SALONICA BOMB THROWER

An Educated Bulgarian's Plot and Fate in Turkish City.

Salonica, May 23.

While I was lunching to-day with an English correspondent two shots rang out in quick succession. Every one in the restaurant looked up for a moment, expecting a bomb to be thrown in among a fine collection of foreigners, including many officers from the warships in port. There was a pause, but no explosion. The bravest man moved first and started a general rush to the door. There the crowd hesitated for a moment, but those behind forced the front file through the door. Curiosity soon got the better of fear, and two minutes after the first shot was fired a representative assembly of witnesses was on the ground. It was only seventy yards up the street from the Angleterre Hotel. What met our eyes was the body of a boy, eighteen or twenty years old in appearance, lying limp, pale and lifeless, with head and shoulders on the sidewalk, and trunk and legs in the gutter half covered with water, for a severe storm was raging. There was a short pause before any one ventured to approach him. Then a black soldier drew up, felt carefully of the body and relieved it of an iron bomb ready to be lighted, and two sticks of dynamite. He had no sooner done this before two other Asiatics, each a Caucasian, and each with blood trickling down his face from gashes, set upon the body. One with bayonet used as a short sword made at the corpse, striking it with a dull thud that resounded up and down the street. Before he struck the second blow, muttering Turkish through his teeth all the while, an officer caught hold of his sword arm and violently pushed him back; and for a moment there was rapid argument followed by a tussle. The other soldier raised his gun, butt downward, to smash in the victim's face, but the black thrust him back. In another instant four soldiers and the officer dragged the body through the mire by the arms across the street, and the now freed Asiatic with drawn bayonet, unable to control himself, even before the dreaded foreigners, began again his curses, and with the flat of his sword dealt three blows at the stomach of the victim trailing through the mud. Then, with dagger still in hand, he took hold of the feet; but the troops changed their direction and carried the body back across the street and down an alley, until it was lost to my view for five minutes.

The crowd which had collected was charged and driven back by the same soldiers and others who had arrived on the ground. I returned to my hotel and went out on the balcony. Some officers of the Austrian warships in harbor passed with an impromptu Turkish escort and took their small boats at the landing by the side of the hotel. Turning again toward the hideous scene, I noticed a dray driven by a curly bearded Jew, with his customary long blue dress, as it passed up the alley, and in a moment the body was roughly and carelessly thrown upon it. The face and head were covered with blood. Evidently the vicious soldier had used his bayonet further when the body was out of our sight. The Turkish officers are doing their best to restrain their men and to restrict them to methods which would not jar on the sensibilities of spectators; but surely it is a mistake to employ Asiatics here if the Turks expect to satisfy Europe. The Asiatics are accustomed to mangle their enemies and cannot understand why they should be stopped. Moreover, they do not know a Bulgar from a Greek or a Jew, or any other of the multi-mixed population of this town. Several Greeks went down in the ferreting out of bomb throwers last Thursday.

There are two versions of the story of the slaughtered youth, but the solv point of divergence is the detail whether the man with the bayonet was first to strike his down with a stab or whether the bullets from the other's gun had already pierced him. He came in from a small town up the road several days ago. He was a Bulgarian teacher. With few exceptions the Bulgarians in the band are educated men. The organization embraces almost all the best of the educated young men of Macedonia. In his attempt to blow up the telegraph office, which was the object in view, the young Bulgar went down to the place in a streetcar and was in European dress—not that of the peasant Bulgar. He alighted and stepped rapidly toward his goal. One of the sentries rose from a stool in front of the door and challenged him, as has been done with all persons. The young man, holding a paper in his hand and feigning indignation, exclaimed: "Let me pass! I want to send off this telegram." The guard answered: "I must search you before you go in." The young Bulgar attempted to draw the bomb from his inner coat pocket. The stalwart guard, who would have measured up with two of the Bulgar's size, grabbed him by the throat, threw him on his back, and before he could recover sent two balls into him. The soldiers all fell back, apprehending that the bomb fuse had been already lighted. A letter was found on the boy's body, to the effect that he had successfully carried out one bit of dynamite work, and if he did not fail in the second attempt would leave the town. The Bulgarian is accounted one of the ten selected leaders of bands, "chiefs" as the Turks call them, whom the authorities consider have directed the Salonica operations. Seven have now been killed and two captured alive. One is still at large.

