men and women there was a loud wave of cheering, which he acknowledged by removing his straw hat several times. The automobile was then driven to the Long Island ferry. It had been the intention of Commissioner Bingham to send four detectives with Mr. Taft, but at the latter's request the escort was cut down to one man, Lieutenant Eugene Casey.

Mr. Taft said that the only appointment he had in this city for to-day was with his brother, Henry W. Taft, with whom he will take breakfast at 9 o'clock this morning at the Hotel Plaza. "I have no plans," he said, "for meeting anybody or holding any conference." Mr. Taft will leave New York for Cincinnati at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

There was no particular incident on the trip from Hot Springs until the Chesapeake & Ohio express reached West Philadelphia, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when a large number of railroad men gathered about the candidate's car and called for him. Mr. Taft went to the platform of the car and shook hands with every one. As the train passed out the railroad men gave him three rousing cheers.

ACCUSE COURT OF ERROR.

Petition for Standard Retrial to Rest on Alleged Mistakes.

Chicago, July 23.—United States District Attorney Sims announced positively to-day that a petition for a rehearing in the case of the government against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, decided adversely to the government by Judges Grosscup, Baker and Seaman in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday, would be filed. No other action will be determined on until after Attorney General Bonaparte has read the opinion of the reviewing court. Mr. Sims received the following telegram from Mr. Bonaparte to-day:

I feel that you and your assistants have done everything possible to protect the interests of the government and promote justice. I will write fully as soon as the opinion comes to hand.

That the petition for a hearing will lay stress on two alleged errors in the quoted portions of the opinion of the court is the generally accepted opinion of attorneys interested in the case.

Local newspapers to-day printed parallel statements taken from yesterday's decision and from the record of the original trial. The following is from Judge Grosscup's opinion:

. . . And carried out in the ruling excluding certain proffered testimony, including that of one Edward Bogardus, who, being in absolute charge of traffic affairs of the plaintiff in error . . . offered to testify that . . . he did not know anything about the 18-cent rate over the Alton road; that his attention had never been called to any such rate by any person, or by the examination of any document; and that it was his understanding and belief, based on what he was told by one Hollands, tariff clerk for the Alton railroad, that the rate over the Alton road was six cents; and that such rate had been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Following is the testimony of Bogardus before Judge Landis, as taken from Page 423 of the printed record:

The witness, in response to questions by counsel for the defendant, was permitted by the court, over the objection of counsel for the United States that the evidence was incompetent and immaterial, and merely the conclusions of the witness and not the facts, to testify as follows:

"During the years I have mentioned (1901-'05) I did not know anything about an 18 cents a hundred rate on oil over the Chicago & Alton Railroad between Whiting and East St. Louis in any tariff whatever. My attention had never in any way been called to such a rate by any human being, or by the examination of any document of any kind or character, or otherwise. During the period of time mentioned it was my understanding and belief that this six-cent rate regarding which I have testified, was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; that understanding and belief were based on what I was told in the Chicago & Alton office by Mr. Hollands. During all that period of time, in connection with shipment of oil over the Chicago & Alton Railroad by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as its representative in that particular work, I had no intention to violate any lawfully established rate of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. During all that time I believed absolutely that I was shipping the oil under a lawfully established and filed rate issued by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

The newspapers also printed an excerpt from the record to show that where Judge Grosscup said that Judge Landis referred to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as no "virgin offender" Judge Landis really referred to "the defendant," namely, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The two points given, it is believed, will form the groundwork of the petition for a rehearing.

IN LINE WITH DECISION.

Handling of Rebate Cases Here Confirmed by Illinois Court.

In the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the government contended that a separate offence under the Elkins law was committed every time a carload of goods was shipped at the illegal rate, irrespective of the fact that no settlement was made as to each carload. When the settlements were made they embraced a number of carloads.

The Court of Appeals of the 7th Circuit in reversing the decision of Judge Landis held that this sub-division of the offence by carloads was improper, and that the offence was not complete until the freight bills were actually paid at the reduced illegal rate.

In this respect the decision of the upper court was a confirmation of the theory adopted by the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in the prosecution of the New York Central Railroad and the American Sugar Refining Company. In the case against the railroad company the indictment contained six counts, each count representing a monthly settlement and payment of freights on all of the carload lots shipped during the preceding month.

