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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVII., NO. 75. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1905. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

ARE WELCOME

Glad Hand Extended to Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers Now Guests of Victoria

RECEPTION HELD LAST NIGHT

A Pleasing Function Is Given For Pleasure of Visitors Who Appreciate the Kindness Shown to Them

THE VISIT to Victoria of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, so long looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, is now an accomplished fact. The Princess Victoria, which arrived from Seattle at an early hour on Saturday morning, brought with her a party which, with the ladies, numbered ninety-five in all, who left New York on June 23rd.

They were accompanied by Mr. W. M. Brewer, the representative of the local association, and Mr. W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, who joined the party on their arrival in British Columbia territory, and accompanied them from Spokane, where a cordial reception was accorded them.

Personnel of the Party

The personnel of the party is as follows: Mr. W. P. Agnew, New York City; Mrs. M. B. Ayres, Mrs. S. Ayres, Bound Brook, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Aldrich, and Miss Aldrich, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ayres, Banff, Alta.; Miss Pearl Browning and Miss Elizabeth Browning, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Jos. G. Butler, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. and Mrs. G. D. Barron, Rye, N.Y.; Miss M. E. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. S. M. Bamberger, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cogswell, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. F. Clymer, Reading, Pa.; Francis V. Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Brunton, Denver, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cook, Richard Cook, Master Cook, Pottsdown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Campbell, Denver, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carlton, Cripple Creek, Colo.; Mr. J. B. Cullum, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Theodore Dwight, New York City, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. d'Invilliers, Miss d'Invilliers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fackenthal, Easton, Pa.; Mr. E. L. Ford, Master Ford, Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. D. G. Forbes, Shillingstone, Blandford, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Foucar, High Bridge, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrington, Miss M. L. Harrington, Mr. Arthur Harrington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Holbrook, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Holt, Miss Ida Holt, Macon, Georgia; Mrs. J. R. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. John C. Kafer, Mr. Paul S. King, Mr. Jas. M. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. John Lilly, Lambertville, N.J.; C. W. Goodale, Butte, Mont.; Prof. J. C. Gwilliam, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. W. Hodges, Granby, B. C.; Mr. Wm. Lilly, Lambertville, N. J.; Major Charles E. Lydecker, New York City; Mr. F. W. Lyman, Mr. George Lyman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. McIlvain, Reading, Pa.; Miss Anna W. Olcott, Mr. Chas. T. Olcott, Master Mason Olcott, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pilling, Miss Mary B. Pilling, Mr. Joseph Ross Pilling, Mr. Geo. Pilling, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Pardee, Master James Lee Pardee, Hazelton, Pa., Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. Chas. F. Roe, New York City; Miss Ross, Macon, Ga.; Dr. Joseph Struthers, New York City; Miss Florence Starr, Miss Ella Sealy, Miss Rebecca Sealy, Galveston, Texas; Miss Velásquez, New York City; Mr. A. E. Vaughan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Walter Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Raymond, of New York, is the official secretary of the Institute, and Mr. Theodore Dwight, of the same city, is his assistant.

Welcomed to Victoria.

The local reception committee comprised Hon. Minister of Mines, hon. chairman; Wm. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, chairman; Mr. M. Brewer, secretary; Clermont Livingston, E. S. Musgrave, W. J. Sutton, Thomas Kiddie and H. G. Grant.

Under their able management every arrangement has been made that may contribute to the pleasure and convenience of the distinguished visitors.

The Driard is made the headquarters of the party, and during yesterday morning many prominent business men of this city called on the members and welcomed them to Victoria. The first business session was held at 3 p. m. at the parliament buildings, where brief speeches of welcome were made by His Honor Sir Henri Joly, the Lieut.-Governor, and Hon. Richard McBride, the premier. The reception last evening in the Assembly hall was largely attended and quite the success anticipated.

The Kootenay Trip

At Spokane only one hour's halt was made, but the business men and ladies of the place utilized that time to the utmost in extending their hospitality, necessarily of an impromptu nature, to the guests, whom all have delighted to honor.

