THE MEN ON THE TICKET.

Sketches of President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks.

A man who has filled the offices of President, Vice-President, Governor, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, member of Assembly, Civil Service Commissioner and Police Commissioner, has been a colonel in the army and is the author of a score or more volumes on various subjects has filled no unimportant place in the history of his country. Such is Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States and candidate to succeed himself. In such a crowded career incident is heaped on incident and one notable feature treads close on the heels of another.

The first of the Roosevelts in this country came from Holland to New-Amsterdam in 1649. His son Nicholas was one of the aldermen of the early city of New-York. Descendants served in the Revolution, and there were Roosevelts named as sugar refiners, merchants, bankers, trustees of charitable institutions and public officials in the history of the city for the past two centuries. A Theodore Roosevelt married Martha Bulloch, of Roswell, Ga., in the middle of the last century, and to them was born a son, Theodore, on October 27, 1858, who is now President. His birthplace was his father's home, No. 28 East Twentieth-st., this city, and he is of the ninth generation of the family living in New-York. His maternal ancestors figured in the Revolution, and originally came from Scotland and Ireland, and there was some Huguenot blood in his ancestry.

As a boy Theodore Roosevelt was delicate, but he decided to be well and strong, if possible, and by active, vigorous physical exercise he succeeded. His education was begun in a private school, and when he was eighteen he entered Harvard College. While devoted to his books, at the same time he took a great deal of outdoor exercise, wrestling, sparring and running. In 1880 he was graduated, and spent a year in study and travel. While in Europe he climbed the Alps and took pedestrian tours in Germany, making an especial study of peasant life. In London he became a member of the Alpine Club. Returning to this city in 1881, he was elected to represent his Assembly district in the State legislature, and was twice re-elected. He introduced the first Civil Service measure in the legislature, and it became a law. He was an active associate of George William Curtis in promoting Civil Service reform. In 1884 he was chairman of the New-York delegation to the Republican National Convention that put Mr. Blaine before the country as a candidate. In the intervals of his work in the Assembly he went to the Far West, the fascinations of whose frontier life had appealed to him in the writings of Captain Mayne Reid. He was at the killing of the buffalo in the last big hunt in 1883, and for several years thereafter spent a considerable part of the time on a ranch in North Dakota, living an outdoor life and gaining the experiences afterward embodied in his books.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor of New-York, having received an independent nomination and indorsement by his party. His opponents were Henry George and Abram S. Hewitt, the last named being elected. When President Harrison assumed office in 1889 he appointed Mr. Roosevelt a national Civil Service Commissioner, and he remained in that office under President Cleveland until May, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner under Mayor Strong. He was first asked to be Street Cleaning Commissioner, but declined. In the Police Department he devoted himself to the work of reorganization and reform, the need of which had been shown by legislative investigation. The enforcement of the laws in the statute books was strictly carried out, and the salutary methods introduced were of marked benefit to the force and the city.

In 1897 Commissioner Roosevelt resigned to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Long. He had much to do with providing the splendid condition of the navy at the outbreak of the war with Spain. When that conflict broke out he resigned in order to see actual service. He had served in the National Guard of this State from 1884 to 1889, and from his experience in rough riding on his ranch in the West he decided to raise a volunteer cavalry regiment largely composed of cowboys. Of this he became lieutenant colonel under Colonel Leonard Wood, of the Regular Army, and went to Cuba, where Colonel Roosevelt led the charge of the 9th Cavalry and the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill at Santiago. He shared all the hardships of his men, and when General Shafter's army was in danger from disease he was active in securing signatures to a round robin, which resulted in the recall of the army. He returned with his command, having been commissioned colonel for gallantry at Las Guasimas on July 11, 1898, to Montauk Point to be mustered out. In September of that year he was nominated for Governor of the Empire State, and at the election he defeated Justice Augustus Van Wyck. Becoming the thirty-seventh Governor of New-York on January 2, 1899, he devoted himself to the administration of affairs of the State with his accustomed energy and ability. He set on foot the investigation of the canal system, and the measure for the taxing of the franchises of corporations marked his administration.

