The Courier-Journal.

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The Weather.

Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Kentucky—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Indiana—Fair Thursday; Friday fair.

THE LATEST.

In a flight in his aeroplane at Fort Myer yesterday afternoon Orville E. Wright broke his own record made yesterday morning by remaining in the air 62 minutes and 15 seconds. Secretary of War Wright, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and other Government officials witnessed the performance. The distance traveled in the record-breaking flight of 62 minutes and 15 seconds, was estimated at 38.5 miles. Later Mr. Wright made another flight, Lieut. Lahm, of the Signal Corps, accompanying him. The aeroplane remained in the air six minutes and landed successfully after covering a distance of about five miles. This is the record for the aeroplane with two persons aboard.

A negro burglar and housebreaker named Meadows was beaten to death early yesterday morning by members of the family of M. J. Nolan, 729 West Broadway. Seven members of Mr. Nolan's family took part in the battle with the negro, which waged fiercely for twenty minutes in the gloom of the back yard of the house. The negro refused to surrender and in the battle which ensued lost his life. Stuart and Burke Hyde, grandsons of Mr. Nolan, and his son, Dellie Nolan, had pieces of flesh bitten out of their hands by the negro in his efforts to break their hold.

In an opinion given the Board of Public Works by Judge A. E. Richards yesterday it is understood that the City Attorney advised the board to stand pat in its dealings with Hardy Burton, who bid highest for the so-called Fetter franchise, and who has tied up matters by pointing out flaws in the ordinance. The opinion will not be made public yet. The board will reply to Mr. Burton soon.

In the case of the contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison at Washington, in connection with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, Judge Gould decided to appoint an examiner to take testimony and thirty days was given to each side for the purpose of taking testimony.

In the will of Mrs. Annie Gaynor, of Columbus, Ind., provision is made for her son, William, who is serving a life sentence for murder in the Indiana State prison. Mrs. Gaynor willed all her realty to her son. The document was filed in Jeffersonville yesterday.

William Jennings Bryan delivered four addresses yesterday in Peoria, Ill., and was given a great reception everywhere he appeared. One of his addresses was before the Democratic State Convention.

The Chinese Government has taken its first action under the new regulations in inflicting punishment for the sale of opium, having sentenced a morphine seller at Pekin to banishment for ten years.

Leaders of the Democratic party of Indiana held a conference yesterday and decided to oppose the county unit temperance measure at the special session of the Indiana Legislature.

After casting one vote for Senator, at which the joint assembly of Iowa's special Legislature deadlocked, an adjournment was taken yesterday until noon Thursday.

E. D. Smith has been nominated for the United States Senate in South Carolina over John Gary Evans by a majority estimated at over 25,000.

The internal revenue collections yesterday in Louisville were the second largest in the history of the local office. They totaled $84,252.58.

Charles May, a fireman on a freight train, saved the life of a 2-year-old negro child near Owensboro yesterday at the risk of his own life.

The local police are looking for heirs to an estate of several thousand dollars left by Dr. J. E. Tucker, who died in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Sallie Ruthford, of Topeka, Kan., is dead at the age of 113. She was born at Middletown, Ky., in 1795.

Judge Field ruled yesterday that the Louisville Waterworks property is not liable for State and county taxes.

Judge Alton B. Parker said yesterday that he was not willing to make the race for Governor of New York.

Night riders at Harris, Miss., have warned teamsters imported from Kentucky to leave that State.

Connecticut Republicans nominated Congressman George L. Lilley, of Waterbury, for Governor.

Joseph Oder, a wealthy stockman of Harrison county, was found dead in a corncrib yesterday.

Henry A. Schrieber, a wealthy capitalist of Campbell county, died suddenly yesterday.

Two valuable pearls have been found in the Cumberland River at Cloyd's Landing.

MAKES THREE GREAT FLIGHTS

Orville Wright Establishes New Aeroplane Records.

Steers Machine In Air For More Than Hour.

Event of Epoch-Making Importance At Fort Myer.

AN IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE

Washington, Sept. 9.—Orville Wright, in three phenomenal flights at Fort Myer to-day, established new aeroplane records that not only assure the success of the official trials before the army board, but indicate that aerial flight is now only a matter of development. War on land and sea will find in the aeroplane, it is conceded by military men, means of reconnaissance and, possibly, carnage.

Two flights of approximately one hour each, another flight in which two men were whirled through the air for over six minutes, were the achievements of the Wright brothers' aeroplane to-day. That these flights, record-breaking as they were, will even be surpassed by Orville Wright during his trials at Fort Myer is confidently predicted. The first flight, made this morning, in which the machine circled the grounds at the fort fifty-seven times in fifty-seven minutes and thirty-one seconds, was surpassed this evening, when a flight of sixty-two minutes and fifteen seconds was made.