This new outbreak may have been an isolated case, but it has led the authorities to believe that all is not over yet. Extra precautions, if possible, have been taken this afternoon. Two battalions of soldiers from Asia Minor, intended for the Albanian campaign, arrived yesterday and were detained here. They are out to-night patrolling the streets. Cavalry patrols have also been put on. After nightfall no one is allowed to walk the streets. A courteous offer a fellow correspondent and I have received today from Hassan Fey Pacha, Vali of Salonica. The hotel at which I am staying does not include a restaurant. My friend and I were anxious to eat at another hotel without fixing the dining hour a long way in advance of sunset, in order to be back at our lodging place by the appointed time. In an interview we asked the vali for a permit to pass back to our hotel after dark. Rather than grant our request he offered, with excellent Turkish manners, to send us whatever we desired for dinner until we could be permitted to pass through the streets with safety. As we each have already a bodyguard to take us about by day, we did not feel that we could put the administration to any further trouble.

A house to house search was instituted today for Bulgarian members of bands, concealed weapons and dynamite. This is one of the measures which the vali has ordered under the free hand given him by the consuls. No information respecting discoveries made or vicissitudes experienced by the troops could be ascertained before the "all in" hour to-day; but there is little reason to doubt that the system will bring about many calamities. The death list of the outbreak has not gone higher. No actual figures can be had. The Turks say that fewer than fifty Bulgarians were killed. One of the consuls places the figures at five hundred. The trenches which I saw contained only thirty-four victims. In other Bulgarian cemeteries I could discover no fresh graves, but the Turks may be burying the dead in places not suspected. No mention of Turkish losses is made, but as many soldiers as Bulgars must have gone down. The soldiers always had to attack the besiegede, and in one case they shot one another. The Asiatics, ignorant of the nature of these infernal machines, appear to be terrified out of their wits; but, as a matter of fact, with the exception of the dynamite used in confinement, as in the cases of the ship, the bank and the aqueduct, not so much damage was done as would have resulted if the users had carried vitriol. The bombs thrown seldom strike the proper place or go off at the right time, nor are the plans well laid by the perpetrators. They attack with no other weapons, whereas, if one or two men shot the door guard at public buildings, while two passed in behind and laid their bombs, almost every effort would be successful. It would cost their lives, without doubt; but they give these up almost every time as their tactics are now employed.

In this country every man is bitterly partisan. There are no unbiassed minds. In my wandering over Macedonia I have never found a Bulgarian whose heart was not with his bands. Several of the foreign consuls, however, who stand first in prejudice, one way or the other, have reported that the revolutionists are not for the people nor of them. The madness and fanaticism with which they lay down their lives controverts this conclusion. The vali to-day said to me in justification of the house to house search, "You know, all Bulgarians are revolutionists." A prominent Bulgar with whom I talked the other day remarked in defence of the committee's work against foreigners: "The big powers, other than Russia, have kept us slaves to the Turk. Why should they not suffer. We were freed once, and for the sake of England's pride and the convenience of other powers we were given back into the hands of these fiends. I have no scruples against doing anything to any man to accomplish the freedom of the Bulgarians." As I have already said, the bandsman is the man of brains among the Macedonians.

A. ABRAHAM IN ACCIDENT.

Brooklyn Merchant Cut and Bruised When Car Stops Suddenly.

Abraham Abraham, of the firm of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, was among the passengers injured in a car accident due to the blowing out of the fuse, and the consequent sudden jamming on of the brakes by the motorman of a Fulton-st. car, No. 2,719, at Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, last night. The car was speeding toward Manhattan shortly after 9:30 p. m. when the accident occurred. Passengers were thrown out by the sudden stopping of the car and a stampede to escape from it was caused.

James Snyder, forty-seven years old, of No. 392 Stuyvesant-ave., Brooklyn, had his left shoulder dislocated. Isidora Heilbrunn, thirty-four years old, a cigar dealer, of No. 375 Broadway, had his head cut by falling from the car. Frank Fisher, of Greene-ave., sustained several bruises and cuts.

Mr. Straus was sitting on the end of one of the seats of the car, which was an open one. He was flung headlong to the pavement, landing on his head and becoming partly unconscious. Together with the others injured he was taken to a nearby drugstore, where his hurts were attended to by Dr. Zatt, of the Cumberland Street Hospital.

He was found to have several cuts and bruises on his head. His carriage was immediately summoned, and he was driven to his home, No. 809 St. Mark's-ave.