At Nelson a longer stay gave opportunity for a lunch at Procter, a turn on the lake, thence to Bonnington Falls, where a picnic was provided by the ladies and the power plant of the W. K. P. Co. inspected. Thence on to Rossland, where the War Eagle mills and plant were viewed, a visit paid to the Trail smelter and a banquet in the evening at Grand Forks, lunch at the Granby smelter and afternoon tea at the Phoenix mine.

The visitors speak of their journey through the Kootenays in terms of the highest praise and with deep appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality everywhere extended to them.

Dr. Raymond Interviewed

Dr. Raymond, whose name has long been a household word in mining circles in the Kootenays, expresses himself in the most glowing terms concerning the beauty of the country and the lakes and considers that though mining matters in those regions are somewhat dull at present, the mines are certainly fine and certain to become productive in time to come, but that the best districts in British Columbia are "hoodooed" by the miners' unions.

"From my knowledge of the Rossland district," said he, "I know that there especially that is the serious difficulty. I am no enemy of organized labor, but all over the country the union is the great trouble. Its exorbitant demands and limitation of the day's work cripple the mine owner and handicap the industry. The men are never allowed to do an honest day's work, no matter what the working hours may be, and it is decreed that they shall not work under contract. This is

A Very Great Drawback.

which threatens to ruin the industry of the country. It is perhaps not quite so bad as in the United States, but pretty nearly, and is largely due to the influence of miners of the very worst class from the States, some of whom have presumably left their country for their country's good.

"I am very glad," continued the doctor, "to see in many parts of British Columbia the system of tributing is gaining ground. Under that system miners earn even more than the union has ever claimed, whilst at the same time the employer can get a profit—in many cases for the first time—and the reason is that this practice permits a man to do what he is able to do and encourages him to do as much as he can.

"The experience that capital has had in many districts of Canada and the United States is such as to

Discourage the Investment of Capital.

in any region where the miners' union has control. The majority even of members of the union are highly discontented with its tyrannical rules and oligarchical management.

"In the States," concluded Dr. Raymond, "hard times has always been the best cure for these evils, and I think the recent dulness in British Columbia mining is quite likely to bring about reasonable and decent behaviour on the part of organized labour."

First Business Session

At 3 o'clock the first business session was held in the ministers' room of the Government building, decorated in honor of the occasion with flowers and the flags of the two nations.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, introduced to the visitors by Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, chairman of the local reception committee, in a brief and cordial speech of a few well chosen phrases, warmly welcomed the Institute and said that any country or any province of the Dominion of Canada ought to be gratified by a visit from the mining men of the great neighboring Republic, it certainly was the province of British Columbia, since they could, by their influence and authority, do more for it than anyone else. The resources of the province were, he said, well known to the world at large, but what was wanted was the authority of reliable men whose high attainments and repute inspired confidence, and whose report would be accepted without hesitation in the world at large. He bade them heartily welcome and trusted that their stay would be as much a source of benefit and pleasure to them as it undoubtedly would be to Victorians.

The Hon. Mr. McBride,

premier and minister of mines was next introduced to the members, and in a terse and brilliant speech expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting the members of the Institute here. They had listened, said he, to the remarks of Sir Henri, which all must endorse. He had watched with interest the development of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, so beneficial in its far-reaching influence, not only to the United States, but to every district they had honored with their attention. He was glad to think that in the course of their travels they would gain an insight into the vast extent and resources of British Columbia, which would be to the advantage of the province generally.

"I believe," he said, "in meetings of professional men from year to year as forging annually one more link in a chain which binds all together for the universal good. I heartily endorse the welcome so happily accorded by Sir Henri and feel sure that you will return home with a deeper, wider view of the vast resources of the northwestern portion of the Continent; I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you all again on a future occasion."

