

SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN HAY DEAD

Unlooked For Termination of His Long Struggle For Life.

RELEASE CAME AS A SURPRISE.

The Secretary was thought to be on the road to speedy recovery and was sleeping quietly at eleven o'clock at midnight he called the nurse and in half an hour he was dead.

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. Pulmonary embolism is the clotting of blood in the lungs and blocking up of the air passages.

Secretary Hay was prostrated by an attack of uremia at his summer home at this place last Sunday evening, but had soon been relieved by a local physician and two specialists who had come from Boston by special train, and it was expected that the Secretary would soon be in his usual health.

The attack, which was similar to others experienced by Secretary Hay during recent years, was attributed to a cold contracted on his journey from Washington to Newbury last Saturday. From Tuesday Secretary Hay's condition continued apparently to improve, and no danger was apprehended as late as early Friday evening.

Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Scudder and Murphy were at the Secretary's bedside when the end came. The Secretary bade good night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock, at the close of one of the best days he had had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The Secretary suffered none of the old pains in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch.

At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. A few minutes after 12 he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder. Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The Secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward, at 12:25.

Distinguished Career. John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., October 8, 1836. He was graduated at Brown University in 1858 and studied law in Springfield, Ill.; was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1861, but soon went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, remaining with him until his death.

Mr. Hay acted also as President Lincoln's Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp, served under Generals Hunter and Gillmore and was brevetted colonel. He was appointed Secretary of Legation to France March 22, 1865, and retired March 18, 1867. In 1867 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Austria-Hungary, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires until August 12, 1868.

He was appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain June 28, 1869, and retired October 1, 1870. As an editorial writer on the New York Tribune he was well known, remaining five years, during seven months of which he was editor-in-chief. He removed to Cleveland in 1875 and took an active part in the Presidential canvasses of 1876, 1880 and 1884. Mr. Hay was appointed Assistant Secretary of State November 1, 1879, but retired from the position May 3, 1881. In the same year he represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress in Washington, of which he was president.

Mr. Hay was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain March 10, 1872, and retired on September 10, 1878, to become Secretary of State, which office he had held since 1870. He succeeded Judge William R. Day.

With this varied experience in public affairs at home and abroad Mr. Hay was exceptionally qualified for the important tasks which President McKinley committed to his charge, first as Ambassador at London and later as Secretary of State and head of the Cabinet.

When Mr. McKinley chose him for his Secretary of State it was not because of pressure; on the contrary, Mr. Hay shrank from the responsibility. Mr. McKinley turned to him because he believed him to be upright, capable, courageous and devoted to him as his chief without thought of any private end.

Some of Mr. Hay's notable diplomatic triumphs were the peace negotiations with Spain, the negotiations following the Boxer outbreak in China and his outlining the war zone in the Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Hay has been called the greatest of American Secretaries of State, and by some the greatest living diplomatist. In literature Mr. Hay attained a high place by his history of Lincoln and other works. His poetical and humorous works are of a high order.

His eulogy of President McKinley marked him as an orator of the first rank, and Congress passed a vote of thanks to him on that occasion.

Gold Under State House. Carson, Nev. (Special).—Several weeks ago the State of Nevada commenced boring an artesian well in the capital square. A depth of over 200 feet has been attained. Gold has been found in the sands that are being raised with the machinery, and A. Cohen, a merchant of this city, has filed a mining location notice on the grounds, setting forth that he claims all of the ground now occupied by Nevada's chief executive building.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic

Nine prisoners were taken from the jail at Watkinsville, Ga., and eight of them shot to death by a mob, the ninth escaping serious injury and being left for dead by the lynchers.

At the request of President McCurdy, Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks is to make a thorough investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The "California Limited," of the Santa Fe Railroad, collided with a stock train in Kansas City. Two men were killed and several injured.

The executive committee of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum issued a statement declaring the higher rates a necessity.

Samuel F. Parrott was elected general manager of the Georgia Southern and Florida, succeeding William Checkley Shaw.

James Lee Furman and John O'Brien were hanged in Lancaster, Pa., for the murder of Samuel Ressler.

One man was killed and three were injured in a head-on collision of freight trains at Punnasutawney, Pa.

The resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been accepted.

Lorenzo Lemongelli and Pietro Brunomota had a duel with stiletos in Scranton. Both were killed.

The Industrial Unionists are in Chicago forming a labor body in opposition to the Federation of Labor.

Six persons were killed and twenty injured in a storm that struck Phillipsburg, Kan.