There, late last night, the statement was given out that, while Mr. Abraham was suffering from a nervous shock, in addition to his other injuries, these were thought to be sufficiently light to warrant the statement that he would be out in a few days.

None of the injured persons were taken to the hospital.

MR. STILLMAN'S GIFT TO HARVARD.

Fifty Thousand Dollars for Ward in Infirmary Which He Founded.

Cambridge, Mass., May 26.—James Stillman, the New-York banker, has given $50,000 to establish a contagious disease ward in Stillman Infirmary, which he founded a year ago.

ALDERMAN WARE'S COMING WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Grace Imlach, daughter of Mrs. Louise Imlach and the late William Dundas Imlach, to Franklin Backus Ware, alderman from the XXIst District, will take place June 11 at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-ave. and Fifty-fifth-st. Bishop Sabine, the rector, will perform the ceremony. Miss Jennie Hartman will be the maid of honor. Miss Anna Ware, Miss Lola Hurd, Miss Isabel Allan and Miss May Wallace will be the bridesmaids. William Bertram Imlach, a brother of the bride, will be Mr. Ware's best man, and the ushers will be Ashbel Parmley Fitch, jr., Harry Jansen Crawford, Richard Cochran Hanson and Oscar Wagner. After the ceremony a small reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother, No. 869 West End-ave.

WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Elnora Jarvis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, to Charles E. Goodman, took place yesterday afternoon at Harrison, N. Y. Immediately after the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman started for the Adirondacks, where a camp has been lent to them for the honeymoon by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Darling, of Troy.

Westfield, N. J., May 26 (Special).—Miss Edith Stewart was married to-day to Adam Emile Kellar, of New-York, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert A. Fairbairn. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, of New-York, performed the ceremony. Miss Wilder Anderson, of New-York, was the maid of honor, and William Anderson, also of New-York, the best man. Miss Natalie Fairbairn, a niece of the bride, was the flower girl. The couple will live in New-York.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, May 26.—The eastern area of high pressure has moved only a little from its position Monday evening. It stretches to-night from the Canadian maritime provinces southwestward to Georgia. The southwestern low has advanced to the Upper Mississippi Valley, and covers a large extent of territory. Pressure is still low in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions. Rain has fallen in the Upper Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and over the Eastern slope. It is cooler over the Eastern slope and the Middle Mississippi Valley; warmer in the extreme Northwest and Upper Ohio Valley.

Showers are indicated for Wednesday in the upper lake region, Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, lower lake region, and it is probable that they will continue in the Middle Atlantic States, lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. The temperature will rise in the Northeast, and cooler weather will prevail in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast to south, and in the lake region fresh to brisk south, increasing and becoming southwest.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

For New-England, fair and warmer to-day; Thursday fair, except showers in west portion; fresh south winds.

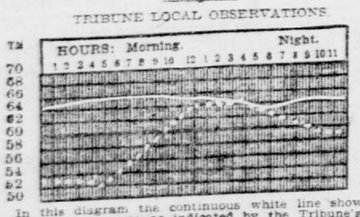
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, showers, with rising temperature to-day; Thursday showers; fresh southeast winds becoming southwest.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day and Thursday; not so warm to-day.

For Western New-York, showers to-day and Thursday; fresh to brisk southwest to south winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers to-day and Thursday, slowly rising temperatures; fresh southeast to south winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by the Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 a. m.	53	63	4 p. m.	64	78
6 a. m.	53	62	6 p. m.	62	77
9 a. m.	61	67	9 p. m.	60	71
12 m.	64	74	11 p. m.	59	65
3 p. m.	64	78	12 p. m.	—	64

Highest temperature yesterday, 66 degrees; lowest, 52; average 59; average for corresponding date of last year, 70; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 62.

Local forecast—Showers, with rising temperature, to-day; Thursday showers; fresh southeast winds, becoming southwest.

"THE ORIGIN OF PLANETS."

Some of the Difficulties Involved in the Theory of Laplace.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My apology for addressing you must be the very great delight which, as an English chemist temporarily resident here, I have experienced in reading the editorial on "The Origin of Planets" which appears in your issue of to-day. For more than thirty years the theory of Laplace has presented to my mind insuperable difficulties, and, possibly, a statement of some of those troubles may not be devoid of interest to your readers.