In June, 1900, against his expressed desire to remain in office as Governor of the State for a second term, he was nominated for Vice-President at Philadelphia, when President McKinley was renominated. He made an extended canvassing tour, speaking in many places on a trip across the continent and back, and the result of the campaign was regarded as largely due to his efforts for the ticket. In the first year of his term as Vice-President, on September 14, 1901, by reason of the death of President McKinley, by the hand of an assassin in Buffalo, he assumed the office of President. His first announcement was that he would conduct his administration as a continuation of that of President McKinley, and he retained all the members of the Cabinet, although in the last three years there have been many changes. The plans for trust and tariff legislation were carried out, the Philippine policy was maintained and the construction of the Panama Canal secured. The settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the proceedings against the Northern Securities Company, and the attitude of the President in regard to the appointment of negroes to office, that color is non-essential in fitness for office, have been distinctive features of his administration. As the most active and conspicuous figure in public life in this country, President Roosevelt has filled a large place in the public eye. James Bryce recently said of him that he was the most striking figure in American life since Washington.

President Roosevelt has found time at the intervals of official duties to contribute largely to the literature of the land. He is the author, among others, of these works: "The Naval War of 1812," "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," "History of New-York City," "The Winning of the West" (in four volumes), "Essays in Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "American Political Ideals," "The Rough Riders," "Life of Oliver Cromwell" and "The Strenuous Life." His latest important speech was delivered at Gettysburg on May 30. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1899, by Hope College and by Yale in 1901, by Harvard in 1902 and by Northwestern University in 1903.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Alice Lee, who died two years later, leaving one daughter. In 1886 he was married to Miss Edith Kermit Carow, and they have five children, four of them sons. The family home is at Oyster Bay, Long Island, known as Sagamore Hill, which overlooks both the bay and Long Island Sound. President Roosevelt is a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and identified in membership with the Union League Club, the Century Association, the Holland Society and other organization, of this city. One of his favorite forms of exercise is horseback riding.

In September, 1902, the President had a narrow escape at Pittsfield, Mass., when his carriage was struck by a trolley car and one of his Secret Service bodyguard was killed. Owing to the injury the President received, he had to give up a trip to the Northwest after going as far as Indianapolis. Last year he made an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

CAREER OF SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

A son of Ohio, of Puritan ancestry, Charles Warren Fairbanks early attained prominence as a lawyer in Indianapolis, and has been a United States Senator since 1897. He secured his education by his own exertions, and had decided on the law as a profession before he entered college. Senator Fairbanks was born near Unionville Centre, Union County, Ohio, May 11, 1852. He is descended in the eighth generation from Jonathan Fayerbanks, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. From the old Bay State the ancestors of Senator Fairbanks went to Vermont, and it was from that State that his father went to Ohio in 1836 and settled on a farm and also worked at wagonmaking. When the future Senator was a baby he was rocked in a sugar trough to which homemade rockers had been attached, and as he advanced in boyhood he was taught that what his hand found to do he must do with his might. His parents were earnest Methodists, and encouraged his ambition to secure an education. He diligently attended the district school, and in the summer he worked on the farm and at his father's trade of wagonmaking. At the age of fifteen he left his home and, with $41, which he had saved from what his father had paid him, in the pockets of his only suit of clothes, he went to Delaware, Ohio, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University. There he and his roommate boarded themselves, and young Fairbanks found employment with a carpenter on Saturdays by reason of his familiarity with the use of tools. He was also ready to do any work about the college which he could find to do, and in the summer vacations he worked in the harvest field at his home. In his senior year he was one of the editors of the college newspaper, "The Western Collegian." He was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872, and went to Pittsburg, where he began the study of law, at the same time supporting himself by doing newspaper work for The Associated Press. A year later he entered a law school in Cleveland, and did similar work. It was in 1874 that he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio.

While in college he had met Miss Cornelia Cole, who was a co-editor with him on the college paper. In the same year that he was admitted to the bar they were married, and went to Indianapolis to make their permanent home. The young lawyer was aided in securing a practice by his uncle, William Henry Smith, who was interested in railroads, and he soon became one of the most successful railroad lawyers in the State. With increased income he became a resident of the most fashionable part of the city, North Meridian-st.