Capt. R. S. Hunt, second vice-president of the Mining Association of New York,

Responded for the Visitors

in the happiest terms, and referred to the mining industry as one that obliterates all distinctions such as nationality and boundaries, and led mutually to glory in being citizens of a continent so rich.

Dr. Raymond then proceeded to inaugurate the business of the session, presenting his programmt of papers to be submitted to the meeting, discussion of which, however, was relegated to a later occasion to enable Mr. W. S. Sutton, the well-known geologist, to deliver

A Brief Lecture

illustrated by charts, upon the physical composition and geological features of Vancouver island and the nature of its mineral resources. The lecture was received with marked interest and subsequently elicited numerous technical questions upon points of new interest suggested by Mr. Sutton's remarks.

Inspected the City

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the sights of the city and revelling in the enjoyment of its "wonderful air," the praises of which were sounded with unanimous frequency, as also the "lovely climate" and the "magnificent scenery," the wealth of flowers and the delights of the place generally as a place of residence—which evidently appealed to them keenly.

Reception in Evening

In the evening a reception was held in the hall of the legislature, the elaborate decoration of which bore evidence of the master hand of artistic genius, and was universally commented upon with admiration. A stringed band of some merit dispensed music throughout the evening.

At 9 p. m., the arrival of His Excellency the Governor and suite inaugurated the opening of the function, and the ceremony of presentation was rapidly proceeded with, after which informal sociability reigned and a very pleasant and cordial evening was spent.

The arrival of Captain Miles and the officers of the U. S. S. Boston added color to the scene, which may be briefly described as a very brilliant and

Successful Function,

which gave pleasure to all. Refreshments were provided in the hall below, the tables being spread with much taste and laden with good things. One of the features of the entertainment was the rose show which was really superb and attracted the special admiration of our guests, who remarked delightedly upon their beauty and wished they would grow like that down south.

The Rose Show

was the happy idea of Mr. Cuthbert of the Tourist Association, and the arrangement was superintended by Mr. Wallace, to whom great credit and thanks are due. The reception was terminated by an equally graceful action on the part of the same gentleman, who at the finish presented the much-coveted roses to the ladies present, who rapidly disposed of the same with evident pleasure.

Some of Those Present.

Amongst the Victoria citizens present may be mentioned the members of the cabinet, namely, the Hon. Richard McBride, premier and minister of mines; the Hon. F. J. Fulton, provincial secretary; the Hon. R. F. Green, commissioner of lands and works, and the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance; Hon. A. Smith, U. S. consul; His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Barnard, S. J. Pitts, president of the board of trade; Col. Prior, Major Dupont, Hon. E. Dewdney, Ald. Fell, W. J. Pendray, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Canon Beanlands, Mr. R. E. Gosnell, Edward Musgrave, F. J. Eaton, Capt. John Irving, Mr. Roland Machin, Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade; Mr. H. H. Jones, Dr. I. J. Jones, Rev. Mr. Sweet, Capt. Miles, U. S. S. Boston; Dr. Carr, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Oakley, officers of the same vessel; Judge Lampman and wife, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Eberts and Col. Jones, and many others, including a large representation of ladies.

To-day will be spent quietly by the visitors and to-morrow at 10 a. m. the steamer Princess Beatrice will convey the party, accompanied by many prominent Victorians, on an excursion trip to adjacent waters.

CHICAGO'S STRIKE.

Chicago, July 1.—The Cook county grand jury, which for a month has been investigating the present teamsters' strike, returned its report to-night and with it forty-nine indictments against men connected in various ways with the recent labor troubles in Chicago.

The following men were indicted in connection with the brick trust: George C. P. Rushinc, president of the Illinois Brick Co.; Charles Hank, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Workers' Union; P. J. McMahon, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Teamsters' Union; John Gray, general purchasing and distributing agent of the Illinois Brick Co. These indictments are based on charges of conspiracy to injure the business of independent brick concerns. Several officers of the independent brick companies testified that $25,000 had been paid to Gray for expenses in connection with calling strikes against their plans.