The hypothesis of Laplace is, briefly, that planetary systems were originally nebulæ; at various points in those nebulæ centres of condensation were somehow developed; around these centres the substances of which the nebulæ were composed consolidated themselves, in consequence of the heat, which preserved those substances in a gaseous form, radiating into space.

If we apply the principles of this hypothesis to the substances of which the earth we inhabit is composed, great difficulties at once arise. In the days of Laplace thermal chemistry was unknown, but is now a somewhat advanced science. Common salt is one of the most abundant constituents of our globe, and it consists of metallic sodium united with gaseous chlorine. It is conceivable that at an extremely high temperature the synthesis of these elements would not occur. But when that synthesis came to pass the heat which those elements contained would be emitted. At the ordinary temperature 23 pounds of sodium, when uniting with 35½ pounds of chlorine, emits enough heat to raise 160,000 pounds of water 1 degree centigrade. I need hardly say that the heat here indicated is intense; if gaseous sodium were used, and chlorine at a like temperature, the heat given out would be terrific. The millions of tons of sodium and chlorine which exist upon our globe, if caused to unite in this manner, must have generated heat sufficient to keep the remaining constituents of the nebula which contained them gaseous for an indefinite period.

Still it is usually replied that in the lapse of countless millions of years that heat would eventually radiate into space. I apprehend that by "space" is signified a void, containing nothing known to science, surrounding either a nebula or the atmosphere of our earth. It is generally asserted that there is an "ether" which pervades all space; but until that "ether" has been isolated and examined it is impossible to affirm its existence, and the arguments connected with it have no more scientific value than the unknown something which Lucretius was compelled to imagine when he wrote:

Accipe præterea quæ corpora tu te necesse est
Confiteare esse in rebus, nec posse videri.

The atmosphere of our earth has its limits; it is kept gaseous by the heat it contains, which will do a certain amount of work, and no more. Heat will not radiate out of this atmosphere into the void which surrounds it. Many years ago I placed a coil of tubing in a large vacuum pan; about an inch above the coil I suspended a self-registering thermometer, and, having established a vacuum of 29 inches of mercury in the pan, I sent steam at 20 pounds pressure through the coil. After maintaining the vacuum and the steam pressure for six hours, I found that the mercury in the thermometer had risen only 15 degrees centigrade, a fact from which it is legitimate to infer that, in a perfect vacuum, it would not have risen at all, in consequence of the absence of radiant heat under such conditions.

There is another very serious question for science to answer, and that is: "Supposing this earth of ours was originally a nebula, consisting of immense quantities of metals, etc., in a gaseous state, where did those substances come from, and where did they obtain the heat which gasefied them?" This question will perhaps be answered some day, but, meanwhile, would it not be better to proceed from the known to the unknown, instead of formulating hypotheses which, after all, are mere guesses? Nature is replete with mystery. He who can find out, e. g., how it is that the rain which falls upon a tree forthwith begins to ascend its trunk will discover a law of the highest scientific importance. So will he who informs us by what means a bird prepares the fluid marble with which she coats her egg. And while these and the like researches are in progress, it will not, I think, do men of science any harm if they bear in mind the language of St. John: "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made."

May 12, 1903. CHEMIST.

[Our correspondent has evidently overlooked the fact that heat reaches the earth from the sun, and in order to do so it must cross intervening space. So long as this energy is travelling in a vacuum, physicists say, it would not be felt. Only when it encounters matter does it become recognizable as warmth. All the same, it travels for ninety-odd millions of miles without trouble. Why, then, should terrestrial radiation experience any check? Geology, as well as astronomy, presents convincing evidence that the globe was once much hotter than it is now.]

WALL STREET AND PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The seriousness of the following is a worthy theme for editorial comment:

There is a vast number of people who judge the general business situation by the rise and fall of stock exchange values. These and the opinions of several well known financial writers seem to indicate that prosperity in the United States is on the down grade. Based on these signs, the impression is gaining among observant people that there are slack times ahead. Many of the more ignorant already express fear of an approaching business panic next fall or spring. In a short time the foreign press may reverberate this view. Foreign investors and speculators may then get scared and throw on the market their holdings of American securities. American investors and speculators would probably follow the example. The result might be a stock exchange panic, which would certainly affect business conditions; maybe to such an extent that we would have another panic like that of 1893. Do you think, if this occurs, a Republican President could be elected? Would it not give Bryan the long wished for opportunity?

