

# SECRETARY IS DEAD

## John Hay Passes Away Very Suddenly.

### WAS THOUGHT TO BE IMPROVING

Mrs. Hay at Bedside of Statesman—Death Was Due to Pulmonary Embolism.

Newbury, New Hampshire, July 1.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this 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.

Mrs. Hay and Drs. 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 last night, at the close of one of the best days he has had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The secretary suffered none of the old pangs 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 o'clock 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.

### RUSSIAN OFFICIALS FRANTIC

#### Grave Fears That Army May Join in Revolt of Navy.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Russian government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terrible events at Odessa and the news that the sailors at Libau have also mutinied, is making desperate and even frantic efforts to stamp out the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt, the Caucasus already almost in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred and the intelligent classes arrayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long predicted revolution.

The first act of the government after dispatching Admiral Kruger's squadron from Sebastopol was to summon the Kniaz Potemkine, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender, under the threat of firing upon and sinking the vessel. This was followed by the declaration of martial law at Odessa and Libau and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers.

The newly formed council for imperial defense met last night under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas, and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the council or regarding the decisions at which it arrived.

#### Fast Train Goes Into Ditch.

Cleveland, July 1.—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland-Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania road was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, O., today. At least one passenger was killed, while a dozen others were injured. The train is one of the fastest between Cleveland and Philadelphia, making the run of 140 miles between the two cities in three hours and 15 minutes. When the accident occurred, the train was probably running 50 miles an hour. A section crew was repairing the track.

#### Progress is Reported.

Washington, July 1.—Diplomats in Washington are looking to Oyster Bay for the official announcement within the next few days of the plenipotentiaries who will represent Russia and Japan at the Washington conference. The president is in communication with the Russian embassy and the Japanese legation by telegraph, and it is learned tonight that progress is being made, but no definite date for the announcement is suggested.

#### Stir Up Hawaiian Chinese.

Honolulu, July 1.—A Chinese mass meeting has been called for tonight to indorse the efforts being made in China to effect a boycott of American goods, on account of the operations of the exclusion laws.

### FAITH IN CZAR GONE.

#### Thousands of Russians are Rising All Over the Empire.

Chicago, Ill., June 30.—Cabling from St. Petersburg, the Chicago Daily News' correspondent says:

Nicholas has been decided in favor of peace in the Far East on account of the revolution in Poland. It has been arranged with the kaiser that in case of revolt in Poland, German troops will occupy Warsaw, and that thus the czar might continue to dispatch the Russian garrisons in Poland to the front.

The Poles, learning of this arrangement, made preparations to declare their independence, with the support of the Prussian Polish provinces of Posen and Silesia. This has paralyzed to a certain extent the kaiser's Morocco scheme and compelled the czar promptly to consent to President Roosevelt's proposals for peace. Count Potocki, the head of the famous Polish house of that name, said to your correspondent today:

"Unless immediate measures are taken, Russia will shrink to its former dimensions, in Peter the Great's time. The Nationalists, Socialists, Jews and Ruthenians of Poland demand autonomy. They refuse to delay. The moment is favorable to their wishes. The Hapsburg monarchy is falling asunder. Hungary is on the point of separating from the dual empire. Herr Schnorer, the Austrian-German spokesman, boldly proclaims in the reichstag the allegiance of his party to the German emperor.

"Only the Slavs, Poles and Bohemians are upholding the shattered empire of the Hapsburgs. The emperor's death will be the signal for the country's enslavement by Germany. Should the czar persevere in his despotism, 30,000,000 cultivated Western Slavs, in Poland and Bohemia, will found a state to resist the yoke of the czar and kaiser."

Russia has lost faith in the czar's promises and is disgusted with the duplicity of the bureaucracy. Every where the people are rising. Blood flowed freely yesterday in the streets of Warsaw, Lodz, Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Vilna and other centers.

### A PATHETIC PLEA.

#### Judge Bennett Declares Prosecution of Mitchell To Be a Plot.

Portland, June 30.—Another day will send to the jury the case of Senator Mitchell, who has been on trial before Judge De Haven in the United States court. Yesterday morning when court was convened Judge Bennett began his argument in behalf of the defense, a plea that was attractive in sentiment, impressive in delivery, and undoubtedly one of the greatest efforts ever attempted by this well-known lawyer.