Not satisfied with breaking all distance and time records for a heavier than air flying machine, Mr. Wright took Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, the aeronaut of the Signal Corps, for a spin around the drill grounds, and making a new record for a two-man flight. All this happened so quickly and unostentatiously that the spectators, among whom were members of the Cabinet and high officers of the army and navy, could hardly realize that history had been made and that a new era in the progress of the civilized world was begun.

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The Morning Flight.

The morning flight was witnessed by only a handful of enthusiasts, but the news spread so rapidly that fully a thousand people gathered in the military reservation across the Potomac from the national capital to see the afternoon event.

At 5:16 o'clock, as the sun was disappearing behind the Virginia horizon, the latest invention of man to challenge the laws of nature rose grandly into space and sailed over the greensward of the drill ground. Higher and higher it rose, turned at a slight angle as the aviator brought it around at the far side of the field and raced along at increasing speed. There was hardly a quiver of the aeroplane in the first few rounds of the field, Mr. Wright evidently having the steering apparatus well in hand.

* * *

Impressive Sight.

Rising and lowering at will, the sight of the man-built bird was most impressive. Round after round the machine traveled on, cutting short turns, shooting along the stretches and presenting somewhat the appearance of an automobile racing about an imaginary course in the air. The aviator paid little heed to anything but his levers for controlling the planes which control the altitude of the craft. He seemed oblivious of the crowd below until having broken the record of fifty-seven minutes and thirty-one seconds, established by him this morning, the crowd raised a cheer that told him of his new achievement. Then Mr. Wright waved his acknowledgements.

Before the flight was begun a watch was tied to the seat next to Wright and when a little later he saw that he had stayed aloft for over an hour, the time required in order for him to fulfill his contract with the Government, he made for "mother earth." Swooping down in a sort of 'bump the bumps" fashion, the machine bore down in the direction of the crowd, which quickly scattered, fearing that the aeroplane would run them down. Raising a cloud of dust as it slid along on the skids, the aeroplane, which weighs nearly a thousand pounds, came to a stop within twenty feet of the crowd.

* * *

Cheers From Crowd.

As Mr. Wright stepped from the seat and removed his goggles he was greeted with lusty cheers. At the same time a letter from his brother, Wilbur, who has been making flights at Lemans, France, was handed to him. Mr. Wright smiled as he broke the seal. It was the first letter he had received from his brother for nearly two weeks, and it seemed to interest him more than the record-breaking flight he had just completed.

Lieut. Selfridge, who operated the first successful aeroplane of the Aerial Experiment Association at Hammondsport, N. Y., was the first to congratulate Mr. Wright. Secretary Metcalf, of the Navy; Secretary of War Wright and numerous army and navy officers, together with the enthusiasts from every walk of life, gathered about the wizard of the air to grasp his hand. As three cheers were given, Wright calmly gave orders for replacing the machine on the starting track to prepare for another flight.

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Invites Lahm To Go Up.

Turning to Lieut. Lahm, one of the leading aeronauts of the army, Mr. Wright said: "How would you like to go up with me?"

It was an invitation that needed no repetition. With the two men, Mr. Wright and Lieut. Lahm, in their places, the start was made at 6:42, the machine apparently rising from the ground as easily with its increased burden as it had with only the inventor aboard.

As the machine completed the first round the motor "skipped" on one sylinder, but on the succeeding five trips there was no evidence that the engine built by the Wright Brothers was overtaxed by the great strain imposed upon it. After the sixth lap, a beautiful landing was made within a hundred feet of the "aerial garage," where the machine is sheltered.

Mr. Wright, as usual, displayed no emotion, but Lieut. Lahm was most enthusiastic. "It beats ballooning," was his first comment. In the first flight this evening the aeroplane circled the field fifty times at an estimated speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. The power was not fully turned on in any of the flights. It is estimated that a distance of 38.5 miles was covered in the longest flight. "As the anemometer attached to the machine registers only every every ten kilometers," said Mr. Wright, "it is impossible for me to tell accurately what speed I made. From the figures registered, I think it was either thirty-seven or forty-two miles an hour. I will probably make a few short flights to-morrow in order to see how my present record compares with that made in our flights in day time in Kittyhawk."

One feature that is annnoying to the aviator is the difficulty in conversing with his companion when one is taken along, the signal office specifications requiring the contractor to furnish a machine capable of carrying two men. This was demonstrated forcibly to-day when talk between the two men was very limited because of the high pitch to which it was necessary for both Mr. Wright and Lieut. Lahm to raise their voices.