God forbid that such should come to pass, but if it did, the parties to blame for it would be the present well known bears of the New-York Stock Exchange. They are carrying on their gamble at the risk of national prosperity; they scare the public out of the market and inflict great injury on American railroads, industry and enterprise. Respectfully yours, FRED REBER.

Morristown, N. J., May 25, 1903.

[Perhaps. Still, something of a case might be made out also, by similar processes of reasoning, against the speculative bankers and others who gave the market its load of "undigested securities." Besides, the chain of sequences above, leading to Bryan's triumph, sounds a little like the milkmaid's calculations as to the gowns she was going to buy with the proceeds of the eggs which she was taking to market—but unfortunately broke by the way. Mr. Reber is no doubt right in the main, but he puts it strong.]

THE TRIBUNE AND THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It seems to me as natural to adhere to The Tribune as our most altogether important daily paper as to see the fine qualities to-day in Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson—yet both cannot be said to be ideal in being faultless in influence. To me the faults of The Tribune are less faults—for a newspaper is almost, if not quite, obliged to chronicle the events occurring, horrible as they may be—like murders, suicides and much else. But it is a great blessing to some of us when Mr. William Winter upholds noble drama or some other editor or person introduces in a striking way noble athletic or other topics. For reading of crimes and evil is like breathing bad air or eating poor food, till he with the papers would cease to poison us, even if it is all local news and true.

This is all a preface. What I really want is to thank The Tribune for taking the lead about the proposed bridge from Manhattan to Spuyten Duyvil. The account in The Sunday Tribune of May 17, 1903, has made almost as much stir in certain worthy directions as the naming of a candidate for the Presidency. Can we not have something more said upon the subject? The subject is great; it is an advance in improvements; it is a theme that suggests pleasure, rest and beauty, and it is a necessity. There is but one Spuyten Duyvil. H. Yours.

New-York, May 25, 1903.

FOR STATE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An item in the supply bill recently approved by Governor Odell, as reported in some of the newspapers, reads, "Home for Crippled Children, $50,000." It should read that this amount has been appropriated by the State to secure a new site, etc., for the "New-York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children," now located at Tarrytown.

A committee of the board of managers, composed of J. Adriance Bush, George Blagden, jr., and Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, has already several sites under consideration, all located in Westchester County. Immediate steps will be taken to select a site and erect a suitable hospital building.

This work, incorporated only three years ago, has made rapid strides. The fact that there are over four hundred applications on file for admission, from the very poor children in different parts of the State, shows that the movement to enlarge its present very limited quarters is well timed.

NEWTON M. SHAFFER.

New-York City, May 25, 1903.

COMMENDS FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Thanks for your editorial "The Strength of Tammany." You state the exact truth when you say that if Tammany returns to power it will be because of the indifference or superciliousness of the so-called more intelligent classes, chiefly American born, who dodge their civic duties by saying it is of no use to try to outvote the ignorant foreigners. That is a lie on its face. When I meet such Americans and hear their shallow prattle, all founded on selfishness, I am tempted to thank God that I was born in another land.

There is a certain Theodore Roosevelt, who, despite his "foreign" name, is looked upon as a pretty good American, and when he was Governor of the State of New-York I heard him say at a public banquet that no men had helped him more in public life or served their fellows or the State better than Arthur von Briesen and Jacob A. Riis, and strangely enough both of these men were born in other lands.

Jerome told these objectors and faultfinders the same truth when he said that the danger lies not in the foreign quarters or lower East Side, but in the brownstone fronts, whose inhabitants, chiefly native born, owe name and fortune and everything to the city, and yet will do little or nothing for it.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

New-York City, May 25, 1903.

DEFENDER SHOULD BE ALL AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is it not the general opinion that any and every defender of the America's Cup ought to be completely American from top to bottom in every part and every detail? Our best friends among British yachtsmen think it strange that Ratsey, the British sailmaker, was asked to supply a set of sails for the Reliance, and are inclined to express mild criticism of Ratsey for consenting to furnish them. There is the best of feeling on both sides. Yet many American yachtsmen are astonished and wonder why the set was ordered from a British sailmaker in the circumstances. B. E. A.

New-York, May 21, 1903.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL RUFUS H. KING.

Albany, May 26 (Special).—General Rufus H. King died here to-day after a long illness. He was a member of one of Albany's most prominent families and had been closely identified with the financial and social life of the city.

