

SOLDIERS IN CAMP

INDIANS QUARTERED IN A SQUARE NEAR HOWARD, KY.

Hungry and Tired When They Arrived and Given a Dismal Reception by Jupiter Pluvius.

MARCHED IN ANKLE DEEP MUD

PUT UP THEIR TENTS IN A HURRY AND THEN BATHED IN SUNSHINE.

Some of the First and Third Regiment Companies Late and Perfecting of Brigade Camp Delayed.

REGULARS TAKING BACK SEATS

STATE GUARDSMEN TO BE CONSIDERED FIRST IN EVERYTHING.

Hooper Straw-Pile Hailed by Kentuckians—"Colonels" Anxious to See Governor Durbin.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

CAMP YOUNG, Howard, Ky., Oct. 1.—Jolted and jarr'd through two States all night, landed at Howard at 3 a. m., condemned by the rigors of circumstances to stand red-eyed and hungry until daylight on the cheerless station platform while the black skies poured thousands of gallons of water on their luckless heads, cold, wet and grumbling—this was the charming introduction of the Indianapolis soldier boys to Camp Young.

Col. Harry B. Smith and five companies of the Second Regiment were the first Indiana troops to take position on the camp grounds. Their lot was a cheerless one for the first few hours after marching a quarter of a mile in mud ankle deep, they came to the camp in the gray dawn, whistling up a little good humor to drive away the blues. The rain fell in a steady drizzle until 7 o'clock, but the men went to work grimly preparing their camp homes. With system and speed, the unworshipful of the regulars, they had the tents up, sinks dug, kitchens equipped, officers' quarters established all by 9 o'clock. Colonel Smith had with him his three majors, Conde, J. J. Bachman and Tarleton. The five companies were: A, Captain Garrard and Lieutenants Kepner and Lenox; C, Captain Fowler, Lieutenants White and Norris, detached from the Lafayette battery; H, Captain Franklin, Lieutenants Smith and Denny; D, Captain Connelly, Lieutenants Teague and Dawson; M, of Greenfield, Captain Bragg. The command made a good showing, averaging about forty men to a company. By noon the Indianapolis soldiers had camp pitched and were able to loaf, while later arrivals toiled in the hot sun, which followed the chilly rain.

The next troops to arrive were three companies of the First Regiment, with Colonel McCoy. A is commanded by Captain McCoy and Lieutenants Glass and Kruse; C, Captain McCurdy, Lieutenants Austin and Harrell; E, Captain Blum, Lieutenants Schroeder and Wheeler. The Evansville company attracted no little attention, since its exploits in the recent riot have given it a title to respect.

RODE A LONG DISTANCE. Sergeant Mackey, of the First, came in at 10 o'clock, after riding all the way from Bicknell since Sunday. Horse and man showed little fatigue after the tough trip. Lieutenant Gebhard rode from New Albany.

Two companies of the Third were next in camp—K of Angola, Captain McDowell, Lieutenants McDowell and Miller, and B, Lieutenants Rockwood and Shertzer. The same average of strength, forty men, held good with the Second and Third Regiment companies.

The Indiana soldiers stood the hard trip and bad weather like veterans. Only one hospital case was reported. Elmer Tridell, of the Second Regiment, of Ellettsville, is on the sick list with stomach trouble. Major Frederick R. Charlton, brigade surgeon, had his department in order in double quick time. The tents were up and the red cross flying before the company streets were formed.

Since the Indiana troops had nothing to do but prepare camp to-day there was little activity at brigade headquarters. Gen. W. J. McKee, Lieut. Col. John T. Barnett, inspector general; Maj. W. H. Kirschner, chief commissary; Maj. R. F. Charlton, brigade surgeon; Lieut. A. B. Shanx, acting assistant adjutant general; Tyndall, acting quartermaster, were at headquarters, busy with routine matters.

Indiana officers messed together at noon for the first time, the guests of Gen. McKee. The brigade commander invited the following, who took their first regular camp meal at 10, in addition to his staff: Col. H. B. Smith, Maj. J. J. Bachman, Maj. Thayer, Capt. R. F. Van Camp, Lieut. Charles Malby, Maj. Charlton, Maj. Tarleton and Maj. Coude.