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Wonderful Machine.

Among the large number of officials who saw Mr. Wright make his ascensions were Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor; Secretary Wright, of the War Department; Secretary Metcalf, of the Navy Department; Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the War Department; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, and many others.

"Wonderful, remarkable, extraordinary," were the words used by the officers present when they were asked

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JESSE COE'S SISTER GUARDS HIS GRAVE

SPOOK-LIKE SHE SITS THROUGH LONG NIGHTS.

NEGRO WHO MURDERED TWO INDIANAPOLIS POLICEMEN.

MET DEATH ON AUGUST 25.

Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Pedestrians of this place for a week past who have had occasion to pass by the colored Odd Fellows' cemetery after nightfall have had cold shivers by a sight that looks very spooklike—a woman sitting at a grave, the only thing to dispel the gloom being a dim, dingy lantern. An investigation revealed the fact that the woman was Cassy Rasberry, colored, of Indianapolis, Ind., and sister of Jesse Coe, whose grave she is guarding.

It will be remembered that Jesse Coe was killed August 25 on Coe Ridge by a posse of officers while resisting arrest. Coe was wanted in Indianapolis, Ind., for killing two policemen September 30, 1906. The woman at the grave heard, she claims, that an effort would be made to exhume the body of her brother, and a week ago, the night after he was buried, after being shipped to Indianapolis and back here, she took up her lonely vigil by the side of her brother's grave, and no kind of persuasion will move her. She lights her lantern and goes at dusk to the grave, where she sits all night, leaving only when the gray dawn appears.

The cemetery is in a lonely place, and the sight of the woman sitting by the grave is nerve-racking to those who do not know of her belief and not familiar with facts. Some say her mind has become unbalanced brooding over the tragic death of her brother. However, those who know her best say such is not the case. The strain is telling heavily on the woman, and it is only a question of a short time when she will be compelled to cease her watch. Rumor has it that she goes heavily armed, and many are afraid to pass that way at night for fear they will be mistaken for a ghoul.

FORMER SENATOR LEADER OF MOB

SAYS HE DIRECTED WORK AND IS PROUD OF IT.

ENTIRELY WILLING TO STAND CONSEQUENCES.

GLAD NEGRO WAS LYNCHED.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9.—A special from Oxford, Miss., quotes former United States Senator W. V. Sullivan as follows, with reference to the lynching of last night:

"I led the mob which lynched Nelse Patton, and I'm proud of it. I directed every movement of the mob, and I did everything I could to see that he was lynched.

"Cut a white woman's throat! And a negro! Of course I wanted him lynched.

"I saw his body dangling from a tree this morning and I'm glad of it.

"When I heard of the horrible crime I started to work immediately to get a mob. I did all I could to raise one. I was at the jail last night and heard Judge Roane advise against lynching. I got up immediately after and urged the mob to lynch Patton.

"I aroused the mob and directed them to storm the jail.

"I had my revolver, but did not use it. I gave it to a deputy sheriff and told him: 'Shoot Patton and shoot to kill.'

"He used the revolver and shot. I suppose the bullets from my gun were some of those that killed the negro.

"I don't care what investigation is made or what are the consequences. I am willing to stand them.

"I wouldn't mind standing the consequences any time for lynching a man who cut a white woman's throat. I will lead a mob in such a case any time."

FORMER KENTUCKY WOMAN DIES AT 113

MRS. SALLIE RUTHFORD PASSES AWAY AT TOPEKA, KAN.—BORN IN 1795.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Sallie Ruthford died here to-day at the age of 113 years. She was born in Middletown, Ky., in 1795 and had never experienced a week's sickness in her life.

Mrs. Ruthford came to Topeka forty-three years ago. Four generations of children gathered at her home here last Sunday, believing it would be their last meeting.

Shoots Arm Off By Accident.

Falmouth, Ky., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Verner Franks accidentally shot his arm off with a shotgun this afternoon. He was cleaning the gun and didn't know of its being loaded, when he, in some manner, pulled it off and the entire load went into his arm.

He shot his thumb and one finger off last winter, while hunting, with the same gun

NOISY WELCOME FOR W. J. BRYAN

Democracy's Leader Man of Hour At Peoria.

Compelled To Speak Soon After Arrival.

Vast Throng At Hotel Insisted On Speech.