Senator Fairbanks always has been an earnest Republican, and in his rising days as a lawyer he was urged to accept the nomination for District Attorney, but declined. In 1888 he was the manager of the candidacy of Walter Q. Gresham for the nomination for President at the Chicago convention, but when the nomination of Harrison became evident the support of Gresham, with his consent, was transferred to Harrison. Mr. Fairbanks made speeches for Harrison and Morton throughout Indiana. He was chairman of the Indiana State Convention in 1892, and again in 1898. In 1892 he was chosen by the Republican caucus in the State Legislature as candidate for United States Senator, but the Democrats had a majority on joint ballot and elected Senator Turple. In 1896 he was delegate-at-large from Indiana to the St. Louis Republican Convention, and served as temporary chairman. In 1897 he was the candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.), the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," and was elected by a majority of 21. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission to settle the differences with Canada, and he was chairman of the United States commissioners. As a Senator he has always been strict in his attendance on the duties of his office, and has made a most thorough study of all public questions. He is a forcible and practical speaker, and has been persistent in securing legislation in which he is interested. He was re-elected a Senator last year for the term ending March 3, 1909.

Senator Fairbanks was an Indiana delegate to the Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform. He was strongly talked of as candidate for Vice-President before the choice of Theodore Roosevelt was decided on. He was a close friend of President McKinley, and it was thought he might be his successor.

Senator Fairbanks is an active Methodist, and is a leading member of the Meridian Street Church, in Indianapolis, with which his colleague, Senator Beveridge, is also connected. Since 1885 he has been a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, whose president, Dr. Bashford, has just been elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1889 Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks built and presented to the college a fine gymnasium. In personal appearance the Senator is over six feet in height and extremely dignified in manner. He is most highly thought of by his friends, and by his opponents is regarded as a man who fights fair.

Mrs. Fairbanks is the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their home in Massachusetts-ave., Washington, is the centre of generous hospitality. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks have five children, one daughter, married to Ensign John W. Timmons, of the battleship Kearsarge, and four sons, one in business and three completing their education, one being an undergraduate at Yale.

ROOSEVELT'S COUNTY CELEBRATES.

Intense Enthusiasm for Him There—Salute and Fireworks Last Night.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Hempstead, N. Y., June 23.—Nassau County, the home of President Roosevelt and of Secretary Cortelyou, was booming with cannon this afternoon, and to-night the Nassau County Courthouse, whose cornerstone Mr. Roosevelt laid when Governor of the State, was the scene of a brilliant fireworks display.

A telegram this afternoon from Chicago told the Republican Executive Committee of Nassau County of the nomination, and within a few minutes the members of the committee had commenced the salute of twenty-one guns. After dark to-night the fireworks display commenced, and residents from all sections of the county cheered for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. The enthusiasm throughout the entire county was intense.

JUDGE PARKER'S INTEREST.

He Wished Early Details of the Republican Platform.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Kingston, N. Y., June 23.—Chief Judge Parker was a careful listener at his private telephone today in his Rosemont residence, at Esopus-on-the-Hudson. The Western Union Telegraph Company had kindly offered to run a special wire into his home and furnish an operator during the Chicago convention and until after the St. Louis convention, but Judge Parker modestly declined the offer, and said he preferred to receive the news more quitly. H therefore arranged with the Western Union operator in this city to have all bulletins received immediately telephoned to Rosemont. He seemed especially anxious for early advices regarding the Republican platform, but of this important document the bulletins gave no details. To-day the judge was calleld away from home.

It is said here that in spite of the published announcement that quarters have been engaged for him at St. Louis during the convention, Judge Parker will remain at home on that important occasion, and receive the news at Rosemont, deeming it inconsistent with the dignity of his high judicial position to participate in any way in the turbulent scramble of a political convention.

ENTHUSIASM AT OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 23.—When the news of the nomination of President Roosevelt reached this village this afternoon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and to-night there is being held a display of fireworks, and many homes in the village are illuminated.

TO RENEW FIGHT ON ADDICKS.

Regular Republicans Will Put Up Full State Ticket.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilmington, Del., June 23.—The regular Republicans of the State will renew at the next election the fight they have made against "Addicksism." A full State ticket will be nominated in opposition to Addicks, and the regulars' organization will be held together in the next campaign. One of the leaders said to-day:

"There can be no compromise. This question of 'Addicksism' is a moral, not a political, one. J. Edward Addicks can never go to the United States Senate with our consent, though forty national conventions recognize his faction."

Henry B. Thompson, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, says: "Regular Republicans clearly understand the issue which has been omnipresent during the last ten years, and they will continue to fight as they have done in the past, but with newborn energy and courage."

ANOTHER M'CARREN FRIEND MAY GO.

Deputy Sanitary Superintendent May Be Replaced by Tammany Man.