For more than three and a half hours Judge Bennett held the closest attention of all within hearing. When he closed at 3:35 a blur of tears dimmed the eyes of the senator and many of his closest friends were much affected. The attorney's theme throughout was that Senator Mitchell was not guilty of any wrongdoing, and that the defendant was the victim of a plot engineered by some unnamed persons behind the prosecution. It was a plot brought to a culmination by United States District Attorney Heney, whose chief aim in the prosecution, according to Mr. Bennett, was the glory of having convicted a United States senator. Skillfully counsel for the defense turned the construction that the prosecution had placed upon the letters between Senator Mitchell and his former law partner, Judge Tanner. He pictured Tanner as a rat in a trap, who, when once caught, was a willing tool in the hands of Mr. Heney in order to save his own skin from prosecution.

### Russian Army is Falling Back.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 30.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry with field and machine guns are working northward of Kirin and west of the Grand Trade route toward Bodune. The Japanese cavalry on the west is under the command of Generals Tamara and Akians. General Linievitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along the front, but is drawing in his outpost lines upon pressure.

### Report on Panama Canal.

Washington, June 30.—Reports received at the office of administration of isthmian canal affairs show that on June 1 there was a grand total of 9,702 persons employed on canal work. There were 2,065 in the department of government and sanitation. During May there were six deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, two canal employees and four Americans without employment being among the number. During June there have been nine deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, four of whom were canal employees.

### Bubonic Plague at La Boca.

New York, June 30.—The quarantine against La Boca, three miles from Colon, because of a bubonic plague case there, has temporarily stopped freight traffic by one of the steamship lines between New York and Panama. Unless other cases appear at La Boca, where the Panama freight is transferred, the quarantine will be lifted July 9. The embargo does not affect direct shipments to Colon, nor hinder transportation of government supplies.

### Opens Cuba to American Rice.

Havana, June 30.—The house of representatives today passed the rice bill. The passage of this bill, it is expected, will open the market to American rice and encourage the cultivation of rice in Cuba.

# RED FLAG HOISTED

## Crew of Russian Battleship Rebel and Kill Their Officers.

### TRAIN GUNS OF SHIP ON ODESSA

#### Great Armies of Striking Workmen Inflamed by Revolt of Sailors—Tumult and Disorder Reign.

Odessa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkine are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fled before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of the battleships George Pobiedonostetz, (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatelia, Rostislav, and Ekaterina II, with two cruisers, are expected to arrive here tonight, and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

### HENEY FINISHES.

#### Government is Heard and Defense Presents Its Case.

Portland, June 29.—District Attorney Heney spoke for three hours in the United States court yesterday. With hardly a change of muscle, Senator Mitchell sat through this verbal lashing. Once, while holding a whispering consultation with Judge Bennett, he shook his finger. His hand was pointed towards Mr. Heney. Whether he was protesting at something that the speaker was saying is not known, but his counsel shook his head, and the senator settled back in his chair. During the long years of his public career Senator Mitchell must have been the storm-center of more than one stormy verbal outburst. Perhaps during most of these controversies he was so placed that he could fight back by word of mouth. Perhaps during his career as a lawyer, he has given clients before the bar, just such another denunciation, as he received yesterday, but in all of his varied career he has never been bound and gagged as he was during all the hours that he was forced to listen to what Mr. Heney was saying. His dignity as a senator was brushed aside with a single breath. Mr. Heney was pounding into the ears of the jury the fact that it was John H. Mitchell who was not above the law, and not Senator Mitchell, who was on trial.

It had been expected that Mr. Heney would finish his argument by noon. When the court convened he announced that he would try to close at that time, but when the noon hour came he was still an hour away from the end.

It is believed that Judge Bennett will take up the entire day in his argument. Ex-Senator Thurston will be heard after this, and Mr. Heney will close for the government, so the indications are that the case will not go to the jury until late Friday afternoon, and perhaps not until some time Saturday.

### Kept Gold in Stateroom.

Seattle, June 29.—James B. Wood beat the express and steamship companies on their elevated bullion charges. He brought his gold from Nome to Seattle in his stateroom. When Mr. Woods left Nome, he says the only boat then in port and not in the combination to raise rates from 1/2 of 1 per cent to 1/4 of 1 per cent was the Zealandia, which was to sail for San Francisco. Woods confirms the statement that unless the rates are changed the bullion from Nome will go to San Francisco instead of to Seattle.

### Big Order of Cartridges.

Washington, June 29.—A contract for 9,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges of caliber .30 was awarded today by Acting Secretary Oliver, of the War department, the contract being divided equally between the Winchester Repeating Arms company, the Union Metallic Cartridge company and the United States Cartridge company. The bids of the three companies was identical in every particular, the price of each being \$42.50 per 1,000 rounds.

### China Desires Representation.

Pekin, June 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed on good authority that China desires to be represented in the Russo-Japanese peace conference.