MAKES THREE OTHER TALKS.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 9.—Democracy's leader, William Jennings Bryan, was the man of the hour in Peoria to-day. From the moment he set foot in the city at noon until his departure to-night for Evansville, Ind., he was accorded a series of demonstrations which breathed sincerity and admiration. Within ten minutes after his arrival, which was signalized by the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, he was addressing a vast throng in front of the hotel, the crowd insisting that he give them a talk. He took for his text, the more striking passages of his Labor day address in Chicago, and dwelt at some length on the right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

During the afternoon and evening he made three other speeches, the principal one at the Coliseum, which was filled to its capacity, and which necessitated an overflow address in courthouse square. His set speech on "The State and Nation," in which he declared in favor of State rights was received with vociferous applause and every manifestation of approval.

Although it was oppressively hot Mr. Bryan did not give evidence of suffering and discomfort. When he had finished his prepared speech he launched into a discussion of the various issues of the campaign and reiterated his charge that Mr. Taft was not satisfied with the Republican platform and had been compelled to amend it in many particulars.

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Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Bryan's principal address of the day was as follows:

The success of our system of government rests upon the careful observance of the constitutional division of power between the State and the nation. A number of expressions have been coined to describe the relations existing between the federal government and the several subdivisions, but no one has been more felicitous in definitions than Jefferson or more accurate in drawing lines of demarkation. He presented the historic position of the Democratic party when he declared himself in favor of the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies," and "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our safety at home and peace abroad." The Democratic platform, adopted at Denver, quotes the language of Jefferson and declares that it expresses the party's position at this time.

It would be almost as difficult to maintain a free, self-governing republic over a large area and with a large population without State governments as it would be to maintain a republic without a general government. The interests of the different parts of the country are so varied, and the matters requiring legislative attention so numerous, that it would be impossible to have all of the work done at the national capitol. One has only to examine the bills introduced in each Congress, and then add to the number the bills introduced at the legislative sessions of each of the forty-six States, to realize that it would be beyond the power of any body of men to legislate intelligently on the multitude of questions that require consideration.

Not only would national legislators lack the time necessary for investigation, and therefore lack the information necessary to wise decision, but the indifference of representatives in one part of the country to local matters in other parts of the country would invite the abuse of power. Then, too, the seat of government would be so far from the great majority of the voters as to prevent that scrutiny of public conduct which is essential to clean and honest government. The union of the separate States under a federal government offers the only plan that can adapt itself to indefinite extension.

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Powers of States.

Our constitution expressly reserves to the States and to the people respectively all powers not delegated to the federal government, and only by respecting this division of powers can we hope to keep the government within the reach of the people and responsive to the will of the people. Because in all disputes as to the relative spheres of the nation and the States the final decision rests with the federal courts, the tendency is naturally toward centralization, and greater care is required to preserve the reserved rights of the States than to maintain the authority of the general government.

In recent years another force has been exerting an increasing influence in extending the authority of the central government. I refer to the great corporations. They prefer the Federal courts to the State courts, and employ every possible device to drag litigants before United States judges. They also prefer congressional regulation to State regulation, and those interested in large corporations have for years been seeking Federal incorporation. The Democratic party will resist every attempt to obliterate State lines, whether the attempt is made through legislation or through judicial interpretation. Amendment of the organic law by judicial interpretation would be destructive of constitutional government; our Constitution can be amended by the people in accordance with the terms of the document itself, and no group of men, however honorable or high minded, can usurp this power without violating the fundamental principles of our government.

It has been suggested that the rights of the States can lapse through nonuse, and that Congress is justified in usurping the authority of the State if the State fails to make proper use of it. While this doctrine has been advanced in the pretended interest of the people, it is as insidious and as dangerous an assault as has ever been made on our constitutional form of government. The people of the State can act with more promptness than the people of the nation, and if they fail to act, it must be assumed that the people of the State prefer inaction.

The real purpose that those have in view who complain of the inaction of the State is not merely strict regulation of corporations, but the relief of corporations from State regulation.

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The Democratic View.

The Democratic party favors the full exercise of the powers of the government for the protection of the rights of the people—each government to act within its

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CARTER CAUGHT IN WASHINGTON

Will Come Home To Face Embezzlement Charges.

Traced Through Mrs. Mary De Coursey, of Louisville.

Had Made His Living By Doing Odd Jobs.

DISAPPEARED A YEAR AGO.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Practically penniless, Lattimore D. Carter, alias M. J. Kelly, alias M. J. Freeman, who is wanted at Louisville, Ky., on the charge of embezzlement of $30,000 from the estate of George L. Douglas, of which he was trustee, now occupies a cell at the county jail. Although he does not admit his guilt, Carter has agreed to go back to Kentucky to face the charges.

Carter was located through the efforts of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, working in conjunction with M. T. Rankin, of the Donohue Detective Agency, of Louisville. Detective Rankin and Deputy Sheriff Joe Hill, of Georgetown, made the arrest last night.