He was born here on January 22, 1835, and received his education at the Albany Academy and Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of '57. During his military activity he was paymaster general on the staff of Governor John A. Dix. For many years he was a member of the Albany Burgesses Corps and the Albany Zouave Cadets. He was a trustee of the Home Savings Bank and a director of the New-York State National Bank, a director of the Albany Insurance Company and of the Albany and Watervliet Turnpike Company. His life was spent in work connected with numerous financial institutions here and in extensive travel abroad.

In 1870 General King married Miss Sarah A. White, daughter of Thomas White, of Troy, by whom he had three children, all living. They are Rufus H. King, jr., Thomas White King and Mary A. King.

DR. OCTAVIUS A. WHITE.

Dr. Octavius Augustus White, formerly of Charleston, S. C., died at his home, No. 1,011 Madison-ave., on Monday, in his seventy-eighth year. Old age was the cause of death.

Born in Charleston, S. C., on February 8, 1826, and the son of John Blake White, then well known in the South as a painter, Dr. White had as his paternal grandfather Sir John White, of Kent, England, who afterward dropped his title and became a Quaker, emigrating to America with William Penn. Dr. White was educated at Hudson's Academy, Winsborough, and later at the academy of H. M. Burns, in Charleston, S. C. He then entered the College of Charleston, whence he was graduated in 1846 with the degree of B. A.

Two years later he was graduated from the South Carolina Medical College. In 1860 he was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate Army, serving with distinction. In 1862 he was sent by the Confederate Government to Wilmington, S. C., to grapple with the epidemic of yellow fever. In 1865 he came to this city, taking a house in Second-ave., then a fashionable street. He rapidly acquired a large practice.

In 1876, at the request of the municipal government of Savannah, he was dispatched by the Academy of Medicine to Savannah to handle another yellow fever epidemic and also to investigate its causes.

While there he contracted yellow fever himself. In recognition of his work Savannah gave a dinner in his honor, and also presented to him a gold medal.

In 1890 he moved to Madison-ave. and Seventy-eighth-st., his home up to the time of his death.

Dr. White was twice married, the first time to Claude Rebecca, eldest daughter of Professor John Bellinger, of Charleston. Mrs. White died in 1852. He married three years later Elizabeth Winthrop, daughter of the Rev. John White Chanler, of this city. On her mother's side his second wife, who survives him, is a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant. The children who survive him are Dr. John Blake White, No. 1,013 Madison-ave., and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, No. 44 East Seventy-ninth-st., and Mrs. Berkley Mostyn, No. 9 East Tenth-st. The funeral will be at St. Mark's Church, Tenth-st. and Second-ave., to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

EDWARD L. MILHAU.

Edward L. Milhau, a well known business man of Lower Broadway and a member of the distinguished French family of De Milhau, died yesterday afternoon from pneumonia at his home, on Staten Island.

The president of late years of the old Broadway drug house of J. Milhau's Son, at No. 183 Broadway, Mr. Milhau had been identified with the concern since 1850, leaving it only during the Civil War, when he served with the 7th Regiment. Latterly, because of ill health, he had been able to give only little personal attention to business, but his last illness did not set in until last Friday, and, though he had a sinking attack on Saturday, he rallied and it was not until yesterday that hope was given up.

Mr. Milhau was born in 1824 in this city, the second son of Dr. John Milhau, who was second in the line of the De Milhaus of France, who came to this country, threw off their title of count and went into business. Dr. John Milhau, Edward L. Milhau's father, was born in Baltimore in 1796, and died in 1874. He continued the drug house established by his father in 1813. In 1839 this was moved to this city in its present location. To-day it is the oldest building in Lower Broadway outside of St. Paul's. A brother of Edward Leon Milhau was the late John J. Milhau, surgeon and brevet general, U. S. A., once a Commissioner of Charities of New-York and treasurer in chief of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Milhau led an active business life, being graduated from the New-York College of Pharmacy in 1856. He had lived for many years at No. 231 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, and married in 1862 Mary Jane Manning, daughter of John Manning. Mrs. Milhau died in 1898. Four children survive him.

CHARLES W. COOPER.

Charles W. Cooper, son of the late William Cooper and nephew of Peter Cooper, died at his home, No. 113 East Twenty-first-st., last evening, after an illness of a few days. He was a trustee of the Peter Cooper Glue Company and of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Mary Rhoades Walter, and a daughter, Miss Julia Cooper. Mr. Cooper was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the Union, City, Tuxedo, Underwriters', Atlantic Yacht, Riding and Driving and Crescent Athletic clubs.