### HENEY BEGINS ARGUMENT.

#### Testimony in Mitchell Case Has All Been Taken.

Portland, June 28.—With a suddenness almost startling counsel for defense of Senator Mitchell, (who is on trial before Judge De Haven, yesterday morning rested its case. The determination on the part of the defense to rest was so abrupt that it was akin almost to a collapse, and for the space of half a minute, when Judge Bennett announced his determination, surprise held all present. It was not until late Monday evening that the defense concluded it would not place Senator Mitchell on the witness stand.

Even before the trial began, it was expected that Senator Mitchell would testify in his own behalf. The United States courtroom was crowded to its limits during the morning session in anticipation of hearing from the senator's own lips an absolute and emphatic denial of all that Judge A. H. Tanner and Harry C. Robertson had told to the jury. It was believed by all who know the Oregon senator that his presence on the witness stand would have had a tremendous effect upon the jury. Some of them believe a denial in toto might offset all that had been testified to by Tanner and Robertson. It is understood that it was Senator Mitchell's desire to appear on the stand. Why he did not do so is known only to his counsel and himself.

Judge De Haven then called for the arguments on instructions, and ex-Senator Thurston, who had previously informed the court that he wished to be heard on this point, presented his argument. He spoke for over an hour. He was answered by Mr. Heney, and he in turn was answered by Judge Burnett. Judge De Haven then announced that it was not his custom to limit the arguments, but he wished to know the desires of the attorneys on this point. It was quickly decided that there should be no limit placed upon the time that should be taken up in argument and his honor informed counsel that he would be ready to hear the arguments at 2 o'clock, and excused the jurors until that time.

The preparedness with which Francis J. Heney entered the Mitchell trial was even more apparent yesterday than it has been since the case began. Without attempts at oratory, he began his plea in behalf of the government, and from 2 o'clock until 4:30, when Judge De Haven adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning, he held the closest attention of all within reach of his voice.

### CANAL PLANS UPSET.

#### Resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace Came at Bad Time.

Washington, June 28.—The precipitate action of John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal, in resigning his position in a huff, has complicated the plans of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for the main work on the isthmian canal, and when the president and secretary meet at Harvard tomorrow they are expected to hold a hurried conference and formulate plans for the future, as well as to issue an official announcement of the resignation of Wallace.

It is now conceded in official circles that the president and secretary will have to do some quick work in selecting a new chief engineer. Secretary Taft has planned to leave for the Philippines by way of the Pacific coast next Saturday. It is an important mission, and the party includes senators, representatives and distinguished friends, and the date of starting cannot very well be postponed.

What official Washington is most anxious to learn is whether the official announcement of the resignation will express the resentment the administration feels against Mr. Wallace. His retirement ends what has been as warm a row as has occurred in official circles in a long time. One official who is in close touch with the officers of the commission says that the whole trouble was brought about by Mr. Wallace desiring to be the "whole thing" in the work of canal construction. He is a man of independent means, and the salary of \$30,000 presented no great attractions.

### Germany Scores a Victory.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—Private advices from Paris say that Germany has achieved a diplomatic victory over France by reaching an agreement with Premier Rouvier for a settlement covering not only Morocco, but other questions, by which it is presumed that Germany, like Great Britain, will secure compensation for quit claiming her interests in Morocco. Germany's quid pro quo, according to report, will be obtained in the Near East, in recognition of her influence and hold in Persia.

### Yaqui Massacre is Denied.

Nogales, N. M., June 28.—The stories sent out from this place regarding the attack by Yaqui Indians on the Buenos Aryes ranch, in Sonora, last Thursday, in which over 20 Yaquis and several settlers and their families were said to have been slain, were the grossest exaggerations. The only foundation for the reports was a fight occurring at the ranch, in which two Indians were killed, and Lonis Caranza was wounded.

### Forest Fires in Colorado.

Denver, June 28.—Forest fires are burning fiercely on government lands in the mountains southwest of Denver. Since Sunday morning a fire has been raging ten miles northwest of Pine Grove, in Platte canyon. Government range riders have been sent out from different points to check the progress of the flames. The loss thus far will reach \$50,000.

### AFTER THE STORM.



The Russian Peasant's Vision of the Future.—Cincinnati Post.

## Conquest of the Great American Desert

No achievement of his administration gives President Roosevelt more thorough satisfaction than what is termed "The Reclamation Law." He esteems it one of the wisest and most beneficial pieces of legislation of recent years and is confident that it will promote the public welfare quite as much as the Morrill act, which dedicated a great part of the public lands to the education of the people, or the Homestead Law, which did more than any other measure to build up the great West. The Reclamation Law is intended, without expense to the taxpayers, to make the arid regions of the West capable of cultivation. It applies the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the construction of irrigation systems and reservoirs to supply them; which are to be sold at cost price on ten years' time to the people who enjoy the benefits created by them. The money thus refunded is to be used again and again and still again, in extending the irrigation system, until every acre of the arid regions is watered and fit for human habitation.