Among those indicted for conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery, Ward & Co. are: Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, two counts; Jeremiah McCarthy, business agent of Truck Drivers' Union; John Smith, president of the Coal Teamsters' Union, and George N. Golden, business agent of the Packing House Teamsters' Union.

Union Officials Indicted

There are nine other union officials included in this indictment.

In addition to the indictments against the foregoing, true bills charging attempt to commit bodily injury and assault with intent to kill were returned against 32 members of the teamsters' union and sympathizers with that organization who have at different times participated in the rioting incident to the teamsters' strike. The jury also submitted the long report dealing with the labor conditions in Chicago.

WILL ENFORCE FISH TRAP LAW.

Washington State Official Tells of What He Thinks He Will Do.

Bellingham, July 1.—State Fish Commissioner Kershaw announces he will rigidly enforce the Sunday closing feature of the fish trap law during the sockeye season, by establishing a thorough patrol of the traps.

At Smith's Island today a squall struck the steamer Transport, bound for this city, sweeping the deckload of 50,000 shingles into the sea.

COSTLY COBWEB BURNING.

A Boathouse Cleaning That Resulted in $150,000 Loss.

Antioch, Cal., July 1.—While burning cobwebs in his boathouse, Angelo Steffeno started a fire which destroyed $150,000 worth of property, including the salmon cannery and cold storage plant of J. Lindenberger & Co., 600 barrels of salmon, 20 fishing boats and 1 launch.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Official Denials of Mobilization Accepted With Reservations.

Stockholm, July 1.—The official denial of the mobilization of troops by the provisional government of Norway yesterday was quite natural, as both Sweden and Norway are keeping their preparations secret, so as not to unnecessarily excite the two peoples. The general opinion here is that Sweden will mobilize in the near future, so as to emphasize her condition.

AFTER HOLD-UP MEN.

Tacoma Detectives Satisfied They Have a Clue.

Tacoma, July 1.—(Special).—It is learned from reliable sources that detectives, in trying to locate the highwaymen who attempted to hold up the Limited last week, have adopted the theory that the leader of the gang is a criminal well known to the police of Northwest cities. He is said to answer in every detail the description given by the engineer, and the officers hope to make a capture.

PLEA FOR SENATOR MITCHELL.

Counsel for Oregon Statesman Moves Audience to Tears.

Portland, Ore., July 1.—(Special)—When the court adjourned last night until Monday morning, ex-Senator Thurston had not finished speaking in defence of Senator Mitchell. His plea was so filled with pathos that the aging frame of the accused senator trembled with emotion, and tears coursed down his cheeks. Many people in the room went in sympathy. Counsel made a strong effort to play upon the emotions of the jurors.

THIEF SECURES $1,700.

Trows Red Pepper in Messenger's Eyes and Escapes.

Chicago, July 1.—Near the Board of Trade building today Don Beemy, a messenger employed by Bartlett, Frazer & Carrington, brokers, was robbed of over $1,700 by a thief, after throwing red pepper in the boy's eyes. The robber escaped.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

French and Russians Engage in Struggle With Insurgents.

Canea, Island of Crete, June 30.—A serious engagement occurred today, lasting several hours, between 100 Russian soldiers with a gun and the insurgents at Platania; while a French torpedo boat and a Russian gunboat were simultaneously bombarding the insurgents. The Russians occupied Platania. The extent of the casualties is not known.

Secy. John Hay Is Dead

Famous United States Secretary of State Succumbs Suddenly at His Home.

Demise Was Unexpected as It Was Supposed His Condition Was Improving.

Sketch of a Career Which Reflected Credit Upon His Country.

NEWBURY, N. H., 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 Dr. Charles L. Scudder and Dr. Fred T. Murphy.

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 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 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.

King Edward's Condolences

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 1.—The first cablegram received by President Roosevelt from a foreign ruler regarding Mr. Hay's death came from King Edward, which follows:

"London, July 1, 1905.