At the Yale commencement exercises President Hadley announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of \$1,000,000 to the university, and the alumni had raised another million.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention nominated John M. Pattison, of Cincinnati, for governor, and State Senator Louis B. Houck for lieutenant governor.

Edward G. Bellows, former United States consul general in Japan, explained, in San Francisco, how the Chinese were boycotting American goods.

Columbia Post, No. 706, G. A. R., gave a camp-fire in Chicago in honor of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Vicksburg, commander of the Confederate Veterans.

President Roosevelt made an address at the commencement exercises at Harvard. Among the recipients of the honorary degrees was Secretary Taft.

Assistant Postmaster Edward C. Hill, of Pittsfield, Mass., was almost instantly killed while riding his bicycle by being struck by a trolley car.

The United States Steel Corporation is reported to have bought the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

CZAR DECLARES STATE OF WAR EXISTS AT ODESSA

Admiral Kruger's Squadron Sails to the Rescue—Property Worth Millions Is Burned By Incendiarists—Libau Sailors Revolt.

SEIZE ARMS, FIRE INTO OFFICERS' QUARTERS, AND ENGAGED BY COSSACKS.

Marital Law in Odessa, and the Disorderly Element Brought Partially Under Control, but Fresh Uprisings Are Threatened—Hundreds, and Perhaps Thousands, Slain in Wednesday Night's Clashes With Troops—Dead Sailor Taken Ashore and Given Military Burial Without Interference—The Guns of the Battleship Kniaz Potemkin, Armed by Mutinous Sailors, Command the City.

The Czar has declared a state of war in Odessa and vicinity and placed the district under military authority, which the revolutionary mobs defy.

Admiral Kruger, with what ships of the Black Sea Squadron that are not in the hands of mutineers, has orders to sink the vessels held by the mutinous crews if not surrendered. The squadron was delayed at Sebastopol, it is believed, by revolts among the crews.

The revolution is spreading among the Russian soldiers and sailors, and the spirit of rebellion is becoming manifest among even the troops in St. Petersburg.

The crew of a government transport on arrival at Odessa mutinied and turned over the officers in irons to the revolutionary crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin. The volunteer fleet cruiser Saratoff has been burned.

For 48 hours the city of Odessa was the scene of carnage and destruction. Hundreds have been killed and wounded in the fighting between the troops and the rioters. Wharf properties and vessels, including five Russian steamers, aggregating in value millions of dollars, have been burned. The hospitals are filled with the dying and the wounded.

Should the Russian naval forces be unable to restore order and put down the mutiny in the fleet the foreign consuls will ask their respective governments to dispatch warships to Odessa.

The elected mayors of the large Russian cities have declared boldly for a constitution, and the zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow have decided to notify the Czar that unless the promised reforms are promulgated by the middle of July they will declare a constitutional government.

Car Declares a State of War. St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Emperor has issued the following ukase addressed to the ruling senate: "In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district and to invest the commander of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defense of order and public tranquillity."

Mutiny Spreads in Black Sea Fleet. St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A dispatch arrived here from Sebastopol announced that a squadron of battleships, the Tri-Sviatitela, Sinope and Rostislav, with a cruiser and several torpedo boats, started for Odessa at 8 o'clock P. M.

This explains the nonappearance of the squadron at Odessa, but it is difficult to conjecture the reasons for delaying departure two days at such a critical juncture. It is feared that there has been mutiny on other ships of the fleet. Reports are in circulation that the mutineers control several of the largest ships.

It is reported that the volunteer fleet cruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa.

Admiral Kruger's orders are to summon the Kniaz Potemkin to surrender, and, upon her refusal, to sink her, after which he is to assist in restoring order in the town.

It is doubted, however, whether his orders can be carried out. Even the officials here admit that it is questionable if Admiral Kruger's men will fire on their comrades, and discuss the possibility of their joining the mutiny. Should they do so, and should an organized force co-operate with the rioters, there is every likelihood of a part at least of the troops joining them.

There is an unconfirmed report that trouble similar to that at Libau has broken out at Reval. The ministry of marine politely refuses to give the least information concerning the troubles at these places, or at Odessa, but officials believe that the outbreaks were planned by revolutionists, and are manifestly alarmed.

Their alarm is shared by the higher social circles of the capital, where the long-established faith in the unflinching loyalty of the Emperor's armed forces is beginning to waver, bringing inevitable dread that the revolution so often declared to be impossible has already begun. It is unquestionable that the occurrences at Odessa and Libau have more deeply impressed the ruling classes here than all the defeats in Manchuria, and the destruction of the navy combined.