BARNETT MEETS OLD FRIENDS. Colonel John T. Barnett went visiting among the regulars this morning and had a pleasant surprise in meeting eight old West Point friends and classmates: Major Wood, of the Twentieth Infantry; Major Woodruff, of the Artillery; Major W. O. Clark, of the Infantry; Major R. D. Read, of the Ninth Cavalry; Colonel Hegewald, Infantry; Major O. J. Brown and W. C. Brown, of the Cavalry, were all in West Point with Colonel Barnett and expressed their pleasure in meeting him after several years.

By to-morrow morning there will be about 1,000 Indiana troops in orderly camp ready to receive instruction. General McKee says that the men are entitled, but the number probably will fall short. It has been a disappointment to the general that the State troops did not all arrive by noon to-day. The lateness of the majority of the First and Third Regiment companies has delayed the perfecting of brigade camp.

As the Indiana camp will look to-morrow, imagine a perfect square, level, high, unsheltered. On the extreme north is the Third Regiment, in the center is the First, in the extreme right lies the Second. The brigade headquarters are near the southwest corner. The hospital corps is established in the northwest corner. North of the square are the Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan guardsmen. East is the Illinois and Nashville pike, the basic road of the maneuverers. South is the division headquarters.

HELD FOR LARCENY. Two Men Connected with the Columbia Contract Company Arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—James Charles Wilson and Dominick Melillo, said to be connected with the Columbia Contract Company of America, were arrested to-day on charges of larceny and held to \$1,000 bail each for examination to-morrow. The complainants against the prisoners are John De Cicco and Gaetano Cannistraci, who say that after answering an advertisement in an Italian newspaper they were duped out of \$25 and \$30, respectively. The advertisement, which is said to have had wide publicity for the Columbia Contract Company having \$1,000,000 deposited with the American government. The sum of \$300 was required as a deposit.

Wilson was arrested in the rooms of the company in the St. James building, and Melillo was taken into custody as he was leaving the Italian consulate. Wilson in court said the Columbia Contract Company furnished medical attention and medicine to families at a cost of 20 cents a week and persons depositing a cash bond of \$50 are made agents of the company, when they sign the necessary papers. He denied that he had ever seen the \$300, and said he knew nothing about any advertisements containing a statement to that effect.

SUBMITTED AS EVIDENCE. EDITORIALS FROM THE COLUMBIA STATE READ IN COURT.

Feature of the Trial of J. W. Tillman for the Murder of N. G. Gonzales—J. W. King's Testimony.

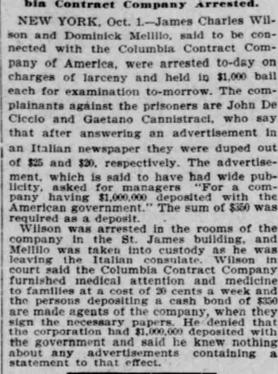
LEXINGTON, S. C., Oct. 1.—Editorials from the States during 1902 occupied the fourth day of the trial of James H. Tillman, charged with the murder of Editor Gonzales. These editorials were placed in evidence on Tuesday by counsel for the State. It was not anticipated when the reading was begun that half the time would be consumed that was taken, and even yet there remain about two columns to be read. It is estimated that some thirty columns were read to-day. The papers from which the editorials were read run from the first of April to the end of the year 1902. Twice during the day Judge Gary suspended momentarily because of the strain on the jurors, who listened intently throughout. At the outset counsel for the defense asked that editorials other than those relating to James H. Tillman be read, but the court held that, inasmuch as the files were placed in evidence by the State, it was the province of the State to indicate what should be read. Counsel for the defense, having previously inspected the files, had a complete index to the editorials in the papers read and closely followed the reading. Among the editorials read were those in opposition to the prospective candidacy of Tillman for the gubernatorial nomination. Others criticized the action of the defendant in sending a telegram to the President in connection with the incident of the presentation of a sword to Major Mich Jenkins, while editorials read later in the day read of the incident of the election. Only one witness was examined to-day. He was James W. King, a member of the legislature from Florence county, who, in answer to questions by the solicitor, after stating that he was in Columbia during the reading of the files, said he had seen the defendant on the day before the shooting. He said that he was in the city at the time and was aware of unfriendly feelings between the defendant and N. G. Gonzales.