HENRY BLODGET.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 26.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Blodget died here at the home of his son early Sunday morning. Dr. Blodget was the first American missionary to enter North China, in 1860. He served as missionary in China for forty years, in Shanghai, Tien-Tsin and Peking, and was engaged in translations of the Scriptures into Chinese and in other literary work. Dr. Blodget was graduated at Yale in 1848.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Salem, Mass., May 26.—Thomas E. Cutter, of Newburyport, a juror in the Superior Criminal Court, died from heart disease as he sat on the panel, just before court opened to-day. Mr. Cutter was sixty-five years old. He was clerk of the Newburyport Common Council for many years, and was adjutant of the G. A. R. post of that place.

Paris, May 26.—Edward Henry Vredenburg, of Rochester, N. Y., died from cancer to-day at the Hotel California, in this city.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.—Professor Thompson Jay Hudson, author of a number of psycholorical works and a lecturer on these subjects, died at his home in Trumbull-ave. to-day, from angina pectoris. He had suffered for a number of years. Professor Hudson's best known work is "The Law of Psychic Phenomena." He is survived by two sons, two daughters and a widow.

St. Louis, May 26.—Dr. S. Hobart Peabody, assistant director of exhibits of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and a well known educator, died suddenly to-day at his boarding house of apoplexy. Dr. Peabody was a mathematician.

Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico, May 26.—General Antonio Gayon is dead. He was at one time Governor of Guanajuato, and took a prominent part in the War of the French Intervention. Afterward he held a high office in the War Department.

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

He Reaches Spokane After a Trip in Idaho.

Spokane, Wash., May 26.—President Roosevelt's train arrived from the south this afternoon and was met in the eastern suburbs by a committee of twenty-five citizens, headed by ex-Senator Turner and a crowd estimated at 6,000 people. After a brief greeting the party took carriages for a two hours' drive through the most attractive part of the city. In the first carriage with the President were Secretary Loeb, ex-Senator Turner and Mayor Boyd. An escort of mounted veterans of the Spanish war in uniform accompanied the carriages.

Wallace, Idaho, May 26.—President Roosevelt arrived here early to-day in a heavy rainstorm. Despite the weather 10,000 persons thronged the streets. After a reception at Senator Heyburn's home the party was driven to the City Park. There Senator Heyburn introduced the President, who spoke for half an hour on good citizenship. The President stood on the rear platform, acknowledging cheers until the train had pulled around the curve on its way to Spokane.

President Roosevelt's rest was disturbed by a noisy demonstration at Starbuck, when early this morning his train arrived there. The President and all the members of his party had retired, but they were awakened by the discharge of firearms, the blowing of horns and the shouting of people. The Secr Service officer on duty did all he could to stop the racket, but the people refused to be quiet, even going to the length of knocking on the windows of the cars. The demonstration was kept up until the train started. The President did not show himself.

Harrison, Idaho, May 26.—President Roosevelt stopped here for five minutes this afternoon, and was greeted by a large crowd. He made a brief address from the rear platform of his car.

WOULD KILL PRESIDENT.

Socialist Jailed in Walla Walla in Time to Avert Tragedy.

Walla Walla, Wash., May 26.—Joseph Becker, a radical socialist, is in the city jail here on suspicion of having intended to kill President Roosevelt yesterday. The episode was kept quiet until after the President's departure.

Becker is accused of having remarked at Pendleton, Ore., last week that he had one bullet for President Roosevelt and another for Emperor William of Germany. He started for Walla Walla with a rifle, and his Pendleton partner, Patrick Kine, followed him here, notifying the police. Becker was found working in a butcher shop. He was arrested, and, on being questioned, disclosed that his rifle was hidden in a farmer's barn on the line of march. Becker is a Swiss. The police here think that a tragedy was narrowly averted.

U. S. LEATHER COMPANY PLANS.

Report That Directors Will Consider a Proposition for a $20,000,000 Bond Issue.

It is reported in Wall Street that at their meeting to-morrow the directors of the United States Leather Company will consider a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 instead of $5,000,000, as originally reported; and that about three-fourths of this amount will be issued to preferred stockholders as payment in part for accumulated dividends, the remaining $5,000,000 to be used for additional working capital.

TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE AT LONDON.