"To the President:

"I beg to offer the expressions of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished secretary of state, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing very recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one.

"(Signed) EDWARD R."

To the cablegram of King Edward, the President replied as follows:

"To His Majesty King Edward VII., London:

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy in our national bereavement.

"(Sgd.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Formal funeral services over the remains of Secretary Hay will be held in Cleveland probably on Wednesday next, although the precise date has not yet been definitely fixed. The members of the cabinet will be honorary pall-bearers. Detailed arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Funeral Arrangements

Newbury, N. H., July 1.—The final announcement was made at 7 o'clock tonight regarding the funeral arrangements. The body will be taken from Newbury by special train at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow to Springfield, Mass., where the funeral car will be attached to the regular Boston-Chicago train for Cleveland. Mr. Hay's former home. Private services will be held in the chapel at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Wednesday afternoon. President Roosevelt has advised Mrs. Hay that he will attend the service.

Sketch of His Career

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He was graduated from Brown university in 1858, and on leaving college entered the office of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., to study law. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. In that same year he went with Lincoln to Washington as one of the Presidents private secretaries. During the civil war he was also Lincoln's adjutant and aide-de-camp. He served in the field for some time under Generals Hunter and Gilmore. He was brevetted lieutenant and lieutenant colonel.

After the death of Lincoln he was made secretary of legation at Paris, remaining there till 1867, when he became charge d'affaires at Vienna. After holding this post for a year he resigned and returned to the United States, but was sent almost immediately to Madrid as secretary of legation, where he remained till 1870. During his service abroad he gained a valuable knowledge not only of the language and literature of the chief European nations, but also of foreign diplomacy and politics. On his return to the United States he took up journalism and was for a time on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and published in its columns his "Pike County Ballads."

After about five years of service on the Tribune he married a daughter of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, Ohio, and went to that city to live. He devoted himself mainly to literary work, and occasionally took part in politics, writing and speaking in presidential campaigns. In 1879 he accepted an offer from President Hayes to become first assistant secretary of state under Mr. Evarts. He held this position till the end of the Hayes administration. In March, 1881, he took charge of the Tribune during Whitelaw Reid's absence in Europe, and conducted it with marked success through the trying period of Garfield's assassination and death.

Minister to England

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed him United States minister to England, and the selection was declared by all, without distinction of party, to be most suitable. In London he was well received and did much to bring about friendly understanding between England and the United States. His London experience was most valuable training for the important position to which he was appointed in August, 1898, when he became secretary of state.

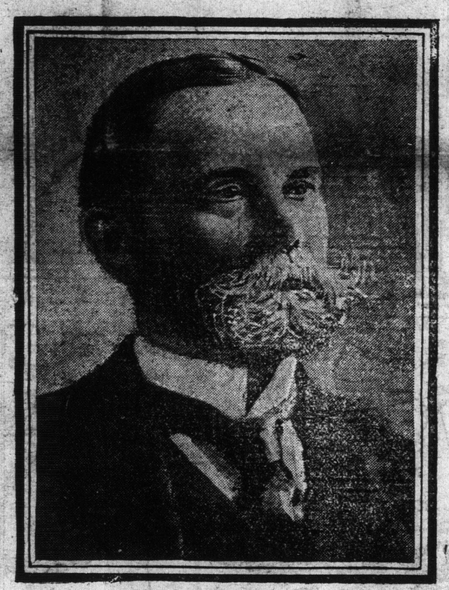
Very few of those who have been at the head of the state department have dealt with so many important questions as Secretary Hay, and probably none of them were thoroughly trained diplomats. At the time of the Boxer outbreak in China he was successful in obtaining justice for the Chinese and preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire.