According to a credible report in circulation yesterday, the next victim of the attempt to bring the Democratic organization in Brooklyn under the bondage of Tammany Hall will be Dr. P. J. Murray, the deputy sanitary superintendent for the Borough of Brooklyn. It is likely that when he is removed for the "good of the service" he will be succeeded by Dr. Henry Bullwinkel, of No. 196 Washington-ave., in the IVth Assembly District.

Dr. Murray formerly lived in Senator McCarren's Assembly district, and is a close personal friend of the leader. His home is now in the VIth District.

KING EDWARD STARTS FOR KIEL

Four Cruisers and Six Torpedo Boat Destroyers for Escort.

London, June 23.—King Edward left Charing Cross station on his way to Kiel at 10 o'clock to-night. His majesty drove to the station unostentatiously in a brougham drawn by two horses. There was only a small crowd at the station.

The special train arrived at Port Victoria at 10:55 o'clock. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert sailed a few minutes later, escorted by four cruisers and six torpedo boat destroyers.

King Edward is accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty; Viscount Churchill of Wychwood, Lord in Waiting to His Majesty, and a number of equerries.

The birthday honors to-day included a baronetcy for Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of "The Daily Mail" and other publications; knighthood for Thomas Barclay, the barrister, ex-president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who was one of the principal leaders in the movement for closer relations between France and Great Britain, out of which grew the Anglo-French arbitration treaty, and knighthood for Edward Elgar, the composer.

NAVAL OFFICER'S FATAL FALL.

Commander Kellogg Loses Life at Portsmouth, Va.—Family with Him.

Norfolk, Va., June 23.—Commander A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., fell from a fourth story window in the Monroe Hotel, in Portsmouth, at 9 o'clock to-night to the sidewalk below, sustaining injuries from which he died an hour and a half later at the Naval Hospital. He had been in bad health for some time.

It is thought Commander Kellogg, in an attack of vertigo, lost his balance and fell out of the window at which he was sitting. His wife and married daughter were with him when he died.

RUMOR OF BIG DEAL AT CONEY ISLAND.

Dreamland Park Co. Said to Have Purchased Sea Beach Land Co. Holdings.

Ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds, president of the Dreamland Park Company, who, with other directors of the Dreamland Amusement Company, is reported to have acquired the property controlled by the Sea Beach Land Company, which includes Luna Park and other Coney Island property, refused to affirm or deny the report when seen last night. E. C. Boyce, one of the incorporators of the Dreamland Company, intimated that a deal of the kind reported was made some time ago, but that definite plans had not yet been developed.

Elmer S. Dundy, of the Luna Park Company, which last week received permission from the State of New-York to increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, said that if such transaction did take place it would in no way affect the lease, which the Luna Park promoters had secured for a term of twenty-one years.

Frank C. Bostock is a passenger on the Lucania, which is due to arrive Saturday. All of Bostock's animal trainers will come over with him on the Lucania. The animals are not allowed aboard a Cunarder, and will arrive on the Minnetonka next week, so that all of the Paris Hippodrome show will be seen at Coney Island in about a week.

WATCHMAN UNCONSCIOUS IN VAULT.

While Richard Johnson, of No. 57 Albany-ave., Brooklyn, an American District Telegraph watchman, lay unconscious at the bottom of a deep vault in the Kings County Trust Company, Court Square and Fulton-st., Brooklyn, last night, the front door was unlocked and any members of the burglar fraternity who might have been in the neighborhood had an excellent chance to ply their calling.

It is part of Johnson's duties to go into the trust company's building every night and make a tour of inspection. It was his custom to try an iron door leading to a ladder running down ten feet into a vault. This door was always locked, but last night it gave way to his touch, and Johnson was precipitated to the floor of the vault below. His skull was cut, his right leg broken and he became unconscious. Some time later he revived, and with the greatest difficulty climbed up the iron ladder and dragged himself to an American District Telegraph call box. Then he fainted from the exertion. Frank Carter, a messenger boy, found Johnson on the floor. He telephoned to Sergeant Broder, of the watchmen. The latter had Johnson taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, and placed a man on guard at the trust company's offices.

NEW HOME FOR SWISS SOCIETY.

Plans have been filed with Buildings Superintendent Hopper for a new four story home, to be built for the Swiss Benevolent Society in Sixty-seventh-st., east of Columbus-ave. The building will be 50 feet front and 80.8 feet deep, and will have a decorative façade of brick and limestone, with terra cotta trimmings. The cost is estimated at $55,000 by John E. Scharsmith, the architect. The present home of the society is at No. 108 Second-ave.

