said Sully never told him that some one would have to fail, and that he, Sully, might as well be the one. Neither did he hear Sully say he needed a million and a quarter.

At this point, J. R. DosPassos, Sully's personal counsel and other attorneys, announced that they might request privilege to examine Mr. Hawley. The commissioner replied that any such participation accorded them would be as a matter of privilege and not of right.

Adjournment to April 15 was announced.

Daniel J. Sully gave out for publication today a letter of this date, written to the special committee of his creditors, in which he asserts that the offers for a settlement he has already made are the very best his assets will permit him to make. It is understood this letter will be considered by his creditors at a meeting to be held tomorrow.

NATIONAL BANK OF DUNN.

New Institution That Starts Off Well—Municipal Politics.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Dunn, N. C., April 7.—On March the 28th the First National Bank of Dunn opened its doors for business. Mr. W. H. McDonald, president, with the Merchants National Bank, Baltimore; George K. Graithan, of Hord & Graithan. vice-president and acting cashier; William K. Battle, Raleigh, bookkeeper and teller; J. C. Clifford, attorney. Directors—T. Corbin Young, cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear at Lillington; E. L. Hall, cashier of the Bank of Benson; C. Clifford and G. K. Graithan, of Dunn; W. H.. McDonald, of Baltimore. The capital, $25,000.

The two defunct bank buildings, M. & T. and Bank of Dunn, will be sold at public sale. The Bank of Dunn on Saturday, the 9th, and the M. & T. Tuesday, the 12th of April. They are both handsome and valuable properties and will bring god prices.

The chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, Mr. W. A. Stewart, called the County Commission to meet Monday, May 2d, at Lillington, to send delegates to the state convention and to transact such other business as may be necessary for the good of the party.

Town politics are beginning to engage the attention of our people. A lively fight for mayor will likely be the leading issue. So far four strong candidates have appeared on the scene of action, Messrs. Eldridge Lee, H. C. McMill, S. J. Hoks and J. R. Godwin.

Harnett county will take great pleasure in placing before the National Convention at St. Louis, July the 6th, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Charles Brantley Aycock, governor of North Carolina. We know that we can get a second to this state, as South Carolina has already intimated she is with us.

The county school teachers meet Monday in Lillington and agreed to take their summer normal course this summer at the Agricultural College in Raleigh. Arrangements have been perfected that teachers can get a month's norma lcourse at about $12.50 for all expenses, which offers an inducement to all to go.

Wrestling Match at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., April 7.—M. J. Dwyer defeated Martin Muldoon, of New York in an interesting wrestling match here tonight. A large audience witnessed the bout.

NAVAL PLAN

An Attempt to Retrieve the Port Arthur and Chemulpo Reverses

BY THE RUSSIANS

The Present Japanese Preponderance in Naval Strength Must Be Reversed—The Means That Are to Accomplish the Result—Japanese Supply Steamers Are Safely Landing Cargoes at Various Points on the Korean Coast—A Japanese Squadron is Cruising Off Port Arthur.

Paris, April 7.—The Russian naval plan retrieving the reverses at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has been communicated to one of the embassies through official channels having access to the highest naval authorities at St. Petersburg. The plan is explained as follows:

"Russia recognizes that Japan has preponderating naval strength in the far east. Therefore it is essential to reverse the present Japanese preponderance. This will be attempted by two distinct moves.

First. Urgent efforts will be made to have a naval concentration at Port Arthur, the Baltic, Red sea and Vladivostok fleets joining Vice Admiral Makaroff's command if possible and thus giving the combined fleets preponderance over Vice Admiral Togo's.

Second. It is foreseen that it will be difficult and probably impossible to effect this concentration as Admiral Togo may intercept the Baltic fleet before its arrival at Port Arthur. In the event the Baltic fleet, which is comparatively small will attempt the perilous task of engaging the large Japanese fleet, in the hope of disabling some of the Japanese ships and thus reducing the Japanese effective. According to the Russian calculation, the Baltic fleet may suffer annihilation in such an unequal combat, but it will have served a valuable end if it is able to cripple a sufficient number of Japanese ships to reduce Admiral Togo's naval strength below that of Admiral Makaroff.

The foregoing information is not part or current speculative report, but comes from creditable, official sources as being the determined Russian plan. The authorities at Washington will receive similar information shortly.

Tokio, April 7.—A dispatch from Seoul, Korea, says that the Japanese supply steamers are safely entering the estuary of the Yalu river and are landing their cargoes at various points on the Korean shore. It is presumed here that the movement of these supply steamers is covered by Japanese gunboats. If this is true, the Russian forts erected upon the Chinese side of the Yalu river are evidently not effective.

Chicago, April 7.—A special to the Daily News from Tokio says: Reliable reports were received here today from Seoul to the effect that part of the Japanese fighting line has crossed the Yalu and established itself in strong positions there at several important points.

St. Petersburg, April 7. 6 a. m.—The admiralty has received information that a Japanese squadron had been cruising off Port Arthur since yesterday.

Cowherd Is Elected Chairman.

Washington, April 7.—Representative W. S. Cowherd, of Missouri, was elected chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee without opposition tonight. About thirty members of the Congressional committee were present at a meeting tonight in the minority room at the capitol. Mr. Cowherd was not present.

Harry Olsen Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

Savannah, Ga., April 7.—Judge Emory Speer, in the Federal court, sentenced Harry Olsen to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300 the limit under the law, the trial jury yesterday having found him guilt of having shanghaied one of the eight negroes deported from Savannah on the Russian bark Alice to Bristol, England.

Tennessee Republicans Endorse Roosevelt.

Nashville, Tenn., April 7.—After an all day session, the Republican state convention which met today instructed for President Roosevelt and nominated James M. Littleon, of Franklin for Governor

Fell Overboard.

Walker Branch, a young white man fell overboard from a lighter at the foot of Orange street yesterday afternoon and came very near being drowned. It i ssaid that Branch was intoxicated. Several men were standing near when he fell into the river and they at once hastened to his assistance. When they got him out he was nearly strangled and for a few minutes it was feared that he would die. The ambulance was called and he was sent to the James Walker Memorial hospital. He was getting along very well last night.