London, May 26.—The International Telegraph Conference opened here to-day. Over a hundred delegates were present. Brigadier General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, represented the United States. The sessions are private.

Burnett's Vanilla

leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.

ERIE.

Buffalo or Niagara Falls, fare only $8. Café dining cars. Block signals. Perfect equipment.

Married.

DEEVES—QUIN—At the residence of the bride's sister, on Tuesday, May 26, by the Rev. Andrew Gillies, assisted by Dr. James Montgomery, Minnie Crosby, daughter of Henry Wyndham Quin, to Richard Deeves, of New-York City.

WISWALL—FALKNER—On Tuesday, May 26, 1903, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Clement Brown, assisted by the Rev. Gibson W. Harris, Mary Brown Falkner to Thomas Chatterton Wiswall, of New-York.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Adams, Wallace C.
Brown, George W., jr.
Colles, Julia N.
Cooper, Charles W.
Cowing, Emily M.
Fowle, Achsah H. D.
Gallup, Howard.
Gibson, Jeanie B.
Humbert, John R.
King, Rufus H.
Osborne, Augusta M.
Powers, Thomas J., jr., 2d.
Van Vleck, Joseph
White, Octavius A.
Wright, William

ADAMS—At Lake Waccabuc, N. Y., on May 26, 1903, Wallace C. Adams, son of Joseph H. and Elizabeth P. Adams. Funeral services will be held at his home Thursday, May 28, at 1 p. m. Carriages will meet 9:02 train from New-York at Ridgefield, Conn.

BROWN—On Monday, May 25, George Whitfield Brown, jr., aged 47 years. Funeral services will be held at the Calvary Baptist Church, 57th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., on Friday, May 29, at 4:30 p. m. Interment private.

COLLES—Suddenly, at Flower Hospital, New-York, Sunday, May 24, Julia Nelson Colles, aged 26, daughter of Julia Keese and George Wetmore Colles. Funeral at Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, at 2 p. m., in the Church of the Redeemer.

COOPER—At his residence, No. 113 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, May 26, Charles W. Cooper, son of the late William Cooper. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWING—At Winona, Minn., on Sunday, May 24, 1903, Emily Matchett, wife of James R. Cowing. Funeral services at the residence of H. W. Cowing, No. 52 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 29, at 3 p. m.

FOWLE—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 26, Achsah Henrietta Dibley Fowle, beloved wife of Alfred Fowle, jr. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 31 Hawthorne-ave., Friday, May 29, at 2 p. m.

GALLUP—On Sunday, May 17, at Los Alamos, Cal., Howard, son of Albert S. and the late Jane A. Gallup. Funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-ave., on Wednesday, May 27, at 4 p. m. Interment at Providence, R. I.

GIBSON—On Tuesday, May 26, 1903, Jeanie Burnham Gibson, daughter of the late John A. Burnham, of Boston. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 8 East 73d-st., on Wednesday, May 27, 1903, at 5 p. m. Interment, Mount Auburn. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUMBERT—On Monday, May 25, John R. Humbert, son of the late Pierre Humbert. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING—May 26, 1903, Rufus H. King, aged 68 years, after an illness, at his late residence, No. 2 Elk-st., Albany. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORNE—On Monday, May 25, Augusta Magee Osborne, widow of John A. Osborne, and daughter of the late Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 130 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, at 2 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

POWERS—At Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1903, Thomas J. Powers, jr., 2d, eldest son of Thomas J. and May A. Powers, of Peekskill, N. Y. Funeral at the residence, corner Smith-st. and Hudson-ave., Peekskill, on Wednesday, May 27, 1903, at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will meet the 11.15 train from Grand Central Station.

VAN VLECK—On Monday, May 25, at Montclair, N. J., Joseph Van Vleck, in his 73d year. Services at his late residence, No. 59 Upper Mountain-ave., on Thursday, May 28, at 4 p. m. Carriages will meet arrival of 2.50 train from New-York, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Burial private.

WHITE—On Monday, May 25, 1903, at his residence, No. 1,011 Madison-ave., Octavius A. White, M. D., LL. D., formerly of Charleston, S. C., in the 78th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bouerie, 10th-st. and 2d-ave., on Thursday, morning, May 28, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Charleston papers please copy.

WRIGHT—On May 26, at his residence, No. 299 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, William Wright, in the 86th year of his age. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for Illustrated Booklet or by request a representative will call.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y. CITY.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 84th-ave. and 199th-st.;