WOMAN TOOK HER SON. SMALL EXCITEMENT CAUSED NORTH OF SHELBYVILLE.

She and Her Husband Had Separated, and She Took Their Son from School—Traced to Cincinnati.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1.—The people living three miles north of this city were thrown into a state of excitement last evening by the kidnapping of little Willie Johnson, the seven-year-old son of Lark Johnson.

TO THE CITIZEN:



You can afford to support any man who is brave enough to face the moral and financial ruin that Taggartism has thrust upon the city of Indianapolis.

HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE

SENATOR FAIRBANKS DOES NOT DESIRE THE NOMINATION.

Statement by Congressman Hemenway That Disposes of Rumors Regarding the Vice Presidency.

INDIANS FOR ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT CAN DEPEND ON THE STATE'S ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. Hemenway's Announcement Regarded as Significant—Department Scandal—Rural Mail Service.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Representative Hemenway contributed some interesting comment to-day relative to the much-discussed question as to the intentions of Senator Fairbanks. Mr. Hemenway announced emphatically that the Indiana senator is not a candidate for the vice presidency, and will not be.

"What about the story that Senator Fairbanks has been asked to accept second place in the Republican ticket next year?" Mr. Hemenway was asked.

"I haven't seen the story yet," he said. "Well, it was to the effect that Representative Crumpacker had been delegated by the President to arrange with Senator Fairbanks to take second place."

"I haven't the slightest idea there is any truth in the story. Senator Fairbanks is not a candidate for the vice presidential nomination. Oh, yes, he might think it necessary to accept the nomination if made, but he is in no sense a candidate, and does not want the place. The Republicans of Indiana are for him for anything he wants, and would heartily support him, as they have the greatest confidence in him, but they are sure he does not want to be Vice President. The Indiana Republicans are for the nomination of Roosevelt and some good man from our State or some other State, and they believe the ticket will be elected, too. Indiana can be depended on to contribute its electoral votes to the ticket."

The statement of Mr. Hemenway is regarded as an important one in view of the fact that it eliminates Senator Fairbanks from the nomination next year. Senator Fairbanks has been considered as an available candidate for the Republican presidential nomination for years, and he could have the backing of his State for the place, but the admission of Mr. Hemenway that President Roosevelt will be nominated indicates that the Fairbanks organization has concluded that there is not the slightest show for the nomination for him, and that Senator Fairbanks is not any longer to be placed in the position of a candidate. With Senator Hanna giving up the held in Ohio, Senator Fairbanks in Indiana, and all the other favorite sons elsewhere, there is nothing on the political horizon now to show that President Roosevelt will have the slightest opposition to his nomination next year.

Mr. Hemenway is in favor of an investigation of the Postoffice Department scandal, and has so informed the President. The President is also said to favor an investigation. If the investigation which is concluding has been thorough, the congressional investigation need not be extensive. It is regarded as certain that the President will agree with other Republicans that there should be an investigation of all departments against which charges of corruption have been made. Furthermore, the President will probably insist on such an investigation.

Mr. Hemenway is here to place his children in school. He leaves for Indiana on Saturday.

Congress will appropriate \$20,000,000 at the coming session for the maintenance and extension of rural free delivery. This, at least, with the funds now available rural officials immediately in charge of this growing branch of the mail delivery service. Estimates now being prepared at the department indicate that it will take about \$12,000,000 to maintain the rural routes that will be in operation on July 1, 1904, about 3,900 rural routes have been installed since July 1, last, with the funds now available. Additional routes can be established. This will make 21,000 routes in operation by the end of the fiscal year. It is expected, however, that the number will be largely in excess of this figure. Jan. 10 funds appropriated at the last session of Congress will have been exhausted and department officials anticipate that at least \$50,000 will be made available for emergency purposes. With such an amount on hand there is every reason to believe that the number of rural routes in operation on July 1, 1904, will be at least 25,000.