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BIG FRANCHISE GRANTED

Route Is to Connect Pennsylvania and New-Haven Roads.

The Rapid Transit Board heard argument yesterday on the application of the New-York Connecting Railroad Company for a franchise. This company was formed by the Pennsylvania and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad companies to accomplish the easy transfer of freight between the termini of the two lines. The route projected is from Greenville Bay, Jersey City, by ferry to South Brooklyn; thence over the tracks owned by the Pennsylvania to Ridgewood; thence by viaduct to the East River; thence by bridge, 135 feet high, across the river and Ward's and Randall's islands, the tracks will reach the Mott Haven yards of the New-Haven road. The federal authorities have already given the permit for the bridge and the rapid transit commissioners are asked for a franchise for the viaduct section from Queens to the river and for the bridge.

No one present opposed the granting of the franchise. George C. Moore and Frank Harvey Field declared that the extension, a trunk line connection with the entire country, was demanded unanimously by the manufacturers of Brooklyn and Queens.

"We believe," said Mr. Field, "that Brooklyn is so much more favorably situated for manufacturers than Manhattan that it will be only a short time before Brooklyn will outstrip Manhattan if this railroad is built. It will give us both passenger and freight connection with the Eastern States."

The board voted unanimously, with the exception of the Mayor, to grant the franchise to the New-York Connecting Railroad Company. The Mayor voted "present" because the question will come before him as Mayor.

Isidor Straus opposed the extension of the New-York and Jersey Railroad Company's tunnel crosstown to Fourth-ave. by way of Christopher and Ninth sts. He said:

"We want the tunnel to go up Sixth-ave., and the further the better. We have here a brief petition to this effect bearing 1,500 names, collected in only two days, of merchants representing hundreds of millions of dollars in business and real estate."

Controller Grout opposed Mr. Straus's position, favoring the extension east, which would tap all tunnels north and south, either built or projected. Mr. Straus wanted the original proposition of the company to go through, calling for a tunnel at Thirty-third-st. and Sixth-ave.

"We are trying to keep that section of the city in the vicinity of Sixth-ave., with its hotels and theatres," said Controller Grout, "for the whole city, and not for the people from Jersey or the shopkeepers."

"How far will this tunnel from Christopher and Ninth sts. go across town?" asked Mayor McClellan.

"As far as Third-ave.," said President Orr.

Others also spoke in favor of the Sixth-ave. extension.

The argument in favor of the extension of the Jersey tunnel up Sixth-ave. was pressed. It was declared that not to permit its building would have a tendency to hurt property values in that district. It was asked whether the board was apt to pass the application for the extension to Third-ave. After a canvass it was seen that that project could not be passed.

No decision was reached.

August Belmont sent a communication, urging that, in accordance with the suggestion of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the names of the subway stations on the West Side at One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. and One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st. be changed to "Audubon Park" and "Fort Washington," respectively. On the suggestion of Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout the request was denied.

OLD TILDEN HOME FIRE.

Mrs. Poillon and Others Driven Out by the Flames.

Fire broke out at 12:30 this morning at No. 14 and 15 Gramercy Park, the old home of Samuel J. Tilden. It is now a boarding house, conducted by Mrs. A. G. Briggs. The damage was $10,000. The fire started on the third floor in a rear room, known as the ebony room, when a gas jet was pushed against some woodwork.

It spread to the fourth floor, driving Mrs. Catherine Poillon and her sister from their room. Mrs. Poillon is suing W. Gould Brokaw for breach of promise. Some of the boarders were driven to the street and to the Players next door.

MINING MAN A SUICIDE.

Vice-President of Company Had Bad News About Wife's Illness.

Carl Schmidt, fifty-four years old, vice-president of the Gold Ore Mining Company, whose properties are at De Nora, Ontario, Canada, killed himself by shooting yesterday in his New-York home, at No. 1,094 Dawson-st., The Bronx.

Schmidt for several years spent his winters in The Bronx and his summers in his country house, in Ontario, near the mine in which he was interested. He was to go to Canada yesterday with his sister, Mrs. Henry Beyrodt, who lived with him. He seemed in good spirits yesterday, although his sister says he had been worrying lately over the condition of his wife, an invalid, who is at a private sanatorium, in East One-hundred-and-sixtieth-st.