In 1899 he directed the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Paris to propose that each of these governments make a declaration of the "open door" policy in China. They were invited to give assurances first that there would be no interference with any treaty port or vested interest; second, that the existing Chinese customs tariff would be continued without discrimination and administered by Chinese officials; third, that there would be no discriminations in the harbor dues and railroad rates. Italy and Japan were afterwards included in the negotiations. No treaties were or changed, but all the governments approached pledged themselves by definite promises to the "open door" policy.

He also negotiated and signed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and several reciprocity treaties, including one with Cuba; gave support to The Hague conference, and induced the powers demanding indemnity from Venezuela to refer the question to The Hague tribunal; and, in 1903, signed within forty-eight hours of each other, a treaty with the Colombian government, granting the right-of-way for the Panama canal, and a treaty with Great Britain providing for the submission of the Alskan boundary question to arbitration.

During McKinley's first administration also Secretary Hay's position was of peculiar significance, because, owing to the death of Vice President Hobart, Hay would have become McKinley's successor had the President died or resigned before the end of the term.

Secretary Hay was known as an author also; his publications including "Pike County Ballads" (1871) and other poems; "Castilian Days," one of the best books on Spain in the English language, and "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1890), written in collaboration with J. G. Nicolay, and authoritative biography of Lincoln.



SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN HAY.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, signed November 18, 1901, replaced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an Anglo-American agreement of policy regarding an Isthmian canal, then supposed to be fixed across Nicaragua. It was drawn up by John Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador from Great Britain. Public feeling for some years had been growing so sore over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty's restrictions on the independent actions of the United States that there was grave fear that congress might abrogate it by open violence, a great blow to future amicable action. President McKinley voiced the feeling by the declaration in his annual message for 1898 that the canal had become a national necessity. Fresh negotiations were opened with Great Britain; that country had no wish beyond that of neutralizing the canal, and sent one of her best diplomats with very liberal instructions to concede whatever did not nullify that essential principle. The draft treaty was sent to the senate by the President February 5, 1900. It provided that a canal might be constructed by the United States, or under its direction; to be permanently neutralized on the basis of the Suez canal agreement; to be kept open at all times either in war or peace, without discrimination. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now regarded as one of the great diplomatic victories won by Mr. Hay during his incumbency as secretary of state.

On several occasions, owing to illness, Secretary Hay has proposed to tender his resignation, but owing to the large number of important matters connected with his department, he has been prevailed upon to remain. It was definitely stated in the early part of April that Secretary Hay had determined not to return to the state department, but to retire from official life. The same pressure that had been brought to bear upon him before was again exercised, and yielding to the solicitation of the President and his friends, Secretary Hay again yielded to the earnest demands upon his rare intelligence. On June 15 Mr. Hay arrived in New York from Europe, and his condition was reported as having been much improved by his sojourn abroad. At that time, however, the ravages his illness had caused were palmly visible, and it was freely predicted that the Secretary of State would never again be a well man.

Secretary Hay left Washington last Friday for his summer home on Lake Sunapee. He had been in Washington since the preceding Monday after his return from Sorrone. During his brief stay in Washington Mr. Hay attended actively to business before the state department, and had several interviews with the President on important pending questions.

MUTINY GROWS

Latest Despatches From Odessa Indicate Crews of Two Battleships Now In Open Rebellion

BOMBARDMENT THREATENED

Sailors Demand Capitulation of City or in Default Will Open Fire—Citizens Flee In Panic From Homes

ODESSA, July 1.—The battleships Kniaz Potemkine and Georgei Pobiedonosetz remain here. The others have left this port. The local authorities have refused to allow the crew of the Potemkine to land for the purpose of purchasing food. They told the sailors to send ashore lists of what they wanted.

Sebastopol, July 1.—Part of Rear-Admiral Kruger's squadron has arrived here from Odessa.

ODESSA, July 1.—(10:50 p. m.)—Matters appear to be becoming increasingly serious. Although there is a flood of wild rumors in circulation, it is difficult to ascertain the truth of any of them.