It will cost the government \$250,000 in the next fiscal year to maintain the rural service already established. This will be an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the figures of the current year. The officials are preparing the estimates with great care and will make every effort to begin this year the task of reducing the expenses of the service so that ultimately it may be made self-sustaining, but when everything is considered, they do not see how it is possible to reduce the cost of rural free delivery; in fact, the opinion is expressed that the cost of this service may be increased as a result of the demand for either increased salaries for the carriers or allowances for horse hire.

A. E. Wainwright was to-day appointed postmaster at Masson, Clinton county, Indiana, vice John H. Stewart, resigned.

Two additional rural free delivery routes were ordered established to-day, to begin at cards. The decision was in favor of Ralph C. Cotton, of Salt Lake, who sued the First National Bank of this city for \$1,000 on a certified check and a slight draft issued to Clark James. James lost the check and draft in a poker game in Salt Lake. After passing through second parties the check came into the possession of Cotton. James ordered payment stopped on the draft and check, claiming that he had been robbed.

Judge Decides that Checks Lost at Poker Games Must Be Paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Superior Judge Sloss has decided that a bank must cash a draft and check wagered and lost at cards. The decision was in favor of Ralph C. Cotton, of Salt Lake, who sued the First National Bank of this city for \$1,000 on a certified check and a slight draft issued to Clark James. James lost the check and draft in a poker game in Salt Lake. After passing through second parties the check came into the possession of Cotton. James ordered payment stopped on the draft and check, claiming that he had been robbed.

GAMBLING RECOGNIZED.

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NEGOTIATIONS AT MANILA FOR SALE FRIARS' LANDS BROKEN OFF BY PIUS X.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Negotiations between the Philippine Islands between the Vatican and the United States government regarding the sale of the land held by the friars and the removal of the native monks from the islands have been called off by Pius X, according to a World dispatch from Rome. Mr. Tullio had been recalled. It has been decided at the Vatican that hereafter Philippine questions must be dealt with directly through a special representative of the government at Washington, or what is still better, through a special representative of the Holy See sent to the United States from Rome.

SPIES IN NAVY YARD.

Two Strangers Alleged to Have Been Detected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—It is rumored from the New York navy yard that two strangers, who gained entrance through the regular visitor's pass, have been surprised in the act of taking expert notes on the latest machinery in the yard. The two men were from Connecticut, now being constructed. One of the men was observing the work through a glass and dictating notes to his companion. The matter was reported by foreman, and the visitors were requested to leave the yards immediately.

BLOODY TRAGEDY AT OXFORD

Little Ohio College City the Scene of Desperate Shooting Affray and Almost a Lynching.

SHOT HIS BRIDE.

Didn't Know His Gun Was Loaded and Pointed it at His Wife.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 1.—Because he pointed a gun that he did not know was loaded at his wife Ignatz H. Klentent, of Olyphant, a benedict of two weeks, to-night is a widower and a prisoner. Monday he and his bride returned from their wedding tour and began housekeeping. This afternoon he started on a hunting trip. As he was laughingly said something about his being unable to shoot, and that she would give him "leave" to shoot her, he suddenly raised the gun, pointed it at her, and it went off. She was only six feet distant, and the top of her head was blown away.

FOLLOWED BY A RUNNING FIGHT THROUGH THE STREETS

And Later by an Attempt to Lynch a Rowdy Who Started the Trouble.

FOUR MEN BADLY SHOT

WOUNDED BY TWO KENTUCKIANS WHO CROSSED FROM INDIANA,

Became Drunk, Resisted Arrest and Precipitated the Riot—Both Wounded.

OXFORD, O., Oct. 1.—Blood splashed on the streets of this usually quiet village to-night and bullets whistled promiscuously in a desperate shooting affray and riot that attended the visit of two belligerent Kentuckians, one of whom, sorely wounded, was rescued from the hands of a mob while a rope attached to his neck was dangling over a tree limb, and he was on his knees praying before being launched into eternity. Flying bullets desperately wounded four men, while a fifth escaped death by a narrow margin, several balls piercing his clothes.