Mrs. Beyrodt went to the railroad station yesterday, according to the arrangement with her brother. The train came, but Schmidt did not appear. She waited for two hours, and then returned to his home. She found the body on a sofa in the parlor.

Mrs. Beyrodt was prostrated. It was learned by Coroner Berry that Schmidt, instead of keeping his appointment with his sister, had gone to see his wife. He received bad news. Her case was supposed to be incurable, anyway, but he was told that an operation, as a last resort, which might prove fatal, was to be attempted within a week.

GRANTS REUNITED.

After Separation of Thirty Years, All Except One Member of Family Meet.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 23.—Following a separation of thirty years, the family of which General Ulysses S. Grant was a member, held a reunion in the headquarters of the Alaska delegation to the Republican National Convention, in the Sherman House, today. The family has been scattered from New-Jersey to Alaska. The only member not present was Walter C. Grant, who was detained at Newark, N. J., by illness.

Among the members of the family present were General Frederick D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tolen and H. B. Tolen, of Newark, N. J.; George B. Tolen, of Chicago; Mrs. H. U. Pratt and James U. Grant, of Junction City, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. Steven Grant, of Denver, and W. D. Grant, of Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

MURDER MAY REOPEN FEUD.

Witness of Killing Last Autumn Himself Slain in Kentucky.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lexington, Ky., June 23.—"Mack" White, who was the only eyewitness to the killing of "Chad" Salyer, by Robert Chaney, in Breathitt County last autumn, was killed at his home three miles from Jackson this afternoon. Sheriff Edward Callahan and a posse of twenty-five men, are scouring the mountains for the slayer to-night.

White was a member of the Hargis faction in the famous Hargis-Cockrill feud two years ago, and it is believed the killing to-day will result in the feud being reopened. The relatives of White include many of the best men of the mountains, and if the murderer is caught he will be lynched. Such action will naturally be resented by the family of the assassin, whoever he may be. "Bob" Little, brother-in-law of White, who is also a witness against Chaney for the killing of Salyer, has left the country, fearing, it is said, that his life will also be taken.

FREEDOM NEAR.

Release of Perdicaris and Varley Expected Hourly.

Washington, June 23.—Mr. Gummere, United States consul general, cabled the State Department, under last night's date, from Tangier, that Sheik Valal had consented to permit Perdicaris and Varley and the ransom to be exchanged within his territory, provided that the Moorish government would enter into a written obligation that he and his people should not hereafter suffer the consequences. The necessary pledge had been authorized by the Foreign Minister, and consequently Mr. Gummere expected that the prisoners would be released in a few hours.

MINISTERS ATTACKED.

Haytian Soldiers Throw Stones at French and German Representatives.

Paris, June 23.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from M. Deprez, the French Minister at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, saying that while he and the German Minister were driving past the palace yesterday they were attacked and stoned by soldiers forming the palace guard. M. Deprez was struck on the leg by a stone and was slightly injured. The Ministers' wives, who were in another carriage following, were also pelted. The wife of the French Minister is an American.

As Foreign Minister Delcassé has only just received the dispatch, he has not yet determined what steps shall be taken, but the officials consider it certain that France will make an energetic demand for redress. One French warship is near the scene and another is at the French naval headquarters in the West Indies. It is expected that Germany will make a similar demand for redress.

Port-au-Prince, June 23.—The attack yesterday on the French Minister here, M. Deprez, who was struck by a stone thrown by one of the guards on duty at the palace, was the outcome of the feeling among the population and the government against foreigners, the natives desiring to hold them responsible for the wretched financial situation of Hayti. The proceedings against the French and German officials of the National Bank charged with participation in the issue of $200,000 in fraudulent securities early in 1903 have not been ended. Some of the officials are still in prison and others have sought safety in flight. Persons prominently connected with the National Bank have been protesting against the long detention in prison of the officials who are under charges.

The statement that France will demand redress for the attack on her Minister is confirmed here.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT WARNED.

It Has Been Watching Hayti Closely—Naval Force Kept Near.

Washington, June 23.—Confirmation of the reported attack on the French and German ministers in Hayti came to the State Department to-day in a cable dispatch from Minister Powell, at Port-au-Prince, dated June 22. The most serious feature of the affair is that the attack was made, not by an irresponsible mob, but by the palace guard, which directly connects the Haytien government with the occurrence. It is understood to be the outgrowth of the Haytien Bank trouble, which involved the incarceration by the Haytien government of certain foreign officers of the bank on a charge of misapplication of funds and subsequent intervention by the French and German governments in behalf of their citizens.