Although a little more than a year ago, when he left Louisville, Carter was rated a rich man, he has recently made his living by doing odd jobs.

After the police of Louisville had failed to make any headway, Detective Rankin, who knew Carter, traced him through Mrs. Mary De Coursey, of Louisville, who, he understood, was with Carter. He found that Mrs. De Coursey was at Spokane, and here he found that Carter, under the name of M. J. Freeman, had purchased a ranch near Colville for $7,500, paying $4,000 in cash. He lived on the ranch for a short time, and suddenly left.

He made no attempt to recover the $4,000. He was heard of by Detective Rankin near Spokane. When Rankin arrived there about two weeks ago Carter had disappeared.

Mrs. De Coursey was not arrested.

DIDN'T EVEN KNOW HER.

So Say Mrs. DeCoursey's Friends About Carter.

The dispatches sent out from Seattle to the effect that Mrs. Mary DeCoursey, of Louisville, was with Carter when he was arrested were given much thought by the friends of the young man last night, all of whom expressed surprise that he had ever known her during his residence in Louisville. No one could be found who could recall having seen Carter in the company of Mrs. De Coursey, although it was admitted by some that he had been seen frequently with a woman other than his wife shortly before his departure from Louisville.

Efforts to verify the report last night from members of Mrs. De Coursey's immediate family resulted in a statement being made by her father, M. J. Walsh, who resides at 728 Oldham street. He said that while no member of the family had heard from Mrs. De Coursey since last April, he doubted the report that she was with Carter when he was arrested or that she had ever been with him.

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Mr. Walsh Makes Statement.

He said that his daughter left Louisville early in April of 1907, going direct to Cincinnati. While there, he said, she advertised for a position as governess, and was employed by the family of M. J. Freeman, with whom she had been ever since, so far as the family here knew. He said letters had been received from Mrs. De Coursey regularly from Colville, Wash., a town near Spokane, until five or six months ago, since which time nothing had been heard from her.

Mr. Walsh said last night that he had sent telegrams to his daughter in Colville and also in Seattle and Georgetown, Wash., the latter being the town in which it is said the arrest was made, but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received from either of the messages. He said he also sent a message to Mrs. Freeman at Colville in an effort to learn from her whether or not Mrs. De Coursey was still in her employ, and if not, how long it had been since she left them. No answer had been received from this message at a late hour last night. Mr. Walsh expressed much surprise over the report that his daughter was with Carter, and said that so far as he knew they were not acquainted during their residence in Louisville. He said he had never heard of Carter one way or the other until the report of his arrest reached Louisville.

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Family Sure About Her.

Members of the Walsh family, and especially the two sisters of Mrs. De Coursey, who reside with their father on Oldham street, are in the possession of documents in the way of letters and photographs to show of her connection with the Freeman family, and because of this proof they indignantly scout the idea that she has been with Carter. One of the photographs sent to her sisters by Mrs. De Coursey is a group picture of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and their two children, for whom Mrs. De Coursey is said to have been acting as governess since leaving Louisville.

The family also claims to have letters written by the oldest of the children, in which they speak of Mrs. De Coursey and the fine time they were having in the Far West.

According to the statement made by Mr. Walsh, Mrs. De Coursey left Louisville in April, 1907, at least four months before the departure of Carter, showing the falsity of the report that they had left together. He also denied the report in the afternoon papers of yesterday to the effect that one of his daughters had received a letter from Mrs. De Coursey stating that she and Carter were together and that Carter was working at odd jobs to support her and himself.

Efforts last night to locate S. J. De Coursey, former husband of the woman said to have been with Carter, were futile, a call for him at the home of his father, Stephen De Coursey, at Sixth and Kentucky streets, bringing the response that he was not at home.

Miss De Coursey, his sister, who answered the ring, said that her brother had so far refused to discuss the matter, and was, apparently, not taking any interest in it. She said that since the separation of her brother and his wife during the early part of 1907, he had been living at the family home, having abandoned his own home in South Louisville immediately after the separation. The De Coursey's were married several years ago, when the young woman was only 17 years old. She is now said to be 28 years old.

DISAPPEARED IN AUGUST, 1907.

Story of His Shortage In Funds of Douglas Estate.

Lattimore D. Carter, who was trustee for the estate of his grandfather, George L. Douglas, left Louisville August 2, 1907, for New York, and while in that city stopped at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Nothing was thought of his leaving at the

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HONORS EVEN IN NEW YORK

Primaries Leave McCarren Supreme In Kings.

Murphy Still Dominating In Manhattan.

No Trouble About Uniting Democratic Forces.

REPUBLICANS IN A BAD BOX.