The riot which led to the attempted lynching and to the wildest night that Oxford has seen since the negro, Henry Corbin, was lynched for the murder of Mrs. Horner, was caused by the attempt of Marshal John Woodruff to arrest Louis Spivey, of Maysville, Ky.

Spivey was visiting James Richardson, of Billingsville, Ind., and, with two companions, came to Oxford to attend the street fair in progress here. They were joined by Joseph Spivey, of Middletown, O., and all began drinking.

This afternoon Marshal Woodruff was informed that Louis Spivey was displaying pistols in Mrs. Pfeiffer's saloon, and shortly before 6 o'clock he encountered his man drinking from a whisky bottle in front of Ezra Burns's livery barn. Woodruff arrested him and started to the police station. Instantly and without warning, Joe Spivey, the prisoner's brother, who was standing ten feet away, whipped out a revolver and shot Woodruff.

Stunned by the sudden deed, the crowd was for a moment helpless. Then there was a rush for near-by hardware stores, and, seizing shotguns and revolvers, the crowd started in pursuit. The two Spiveys drew their pistols and started west, shooting as they ran. Deputy Marshal Jake Manrood was shot twice at the first fire. The Spiveys fled west through the crowded street, shooting as they ran.

Near Oxford College E. V. Jetter, the school teacher, was hit by a stray bullet, but he entered a house and probably fatally hurt. In front of Mrs. Sarah Greer's house, opposite the college, the Spiveys made a stand behind a tree and fired repeatedly, beating off the mob for a moment. Ex-Mayor P. P. Flanagan and H. D. Cormier, each with two revolvers in their hands, stood at the door of the jail and swore to kill the first man who tried to enter. The baffled men stood back and Flanagan climbed to the window and appealed to them to disperse.

Rev. T. J. Porter, Mayor Muddell and others delivered impassioned speeches, appealing for order for the sake of Oxford, her schools and her people. The father of Woodruff still urged on the mob and swore that if it did not exact vengeance he would get a shotgun and kill the men himself. The speakers assured the mob that the men would be given a trial to-morrow morning but it did not satisfy it. Woodruff's brother Samuel, a farmer, then proved himself a hero of the night. Biting his said: "Men, I am John Woodruff's brother, and I love him. For his sake, and for mine, I ask you to go home and let the law take its course." Cheers greeted this speech and in five minutes the mob had dispersed. At 10:30 all was quiet. It developed later that Sheriff Biedorf, Prosecutor Gard and others had driven up from Hamilton in a buggy and some of the most prominent men in progress they had carried the prisoners out by a rear door and had started for Hamilton. At this hour both the men are safe in the county jail.

DETAILS OF THE RIOT.

Row Started When the Marshal Attempted to Arrest Spivey.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 1.—During the progress of a street fair at Oxford, O., between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening five persons were shot, some seriously injured and a general riot ensued between officers and 100 disturbers of the peace, followed by lynchings.

Louis and Joseph Spivey, two Kentuckians from near Maysville, who were visiting Mr. Roberts, at Billingsville, Ind., across the State line, went to Oxford to take in the fair. They were drinking heavily and became very quarrelsome after they were intoxicated. Shortly before the tragedy both the Spiveys were in Pfeiffer's saloon where Louis Spivey flourished a brace of revolvers and conducted himself in the manner of a drunken desperado. When they left the saloon they started on the street until they were in front of Ezra Bowen's livery stable, where they stopped.

Governor sent a telegram.

Governor Durbin sent a telegram to the committee offering the hospitality of Indianapolis for the next league meeting. Within a few hours after the telegram was sent the Governor received a telegram from R. Harry Miller, president of the Lincoln League of this State, announcing that the invitation had been accepted and that the next meeting would be held in Indianapolis.