More than a month ago the State Department was warned of this approaching trouble by its agents in Hayti, and has been watching the little republic closely, keeping a naval force near at hand. The Detroit, which went from Dominican waters to participate in the Nova Scotian celebration, will return to San Domingo, as it is proposed by the Navy Department to keep three vessels in close proximity to Hayti and San Domingo.

TRYING TO TRACE KENT J. LOOMIS.

Plymouth Officials Seek to Identify Him with London Passenger.

London, June 23.—A dispatch to a press association from Plymouth says that the authorities there are investigating the disappearance of Kent J. Loomis, brother of Francis B. Loomis, American Assistant Secretary of State, who "was bearing important dispatches to the American Ambassador at Paris." It is surmised that Mr. Loomis, who was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which left New-York on June 14 and arrived at Plymouth on June 20, may have landed at Plymouth.

The authorities, the dispatch says, are seeking to identify as Mr. Loomis an American who left Plymouth for London on the night of June 21.

Mr. Loomis has not been registered at any of the London hotels, and up to the present no one has been able to find the slightest trace of him.

JAPAN'S PARTY REACHES COREA.

Personally Conducted Tour To Be Received at Luncheon by the Emperor.

Seoul, June 23.—The Japanese government steamer Manchu, with Members of Parliament, foreign correspondents and officials on board, arrived at Chemulpo last night. The visitors landed to-day and were greeted by Acting Minister Haghiwara. They will be received at luncheon to-morrow by the Emperor.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR AUSTRIA.

Garibaldi Says He Has 36,000 Men Ready for Invasion—Statement Doubted.

Rome, June 23.—General Ricciotti Garibaldi is continuing what he calls his preparations against Austria. He writes that there are already in existence 900 committees which are capable of providing 36,000 volunteers with arms. The assertion is looked upon as exaggerated.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi, who is a son of the Italian patriot, issued a proclamation on June 11 in which he declared that the increased armaments of Austria could be only against Italy, rendering impossible the opposition of that country to an Austrian march through the Balkans to Salonica. The General urged the Italian youth not to provoke a fight with Austria, but to hold themselves in readiness, forming special committees capable in time of need of providing at a few days' notice a body of 50,000 armed and well trained volunteers.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY COMING.

Will Visit Several Cities and Attend Protestant Convention at Boston.

London, June 23.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, has accepted an invitation to attend the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, which will be held in Boston in October. The Archbishop will leave here in August, and will visit a number of cities in the United States and Canada before the holding of the convention. He will return to England in the middle of October.

BANKER WHO RAN INTO CYCLIST FREE

W. A. Dick, of Philadelphia, Must Appear When Wanted, However.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, June 23.—William A. Dick, a banker, who, while riding in his automobile last night, was in collision with J. Henry Hottenstein, a well known amateur bicyclist, was released this morning by Magistrate Ackerman, on his own recognizance, to appear when wanted on the charge of running into Hottenstein.

The last named lies at the point of death at his home in Chestnut Hill. Mr. Dick's attorney wanted his client released unconditionally, but, owing to the serious nature of Hottenstein's injuries, Magistrate Ackerman refused to do so.

EXEQUATUR FOR AMERICAN AGENT.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—An exequatur has been issued to George R. Martin, the American consular agent at Rostoff-on-Don.

OKU OCCUPIES PASSES.

Continued from first page.

apparently for the purpose of testing their strength. The Russian force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry and one battery of artillery. The enemy were defeated and retired toward Shintailing. They are supposed to have sustained considerable loss. On the Japanese side Major Kubota was killed and nine men were wounded.

A party of foreign military attachés which was on a visit to the outposts probably witnessed the fighting.

June 22 (Delayed in transmission).—The Russians are still occupying the towns on the main road in front of General Kuroki's army with a considerable force of men, but in the last few days there have been no encounters of importance. Major General Mistchenko is in command of the Russian forces in the vicinity of Siu-Yen. Small parties of Cossacks hover about the Japanese lines of communication, but the damage they have inflicted amounts to little. Now the heavy rains have ceased, the country has dried up quickly.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

Fighting by Land and Sea Reported at Che-Foo.

Che-Foo, June 23.—It is reported here that the Japanese made a determined attack on Port Arthur from land and sea yesterday, and also during the night. Two steamers just arrived passed Port Arthur at 1 o'clock this morning, some distance off shore. The captains, both reliable men, say that they did not hear any firing at that hour.