According to one of these rumors, which is from an apparently reliable source, a deputation, one man from each of the mutinous battleships, the Gniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, to-day visited the governor-general and notified him that unless the city capitulated to the mutineers within forty hours the warships would begin a bombardment.

Strong forces of military guard every street leading to the harbor, and the people are not permitted to approach any point overlooking the harbor or the sea even in the suburbs, where the garrisons have been strengthened by an addition of four battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, the latter of which has mounted guns on the high ground in Alexander Park, commanding the harbor and roadstead.

Fears are expressed that the remainder of the Black Sea squadron now lying at Sebastopol, consisting of two battleships, two cruisers and six torpedo boats will join in the mutiny.

Flying St. Andrew's Flag

Odessa, via St. Petersburg, July 1.—The prefect has informed a deputation from the municipal council that the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered.

The Kniaz Potemkine is flying the St. Andrew's flag. A steamer has conveyed provisions to the battleship.

The panic is unabated, and the exodus from the city continues.

The conflagrations in the port lasted until Friday evening. The most inflammable liquids were poured on all of the documents of the harbor administration and these were destroyed.

The town is still in darkness, the gas works having suspended.

The Russian Society of Navigation and Commerce has telegraphed instructions to vessels not to come to Odessa.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—This has been a day of bewildering uncertainty in St. Petersburg regarding the situation at Odessa. The Russian capital is without direct advices on the subject of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine, and the most startling stories of what is proceeding at the port are in circulation in this city. Even the Admiralty, the ministry of the interior and other government departments reports are current that the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine, after agreeing to surrender on returning to their anchorage, changed their minds and succeeded in corrupting the crew of a battleship which Rear Admiral Kruger left in the harbor.

The officials of the different departments give the Associated Press reports the widest divergency, stating frankly, however, that they were unable to guarantee their correctness. The French embassy, however, received advices declaring that the Kniaz Potemkine had finally surrendered and that the mutiny was at an end. Whether this was succeeded by a second mutiny was not stated. At the ministry of the interior the Associated Press was informed that all that could be officially stated was that the revolutionary committee which incited the mutiny had left the battleship and had escaped in a British steamer bound for Constantinople. It was thought, therefore, that even if the sailors again vacillated in their decision to yield after the first meeting with Kruger's squadron, it was only in the hope of further promises of consideration on the part of the naval authorities. The officials further said that they could not state authoritatively that the Kniaz Potemkine had or had not surrendered, but they believed the men had yielded.

News from Odessa of the surrendering of the Kniaz Potemkine to Admiral Kruger reached here through the Associated Press despatch from Washington, conveying the text of the cablegram sent by the American consul at Odessa, Mr. Heenan, as with the declaration of martial law General Kabanoff had shut down on all despatches. Even the foreign embassies here were without advices during the day. The Associated Press despatch announcing the surrender of the battleship was held up untill 2 o'clock this morning.

At the ministry of the interior the Associated Press had been informed yesterday afternoon that the Kniaz Potemkine, with a mutinous crew, probably drunk, and without a man on board capable of navigating the ship, weighed anchor and started seawards. The presumption is that the battleship met the squadron before the former reached the offing, and under the frowning guns of Kruger's warships, concluded that it was better to surrender than to fight.

Reports are said by the ministry of the interior to give an entirely different version of the origin of the mutiny, which is attributed to a deliberate plot organized by twenty sailors belonging to the revolutionary organization. These reports placed the number of killed during the rioting on shore at three and the wounded at twice that number.

Martial law has been declared at Sebastopol and Nicholaieff, and plenary powers have been entrusted to Vice-Admiral Chuknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, but beyond the general conditions existing in these ports of the Black Sea literally no definite reasons for the declaration of martial law are known. Gossip, however, says there has been a mutiny on board the battleship Tchma at Sebastopol.

"Drunken Anarchism."