Washington, Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries in New York yesterday leaves McCarren supreme in his particular bailiwick, while Murphy still dominates the situation in Manhattan. The honors are even, and it has been understood here for some time that with this primary out of the way there would be no difficulty in arranging for a union of Democratic forces in New York which will support with unanimity the gubernatorial nominee, and the carrying of the Empire State's electoral vote for Bryan and Kern.

Quite a different picture is presented on the Republican side in New York. The State politicians, practically united against the nomination of Gov. Hughes, are forced to accept him at the dictation of the President. The Republican primary yesterday was a farce. It was designed simply to give the political bosses who wanted to turn to Hughes a soft blanket to fall on. The vote was not a test. In many of the districts selected for the so-called test not one-third of the enrolled Republican voters turned out. In other districts the vote cast was undoubtedly instructed. The only honest vote was on the East Side, which is anti-Hughes, and there the boys turned out with a whoop, and not only registered their opposition, but had it counted. This is supposed to be an object lesson of the anti-Hughes sentiment which is to be developed at the polls in November.

Anyhow, the opposition bosses are eating humble pie. Mr. Parsons promises a delegation for Hughes from New York county. The Saratoga convention will make a wry face and swallow the nomination. The leaders will try to smother the expressions of hostility so as not to give the Democrats too much powder for their campaign.

* * *

Labor Unions Indorse Bryan.

Labor unions in Philadelphia are following the example of the Central Labor Union in throwing off the Republican machine yoke, and several of them have already indorsed the Democratic party's national platform and the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. Among those unions which have thus gone on record are the Patternmakers' Association, of Philadelphia and vicinity, which indorsed Bryan and the Democratic party by a vote of 129 to 21. The Street Car Men's Association has also indorsed the Democratic candidate, and the Philadelphia District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has a membership of 6,000, has adopted the following resolution of indorsement:

Resolved, That the District Council, in regular session assembled, does hereby indorse the action of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in his action at Chicago, and owing to the action of the Rules Committee of the Republican party in giving the representatives of organized labor the "cold shoulder" in favor of one Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, be it further

Resolved, That we, the District Council of Carpenters, of Philadelphia, pledge ourselves to be good soldiers and obey the call of President Gompers.

* * *

The Nomination of Lilley.

The Democrats of the country would ask for nothing better than the nomination of Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, in the State Republican convention to-day. Mr. Lilley's selection for the gubernatorial nomination at once throws Connecticut in the list of doubtful States. With him at the head of the ticket many votes will be lost for Taft and Sherman. Lilley is the member who brought charges of corruption against the Electric Boat Company, of New Jersey. A committee of Republicans and Democrats declared unanimously that the company was guiltless of wrongdoing, while Lilley received a terrific excoriating at its hands. Had a vote on the question been reached in the House, Lilley would have been expelled, with scarcely a vote registered in his favor. The Connecticut Republicans are in mighty hard lines when they have to go down to defeat with a man of the Lilley type.

* * *

Gompers Case Goes Over.

The Republican managers are saved an embarrassing situation by the postponement to-day for two months of a decision in the contempt case against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President Mitchell, of the Federation of Labor. The labor leaders are charged with violating the order of the court prohibiting them from continuing the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company by means of the federation's "We don't patronize" list, an appeal from which order the Court of Appeals of the District had under advisement. The labor leaders are charged with having circulated literature indorsing the boycott after the date of the court's order.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, had the contempt charge been sustained, might have been fined or put in jail, so there was no surprise over a postponement until after election.

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Important Changes.

The internal revenue office was greatly surprised to-day by some important changes made by Commissioner Capers. Harry Giovannoli, of Danville, Ky., chief clerk of the bureau since the regime of Commissioner Yerkes, gave way to John S. Richardson, confidential clerk to Mr. Capers, and resumes his former position as chief of the stamp division. E. L. Mills, who was chief of the stamp division, becomes a revenue agent at a salary above what he has been getting as chief of division. Mr. Giovannoli also loses no salary, going to $2,500 as chief of the stamp division, which has heretofore paid $2,250. Commissioner Capers makes the announcement that no reduction of Mr. Giovannoli is intended, and that he has made the change because he desires a man of Mr. Giovannoli's wide experience at the head of the most important division of stamps. The fact that Mr. Giovannoli receives the same salary as he did as chief clerk, he says, shows what his intentions are.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

One Death Has Occurred and Six Suspicious Cases Are In Hospitals.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The fact that Asiatic cholera exists in St. Petersburg has been established beyond a doubt. The body of the woman who died in this city yesterday, supposedly from this disease, has been examined and the bacilli of cholera found.