Chicago, June 23.—A dispatch to "The Daily News" from Che-Foo says:

Reconnoisance in force of the approaches to Port Arthur was made yesterday by a Japanese flotilla of three destroyers and four torpedo boats, which ran in from the east about noon and cruised along the whole bluff, coming out past Liao-Ti-Shan promontory. As the flotilla steamed along it was heavily engaged with the forts, but apparently suffered no damage, although a signal mast of one of the torpedo boats was knocked out of shape, as if struck by a shell.

The operation was backed at some distance by two cruisers, one of which appeared to be the Yakuma, while an auxiliary cruiser, an old San Francisco liner, the Nippon, or a sister ship, acted as sea scout in the rear. Shortly afterward heavy firing began on the land side, lasting intermittently until dusk.

GENERAL MARQUIS OYAMA.
The new Commander in Chief of the Japanese armies.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS DISGUSTED.

One Tells of Difficulties of Getting News Out—Says Men "Die of Old Age."

In a letter published yesterday in a Mount Vernon newspaper Robert L. Dunn, a war correspondent, says that the whole staff of war correspondents in Asia are disgusted over the hardships and restrictions imposed on them by the military powers. The men who were at first assigned, he declares, are dying of old age, while the others who have taken their places are giving up hope and departing. Mr. Dunn incloses the following letter, received by a newspaper correspondent from one of his associates at the front in order to show how impossible it is to convey news of the operations of the Japanese army:

January 26, 1904.

My Dear John: You will see I have not told you where we are—that is a secret. I can tell the date, but not the place. We left this morning, and expect a battle. We are having a fine time. The military treat us fine. As I know my letters are opened I dare not tell you all I would like. Of course, anything I say good is passed, and as you want the truth I will wait till I see you.

"By holding any letters we receive from the front to strong light," Mr. Dunn writes, "every scratched word is plainly visible. While the places from which the letters are written is not at the top, we can always find it scratched in somewhere. Each letter says the men are having a fine time, but at the same time we are advised to bring our own supplies. Judging from the list they send, the men must be starving, and only say they are having a good time because they dare not say anything else."

WILL ASK CHINA FOR $20,000.

Denver, June 23.—Miss Annie B. Etzel, sister of Louis Etzel, the war correspondent killed by Chinese soldiers near New-Chwang, has been officially notified that an investigation made by United States Minister Conger brought out the fact that the killing was entirely unwarranted and without provocation. She and her mother will make a claim for $20,000 indemnity. The State Department will bring the matter before the Chinese government.

TWELVE BRITISH STEAMERS IN JAPAN.

Vladivostok, June 22 (delayed in transmission).—The captain of the British steamer Allanton, captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron with contraband coal on board, deposed before the prize court to-day that twelve other British steamers were loading coal at Muroran, Japan, from which port the Allanton sailed for Singapore, according to her statement.

"BANZAI" TOAST NOT REPORTED.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—Count Cassini has not reported any complaint against Lieutenant Commander Takashita, naval attaché of the Japanese Legation, at Washington, as a result of his "Banzai" toast at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association at New-York on June 1, when Prince Pu Lun, of China, was a guest. If the Ambassador has done so, the authorities here say that he must have made it in unofficial conversation, in order not to develop a minor affair into an important incident.

TO CELEBRATE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

The fall of Port Arthur, if it is captured by the Japanese, will be marked by a celebration at the Elysian House, No. 40 Fourteenth-st., Hoboken. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Colonel F. Wilson, Major L. C. Philibert, Carl Westormann, Thomas Yenosuke and Jihei Hashiguchi. The date of the celebration will depend on the Japanese army.

YOUNG MUSICIAN IS MISSING.

Friends of William Monaghan, of No. 773 East One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st., are greatly exercised over his disappearance. Monaghan is eighteen years old, and his friends say he has much ability as a musician. He left his home at 2 p. m. on Wednesday to go to the house of his instructor for his music lesson. He never reached the instructor's house, however, and has not been heard from since. His mother is unable to explain his absence. She says he seemed to have only one great interest—his violin. A few days ago he received a letter from the manager of a Chicago conservatory of music asking him to play at a concert to be given there this week. He was much disappointed when she refused to allow him to make the journey. He had no money; had he any, she would have thought he had gone to Chicago.