The official who gave the information to the Associated Press said: "This is not a revolution. It is mere drunken anarchism." Admiral Skrydloff, who formerly commanded the Black Sea fleet, declared the Kniaz Potemkine had the worst crew of any ship in the navy. Advices received by the Associated Press from Odessa say the firing on the town by the Kniaz Potemkine was caused by the local authorities arresting one of the crew who escorted the body of Omil Tchuk to the graveyard. After one projectile had exploded in a house in the centre of the city, demolishing its upper portion, the authorities gave in and surrendered the sailors.

The declaration of martial law in Enriuan was inevitable in consequence of the situation of the Caucasus, despatches to the Associated Press indicating that Moslems and Armenians were waging what might almost be termed war. With the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine the immediate danger of the situation seems to collapse, the five thousand bluejackets at Libau, who followed the example of their comrades on the rebel battleship, having earlier in the day yielded to the military by whom they were surrounded in a wood near the port after a promise of better food would be given them.

What seemed like an extension of the mutiny to the sailors at Cronstadt also proved to be shortlived, although all the regular workmen in the port are still on strike and reports of coming trouble both there and at St. Petersburg are rife. The strike may extend to the longshoremen of St. Petersburg and the workmen in several large factories were again restive and are threatening disorder. Late last night a rumor gained currency that a mob had sacked a small arms factory at Kalphino, twenty miles distant and was marching on St. Petersburg, but of this rumor the Associated Press was unable to obtain the slightest confirmation.

Now that the Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered it is probable that the government will gradually allow the publication of the details of the mutiny. The censorship this morning merely permitted the newspapers to print a despatch which under the circumstances would do credit to a first class humorist. This despatch reads: 'Odessa, June 30 (old style).—The tranquility of the city having been interrupted, martial law has been declared."

JAMES B. HYDE STEPS DOWN.

Chairman of Equitable Executive Committee Finally Retired.

New York, June 30.—At the meeting of the executive committee of the Equitable Society today, the resignation of James B. Hyde as chairman of the executive committee was accepted by Paul Morton, chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Morton was elected in his place. It was announced also that Mr. Morton had accepted the resignation of William H. McIntyre as fourth vice-president of the Equitable Society. Mr. McIntyre was one of the trustees of a majority holding of the stock of the Equitable Society under the will of the late Henry B. Hyde. He had been with the Equitable more than 25 years, and throughout the recent troubles had been a staunch supporter of James H. Hyde.

AN UNFORTUNATE PARTY.

Two Ladies Asphyxiated and Gentleman Robbed of $700 at Portland.

Portland, Ore., June 29.—(Special)—L. A. Patton, of Jefferson, Ore., a member of the party of ten to which Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Jones, who were asphyxiated yesterday, belonged, has been sandbagged and robbed of $700 here.

17 YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Spokane, July 1.—James Mayo was oday sentenced to seventeen years' mprisonment for the death of Bartender William Crane at the Columbia hotel on May 13.

MOROCCAN AFFAIR CLOSED.

France Practically Agrees With Germany on All Points.

Paris, July 1.—Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador, called at the foreign office tonight by appointment, and during a two hours' talk with Premier Rouvier received from the latter the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco. The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interests in Morocco and modifies some of the objections at first raised against a conference.

The general tenor of the response is favorable to the principle of a conference. Diplomatic circles therefore regard the controversy as practically closed, as little now remains to be done except to adjust details. This, however, may take some time, as each side is tenaciously contesting every step.

GAMBLERS CIRCUMVENT POLICE.

Chicago Pool-Sellers Hire Steamer and Operate on Lake.

Chicago, June 29.—The steamer City of Traverse, used as a wireless floating poolroom, made its first trip to-day and the police admit that there is no legal statute covering gambling on federal waters, the proprietors of the plant having outwitted the law. Results and betting odds were received from Sheepshead Bay, Latonia and Buffalo and the book was kept busy.

WHAT ABOUT CANADA?

Broad Arrow.

England is the only country calling itself progressive which allows the rising generation to grow up without any idea of duty to the state. In this respect even the colonies and the United States are ahead of us.