The present weather conditions are favorable to the spread of the disease, and the authorities are making preparations for a rapid increase in the number of cases. Six suspected cases are now in hospitals.

Taganrog, Russia, Sept. 9.—A mob, excited by rumors that the local doctors were sending to the hospital patients who did not have the cholera, to-day surrounded the cholera barracks and threatened to destroy them unless this supposed practice was discontinued. The crowd was appeased with the greatest difficulty, the physicians being finally forced to conduct a deputation through the barracks to prove that the fears were unfounded.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The Asiatic cholera has spread far eastward in Siberia, and Irkutsk has now been officially included in the cholera zone. The plague appears to have reached its climax in the Volga region.

DEMOCRATS TO STAND PAT ON PLATFORM

INDIANA ORGANIZATION DECIDES ON QUESTION.

TO OPPOSE COUNTY UNIT MEASURE IN LEGISLATURE.

MERGE CLUBS INTO LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Leading Democrats from every section of Indiana, including editors and members of the Legislature, assembled here to-day for the purpose of conferring in respect to a policy to be pursued in the coming special session of the General Assembly. There was practically no difference of opinion in the conferences, all agreeing that the legislative minority should stand together upon a local option law based upon ward and township division and opposed the Republican demand for a law with the county as the unit. It was also determined to present a bank guaranty bill and insist upon the Republican majority making a record upon that question.

The most important conference of the day was in respect to the legislative situation and was participated in by Thomas R. Marshall, candidate for Governor; John W. Kern, candidate for Vice President; John E. Lamb, vice chairman of the Advisory Committee of the National campaign; Thomas Taggart, Indiana National Committeeman; James F. Cox, candidate for Secretary of State; E. W. Felt, candidate for Judge of the Appellate Court, and others.

The Democrats recalled to-day that there were a number of Republican representatives at the regular session who refused to vote with their party for temperance or to go into any temperance caucus. They recalled, too, that the Republican majority in the House was very small, there being fifty-three Republicans in the lower branch and forty-seven Democrats. The Democrats insisted that the Republicans could not hope to establish local option by counties without the aid of several Democrats—probably six or seven. This aid, they declared, would be withheld.

The Indiana Democratic League was organized to-day at a meeting of the Democrats from over the State held at the Grand Hotel. It is to be a federation of the Democratic clubs of the State into one permanent central body, each club, however, retaining its own identity.

George R. Durgan, Mayor of Lafayette, was elected president of the league; Henry Barnhart, of Rochester, first vice president; Nicholas Cornett, of Lawrenceburg, second vice president; Harry B. Darling, of Laporte, secretary, and Adam Heimberger, of New Albany, treasurer.

RECEIVE WARNING FROM NIGHT RIDERS

TEAMSTERS IMPORTED FROM KENTUCKY GET DUE NOTICE AT HARRIS, MISS.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Taking their cue from the original Kentucky night riders, farmers of Harris, Miss., because eight teams and drivers were imported from Ballard county to haul logs and lumber by the Tulare Lumber Company, posted regulation night rider notices, accompanied by bunches of switches, on a tree near the camp warning the "Kentucky Devils" to leave that portion of the country or stand the consequences suggested by the switches.

The notices were posted last week and the men were given until Monday night to vacate, but word received by their friends to-day indicate that the teamsters do not intend to obey the command. The party, which left Kevil several weeks ago, is composed of Lud Frazier, Lex Ragland, Sherman Goins, John Turner, Ezra Hagart, Jeff Lee, Clarence and Harvey Whipple, well-known white citizens, and Asa Hanner, a negro. They were imported to Mississippi by the lumber people because of the exorbitant prices charged by native teamsters for hauling.

CHAT PLEASANTLY

WHILE PETITION FOR DIVORCE WAS BEING FILED.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Come To Terms of Separation Without Any Friction.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Charles Thomas was made defendant in a sensational divorce suit filed to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas sat together in the County Clerk's office to-day while the petition was filed. They chatted pleasantly, and as a last act in the odd occurrence the woman read the petition of her husband, in which he charged willful absence and named W. L. Grady, a Bluegrass stockman, as corespondent. Mrs. Thomas blushed, but made no comment.

Some time ago the husband filed suit for $25,000 against Grady in a Kentucky court, alleging that he had alienated Mrs. Thomas' affections, and he obtained a full verdict. Thomas and his lawyer were pondering as to how they could secure service on the wife when she telephoned to them from a hotel that she would meet them and go to the courthouse. She came from Louisville last night.

WHOLE FAMILY READY FOR HIM

Mitchell Meadows, Negro Burglar, Clubbed to Death.

Entered House Where Slept Seven Grown Men.