The city is filled with stories of disaffection and sedition among the troops, even the guard regiments, it is reported, say they will never again fire upon the people. The Cossacks alone, according to these reports, are absolutely reliable. That dissatisfaction and discontent among the soldiers is widespread admits of little doubt. Up to the present time there is no reason to believe that the vast bulk of the army is not loyal. What the effect would be of several regiments going over to the rioters is, however, problematical. Certainly a crisis has been reached.

Another Jump in Cotton. New York (Special).—An active and exciting advance took place in the cotton market, carrying prices to a new high level for the season. Final quotations were within 3 or 4 points of the top and firm at a gain of 27 to 32 points for the day. The advance was chiefly due to reports of crop damage from heavy rains in the Southwest and active covering and aggressive bull support. Philadelphia capitalists are interested in the Ohio Traction Company, whose \$200,000 of shares have been listed in Cincinnati.

MISS ROGERS' BODY FOUND.

Discovered in Saranac River Near the Cottage She Occupied.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. (Special).—The body of Mary O. Rogers, of Leesburg, Va., was found in the Saranac River near the cottage from which she disappeared a week ago.

District Attorney Finn issued an official statement exonerating Willoughby N. Smith from all blame in connection with the death of Miss Rogers.

Leesburg, Va. (Special).—Miss Mary Rogers, who mysteriously disappeared at Saranac Lake, N. Y., last week, was born in this city about thirty-four years ago. She is the daughter of Alexander Rogers. Her mother, before her marriage to Mr. Rogers, was Miss Julia Claggett, of Leesburg. For many years Miss Rogers was engaged to marry Willoughby N. Smith, an attorney of Baltimore, but would not consent to the marriage during the lifetime of her mother. On account of her mother's age, a large part of the care and management of the family estate, Woodburn, near here, devolved upon Miss Rogers.

After her mother's death, in February, 1903, the estate was sold and Miss Rogers moved to Leesburg, making her home with her sister, Mrs. R. B. Fishburn. It was not long after this, however, that Miss Rogers developed tuberculosis, and upon the advice of her physician she went to Saranac Lake, accompanied by a trained nurse and Willoughby N. Smith. She was exceptionally popular in this community. At no time while in Leesburg did she appear to suffer from melancholia or any other disease of the mind.

Miss Rogers was not a person of great wealth, as has been generally reported, though she had independent means. The bulk of her property came from a legacy of \$100,000 in life insurance left by her brother, Oden Rogers, who died in 1901. It is believed here that she invested this sum on the advice of Smith, but it is not thought that she suffered financial losses other than they contributed to the cause of her melancholia.

TEN MILLIONS BY MR. ROCKEFELLER. Large Endowment For Higher Education—Old King Is Generous. New York (Special).—Ten million dollars as an endowment for higher education in the United States has been given the General Education Board by John D. Rockefeller. The announcement was made by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the board, at a meeting here. The following letter to the secretaries and executive officers of the board from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, was given out:

26 Broadway, New York, June 30, 1905. To Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Secretaries, and Executive Officers, General Education Board, New York:

Dear Sirs:—I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to be paid October 1 next, in cash, or, at his option, in income-producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of, such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States.

Yours very truly, F. T. GATES.

SHAKE-UP IN CABINET. Cortelyou May Succeed Shaw—Taft For Secretary of State. Washington, D. C. (Special).—Before he left Washington for his summer sojourn at Oyster Bay the President is said to have given out some "tips" as to Cabinet changes contemplated.

It is reported that George B. Cortelyou, the Postmaster-General, will be the next Secretary of the Treasury. It is the President's purpose now to make this transfer early in the winter. This will necessitate, of course, the appointment of a new Postmaster-General. Unless the President has reason to change his mind, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, recently selected for Secretary of the Navy, will succeed Attorney-General Moody when the latter retires a year hence.

Secretary Hay is very solicitous of his own health, and the fear in the White House circle is that he will soon go into retirement. The President has thought of asking Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, to return to the Cabinet as Secretary of State, but from what was learned Thursday he has about concluded not to do so. The President, therefore, is turning to his remarkably versatile Secretary of War, and the indications are now that Mr. Taft will be the next Secretary of State.

Henderson Paralyzed. Dubuque, Ia. (Special).—D. B. Henderson, formerly speaker of the National House of Representatives, is confined to his hotel apartments, suffering from a slight primary stroke of paralysis. His right side is affected. Hopes are entertained that he will be able to leave his apartments in a few days.

Shot Dead By Mob. Watkinsville, Ga. (Special).—A mob entered the jail at Watkinsville at 2 o'clock A. M. and took therefrom nine prisoners, eight of whom were shot to death and the ninth escaped only by being thought dead by the mob. The prisoners taken out and lynched were Len J. Aycock, white, charged with the murder of E. M. Holbrook and wife, of Oneida county, and seven negroes.