One Killed, Twelve Hurt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—In a wreck on the Tennessee Central to-night near Ozark, Newt Clowers, assistant foreman of a work train, was killed and twelve laborers were injured. A flag train ran into the work train.

VAN WORMERS KILLED

THREE BROTHERS PUT TO DEATH IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Executed in the Clinton (N. Y.) Penitentiary for Killing Their Uncle on Christmas Eve, 1901.

QUICK WORK BY OFFICIALS

LESS THAN SIX MINUTES REQUIRED TO GIVE FATAL SHOCKS.

And Only Fifteen and a Half Minutes Consumed in Carrying Out All Details in the Death Chamber.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Without one untoward incident to mar the perfect and dignified execution of the death penalty imposed by the trial court, sustained by the Court of Appeals and not interfered with by Governor Odell, Willis, Frederick M. and Burton Van Wormer were put to death in fifteen and one-half minutes at Clinton Prison to-day for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, at Greenfield, Columbia county, on Christmas eve, 1901. There was not one sensational circumstance connected with the execution. The men walked from the doors of their cells in the care of their priest and flanked on either side by prison deputies with calm demeanor but extreme pallor. Father Belanger, a picturesque white-haired figure, not in the robes of his office, but in the every-day black frock coat of clerical cut with a little purple stole about the shoulders, walked along with each of the condemned men in turn, saying words of consolation.

Willis Van Wormer entered the death chamber at 11:34:30, the current was turned into his body one minute later and at 11:37 he was declared dead.

At 11:41:30 Frederick entered the death chamber; at 11:42 the current was turned on and he was declared dead at 11:43:30.

At 11:47:30 the current was turned on and he was declared dead at 11:48:30.

During the first execution Father Charbonneau remained in the corridor between the death cells, reading prayers and invocations to the remaining Van Wormers. Every precaution had been taken to prevent the remaining men from hearing more than the departure of their brother from the room. The doors had been padded and the interstices stuffed with cotton so that the steps of those who removed the lifeless body from the death chamber to the morgue could not be heard.

Three applications of the current and four minutes were required for the execution of Willis, but only two applications were deemed necessary in the case of Frederick and two minutes from the time he crossed the threshold of the room the doctors pronounced him dead. The bodies were carried into the prison morgue and the summons for the last brother was taken back by the guards. Father Belanger went with them, and when Burton Van Wormer was brought into the presence of death he was accompanied by two priests—Father Charbonneau having no further need to remain in the cell. Either Burton was taller than his brother, or sat up straighter in the chair, for the strap which is intended to cover the eyes did not reach high enough to blindfold him, as the current was

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE WILL MEET IN THIS CITY.

Plans Made for Holding Political Rallies in Every State in the Interest of President Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Party rallies in every State in the Union, under the personal direction of the officers and members of the executive committee of the Republican National League, reinforced by a heavy oratorical battery, is a part of the plans for the campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt considered at a conference of the representatives of that organization at the Auditorium Annex to-day. It was proposed that the officers of the league shall make a tour of the country, conducting Republican levees at every center as the best means to bring about Republican success.

The first act of the executive committee on convening this morning was to send greetings to the Nation's chief executive. The morning session was devoted to preliminary work. Committees were appointed and reports of officers heard. Addresses were also made by George Stone, adjutant general of California, and Isaac Miller Hamilton, of this city, both former presidents of the league. A spirited contest developed upon the arrival of the members of the committee over the location of the next convention. It is intended to hold it a short time after the national convention at St. Louis. Indianapolis and Philadelphia are bidders for the meeting. The time and place to be named in the call was referred to a committee of five. In addition to the officers, President J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia; Vice President James J. Sheridan, of this city; Secretary E. V. Week, of Iowa; and Sir E. Redding, Arkansas, thirty-five members of the executive committee attended to-day's conference.

Indianapolis was selected for the holding of the coming national convention of the league. The date for the convention will be announced later.

Plans were made for party rallies in every State in the Union during the coming campaign, to be held under the personal direction of the officers and the members of the executive committee.

The officers of the members of the executive committee were entertained to-night at the Hamilton Club with an informal dinner.

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