The reclamation fund has grown very rapidly; much more rapidly than any advocate of the law expected. During the first year about four million dollars was turned into the treasury. On the 30th of June, 1904, it amounted to \$11,276,289.87 and by the end of the current fiscal year it will reach, if it does not exceed, fifteen millions. Surveys have been completed for thirteen great irrigation projects in as many different States, contemplating the reclamation of 1,131,000 acres of desert land at a cost of \$31,386,000, or an average of \$27.26 per acre. The land thus improved will be sold to the public at that price in ten annual installments and thus the entire amount of money expended will be refunded to the government.

The President is also greatly gratified at the rapid progress that is being made by the irrigation bureau. Six of the projects in the above list have been begun; contracts have been let, and thousands of laborers are already employed in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada and New Mexico. The other propositions will be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

In Nevada work commenced as early as September, 1903, in building a dam in Truckee River to take the flood waters from the mountains and the overflow of Lake Tahoe and dump them into Carson River. Another dam will be built in Carson River to store these waters until they are needed in the dry season, when they will be distributed by means of canals and ditches over an area of about 100,000 acres, mostly desert land belonging to the government. The cost of this improvement will be \$2,600,000, or \$26 an acre, and the land improved is now subject to homestead entry in tracts of forty, eighty, 120 or 160 acres, according to its situation.

The law allows enough land to each settler to support a family. No cash payments are required; no commutations, but the settler must actually live on it and cultivate it for five years and pay \$2.00 an acre each year for ten years, when he will receive a title to the land and own the water rights without additional payments. Private land which receives the benefit of the water must pay at the same rate—\$2.00 per acre for ten years. After ten payments the owner of the land will have the water rights free of cost for all eternity. The land is good for alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes and all the root crop and fruits of the temperate zone. It is only twelve hours from San Francisco by rail, fifty miles from

the capital of Nevada, and is surrounded by mining settlements in every direction.

Part of the land reclaimed will be the old Forty-Mile Desert, or Carson's Sink, which was a horror of early emigrants—the worst spot on the overland trail; and was lined the entire distance with the bones of men and animals. Thousands of poor creatures died there from thirst and exhaustion. Farmers who plow there now turn up in almost every furrow gun barrels which were driven into the earth to mark graves and have since been buried deep in the drifting sands. As an illustration of the perversity of nature, the engineers who have been laying out the proposed irrigation system have found an abundance of cold, pure water a few feet below the surface wherever they have made borings. All of this desert will be reclaimed and when the present proposition is finished the works will be extended to the Humboldt and Walker Rivers, which will bring several hundred thousand acres more under irrigation and make a paradise of what is now the most desolate spot in Nevada. These rivers carry plenty of water from the mountains, but it disappears as soon as it reaches the sand. The engineers propose to catch it before it reaches the "sinks" and store it in reservoirs, to be tapped when needed.

### HIS BREAD RETURNED.

#### Small Loan Made Years Ago Brings Back a Large Fortune.

The Biblical parable of casting your bread upon the waters has turned out dramatically true in the case of Percival F. Nagle, of New York. For many years Mr. Nagle has been one of the picturesque figures in the metropolis. Physically he is one of the largest men in the city and his generosity, in the days when he could afford to be generous,

was unbounded. At one time he was champion oarsman of New York and then he drifted into the poolroom business. Under Mayor Van Wyck he served as street cleaning commissioner. Since leaving this position he has gone down financially and up to a few days ago did not know that he was worth more than a few thousand dollars at the most. But unknown to himself he was wealthy.

In the old days of his prosperity he once loaned a friend \$1,000. The friend wanted to give him security, but Nagle refused. Nevertheless the friend had secretly transferred some unimproved property in the annexed district and it since lay in Nagle's name, without the latter's knowledge. A short time ago two men called upon Nagle and asked him to put a price upon his property in the Bronx. Nagle denied he owned property there, but at once made an investigation. He was surprised to find that he was the owner of 44 lots, valued at between \$200,000 and \$250,000—the same his friend had placed in his credit for the \$1,000 loan. It was a case of putting a crumb on the waters and getting back a whole loaf.

Speaking from Experience. "Who is the chap over there who asserts that the rich are getting poorer and the poor richer?"

"That's old Spuds; two of his daughters have just married foreign noblemen."—Puck.

"A Pea in a Bladder." Cholly Netwit—If you refuse me, Miss Dolly, I shall—bah Jove! I shall put a bullet in my head. Dolly Hotshot (absently)—How it will rattle around in there.—Cleveland Leader.