Roused Women Who Alarmed Nolan Household.

DESPERATE BATTLE ENSUED.

If Mitchell, alias Richard and Charles, Meadows, a negro burglar and housebreaker, knew that there were seven full-grown men in the home of M. J. Nolan, 729 West Broadway, he voluntarily took a desperate chance which cost him his life. Although Mr. Nolan did not get into the battle with the negro at once after his discovery, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, his three sons, George, James and Dellie, his son-in-law, Walker Hyde, his two grandsons, Stuart and Burke Hyde, 17 and 19 years old, and Mrs. Hyde, all in their night clothing, did. The negro was clubbed to death in Mr. Nolan's back yard after a terrific struggle which lasted probably twenty minutes.

When the first police investigation of the killing was made yesterday morning James Nolan was arrested and charged with murder, on the police supposition that the negro's death had resulted from a bullet fired by him. Dr. Charles L. Groves, the Coroner, upset this theory later in the day after making a post-mortem examination of Meadows' body. Dr. Groves learned that Meadows died as the result of a compound fracture of the skull, front and back. It was these two holes in the negro's head which threw the police off the trail and lead them to believe that Meadows had been shot through the brain.

James Nolan, released shortly after his arrest on a $500 bond, fired twice at the negro with the burglar's own gun. The only bullet wound found on Meadows was where a ball had shattered the wrist. The other is supposed to have gone wild. All the booty the negro had gathered together at the time of his discovery was a pocketbook belonging to Mrs. Nolan. In this purse was 30 cents.

That for twenty minutes Meadows was able to fight six men and one woman, Mrs. Hyde, shows him to have been not only a desperate negro, but one of brute force and iron endurance.

* * *

Whole Family Falls Upon Him.

The story of the attempted robbery of the Nolan home and the incidental killing of Meadows, as narrated by members of the family, is indeed thrilling. That the six men imperiled their lives and escaped with only a few minor bruises and lacerated hands is little short of a miracle. Mrs. Hyde, a daughter of Mr. Nolan and the elder sister of the Nolan brothers, displayed a courage and bravery little short of marvelous. From the moment she made the discovery of Meadows until the police arrived Mrs. Hyde was in the thick of the fray, assisting her brothers, sons and husband.

When discovered Meadows was prowling about in the room and alcove occupied by Miss Mamie Nolan, Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Nolan. Mrs. Hyde first heard the negro in the room, but thought that it was Mrs. Nolan walking about, as is frequently her custom during the night. The negro approached the bed in which Miss Mamie Nolan was asleep and awakened her by tucking in the covers. He was probably searching beneath the covers for hidden wealth.

* * *

No, It Was Not "Mother."

"Is that you, mother?" called Miss Nolan.

"No, I'm over here in bed," answered Mrs. Nolan.

With that Mrs. Hyde jumped out of bed and struck a match. As she did so, Meadows, who by this time was out in the hall, struck a match also, presumably to see his way to the steps. Mrs. Hyde instantly screamed:

"There's a burglar in the house."

Mrs. Hyde's two sons, Burke and Stuart, in front of whose room the now thoroughly excited negro was standing, rushed into the hall. Stuart was the first to reach out for the negro. Meadows dealt him a blow in the face that sent young Hyde staggering backward to the floor. His cry of pain brought out his brother, Burke, and Dellie Nolan, who was also sleeping on the same floor.

* * *

All Closely Pursue Him.

By this time the negro had reached the back stairway and half ran, half stumbled down it to the first floor. In close pursuit were Mrs. Hyde, Dellie Nolan, Burke Hyde and Stuart Hyde. Their cries for help had awakened George and James Nolan on the third floor. The elder Mr. Nolan was also aroused. He, in turn, awakened Mr. Hyde, who is slightly deaf and had not been disturbed by the commotion.

By the time those on the third floor were on their way the scene of the conflict had shifted to the back yard. No ready egress was found here by Meadows. Mrs. Hyde was the first to grasp Meadows after he had plunged through a window into the yard. The negro quickly broke this grip, leaving in Mrs. Hyde's hand a part of his coat. About this time Dellie and the two Hyde boys leaped at the negro as he was attempting to scale the fence.

* * *

Mrs. Hyde Pinions His Legs.

They hit him squarely and brought him to the ground. Mrs. Hyde then threw both her arms about the legs of the negro, pinioning them securely. With the odds against him the negro continued to battle for freedom with demonical efforts. There in the blackness of the night Dellie saw the glint of a revolver. With both hands he grasped the negro about the wrist. Sinking his teeth into Dellie's hands until they were badly lacerated, the negro succeeded in breaking the grip.

No sooner had he accomplished