GAINS BY THE DISPUTE

A Better Feeling Between France and Germany Produced. COMPLETE AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED.

Through the Exchange of Notes Germany Has Been Advised of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Spanish Understanding Affecting Morocco—Suspicion on Both Sides Have Been Removed.

Paris (By Cable).—The Franco-German complications have been so far overcome that a complete agreement is considered only a matter of time. The improvement in the situation was further manifested in official and diplomatic quarters, and the Bourse again showed a marked advance in prices and a general firmness throughout. The nervous public sentiment has entirely disappeared and there is no further talk of the possibility of a rupture with Germany.

The officials say that the negotiations now are largely a question of formalities and the framing of an understanding within the limits of the two notes and the attendant conversations already exchanged.

Therefore, it is not likely that France will send another note, as her position was fully defined in the first communication which Germany has fully replied. The tone of these notes clearly indicates that the final understanding will be on the basis of holding a conference.

The officials call attention to the fact that Premier Rouvier's first note did not decline a conference, but on the contrary accepted it in principle, seeking only to have its limits defined. While Germany has not been disposed to define the limits yet, verbal exchanges have entirely removed the apprehensions which officials previously entertained concerning ulterior designs behind the conference.

This sharp diplomatic controversy has had the effect of producing a better general state of feeling between France and Germany, as the preceding relations had been more or less a matter of suspicion on both sides for the past two years. It is considered a notable gain for France that during the negotiations Germany has been fully advised concerning the Anglo-French and Anglo-Spanish understanding affecting Morocco and had not directly dissented therefrom, although contending that they do not affect her position.

While not acquiescing in them, she has not openly brought them into question. This is regarded as materially strengthening the French position. The German officials say an accord has practically been completed, as there only remains to decide the wording and go through the protocol formalities.

Not Worth Fighting Over. Berlin (By Cable).—The calm tone of the French press has assumed since the reception of Chancellor von Buelow's answer has made an excellent impression on the German press, since it coincides with the view maintained here that Morocco is not important enough to

furnish occasion for warlike designs on the part of two great powers which otherwise are peaceably disposed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Andrew Carnegie is a citizen of more towns than any one else. King Edward VII, always carries a "first aid to the injured" outfit in his automobile. It is noted that President Roosevelt speaks with more deliberation as he grows older.

President Loubet's mother wanted to give him a musical rather than a classical education. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is investigating the Chicago street railroads.

M. Delescluse, the former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now in his fifty-third year. The dowager Empress of China is vain of her hands, the nails of which are several inches long.

When King Alfonso traveled from Paris to Cherbourg, 238 miles, the road was guarded by 30,000 troops. Marquis Oyama, commanding the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is extremely careful about his health.

When the Shah of Persia visits Europe presently he will have in his suite forty-three persons, four of them doctors. Mr. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, recently received the Laetanus medal from Notre Dame University, of Indiana.

Earl Nelson, who is in his eighty-second year, is the only living peer who was a member of the House of Lords when Queen Victoria came to the throne. The new Speaker of the House of Commons, "Jimmy" Lowther, has not traveled up to that coveted position through the law courts, as his predecessor did.

THE NATIONAL GAMB. LaJolie thinks the "split" ball should be abolished. Mitchell is acting as Brooklyn's general utility man. Maloney is doing some sensational playing for Chicago.

Clancy is of the opinion that Ames has the best curve he ever saw. The Chicago National's new pitcher, Ruebach, is certainly a wonder. Bay again is playing a remarkably speedy game for the Cleveland.

Emmett Heldrick is playing occasionally with the Clarion (Pa.) team. King, of Chicago, says barring accidents he will catch 100 games again this season. Hickman is back at Detroit's first base, Crawford having returned to the outfield.

"This year will about close independent baseball leagues," says President Harry Pulliam. Manager Hanlon says he will make every effort to induce Shortstop Lewis to rejoin the Brooklyn team.

Manager Hanlon, of the Brooklyn, is making a quiet trip around the East, looking for promising talent. The pitchers on the Washington team have quit using the "split ball" because it is a str on the arm.

The Cincinnati club has sold Catcher Blankenship to Seattle, giving him half of the purchase money, about \$500. Western papers hint at internal rows in the New Yorks and at friction between Matthewson and McGinnity partisans.

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up. Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?

Only \$62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only \$7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line

This is the route of the Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled. Name, Street address, City, State, Probable destination, CALIFORNIA.