The government contended that every time such settlement was made and the railroad company paid a rebate from the lawful rate on all these carloads a single offence was committed, and Judge Holt sustained the contention of the government and fined the railroad company $18,000 for each such monthly settlement, or $108,000 in all.

The American Sugar Refining Company was prosecuted upon the same theory for receiving these rebates, and was fined and has paid $168,000.

MAY GET WRIT, BUT CAN'T APPEAL.

Government's Power to Bring Criminal Case Before Supreme Court Limited.

Washington, July 23.—In reference to Attorney General Bonaparte's statement from Lenox, Mass., that an appeal cannot be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago in the Standard Oil case, it is said at the Department of Justice that no appeal lies under the present law to the Supreme Court from a final judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals in a criminal case as matter of right. The government, however, has a right to present to the Supreme Court an application for a writ of certiorari in cases of this character, and, indeed, in all criminal cases. It is in the discretion of the court whether a writ of that character prayed for should be granted.

It is recalled that the Supreme Court has in a large number of cases denied such applications, but exceptions have recently been made to this rule, and the Department of Justice officials believe that, because of the very great importance of this case and the public interest in it, the court would grant the application. In the last few years the Attorneys General have several times asked Congress to enact legislation giving the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law, where there has not been a verdict of acquittal by a jury, and where, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the ends of justice demand a review of the case by the court of last resort.

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Its sweet, toasty flavour please.
"The Taste Lingers."
PACKAGES TWO SIZES—10 AND 15 CENTS.
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FUTURE OF GOV. HUGHES.

Renomination Said to Have Been Discussed by Taft and Parsons.

Although there have been hints that the name of Governor Hughes as a candidate for renomination has been mentioned in the conferences held between Judge Taft and Herbert Parsons, president of the Republican County Committee, neither of the conferees would say anything yesterday as to the possibilities of the Governor running for a second term. It is known that the situation in this state was thoroughly talked over by the Presidential candidate and President Parsons, but neither was inclined to make known yesterday what decision, if any, had been made as to the candidate for Governor.

Mr. Parsons, of course, has not been in conference with the Governor recently, and he avowed yesterday a disinclination to talk of the Governor's plans. As to the possibilities of the Governor running again he could say nothing. About the chances of the state leaders deciding to accept the Governor as a candidate, he was equally reticent.

"If Governor Hughes decides to be a candidate to succeed himself, will he be renominated?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"That is a matter for the convention to decide," said the county leader. "I am not dealing in futures, and the convention is so far away that I can say nothing about it."

Mr. Parsons said that, while it was regrettable that a conflict with the state fair could not be avoided, he did not see how it was possible to carry out the suggestion of State Chairman Woodruff that the state convention be held on September 14. There will be so much business to come before the convention, Mr. Parsons believes, that it will be impossible to wind it up in a day, as suggested by Mr. Woodruff. With a two-day convention Mr. Parsons thinks it would be much better to fix the date for Tuesday, September 15, which would give the delegates more time to get into town. Under the primary law it would be impossible to hold the convention a week earlier, and to defer the date to the week beginning September 20 would seriously interfere with the Presidential campaign, which will be at that time in full swing.

MANY URGE GOVERNOR TO RUN.

He Refuses to Disclose Decision Until Ready to Make Statement.

Saranac Inn, N. Y., July 23.—Governor Hughes was asked to-day with regard to the requests he is receiving that he should declare himself as willing to accept a renomination. He declined to comment on the matter, but left no doubt that he contemplated making a statement on the subject very soon. It is no secret that he is being strongly urged by many Republican leaders to accept a renomination, and that he is giving the matter much consideration. He naturally is deeply interested in the existing political situation in the state and fully appreciates his own relation to it, but he declines to disclose his decision until he is ready to make a public statement.

Many invitations to speak are being received by the Governor, but he has not decided definitely on his engagements. He has planned too remain here until the middle of August. It is not likely that he will do any campaign speaking before the meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, where he is scheduled to take part on September 5 in the opening of the national Republican campaign in that state.

DOUGLAS WON'T TAKE CHAIRMANSHIP

Former Governor of Massachusetts Says He's Out of Politics Forever.

Monument Beach, Mass., July 23.—"I am out of politics forever," declared ex-Governor William L. Douglas to-day, when, on his return from a yachting trip of several days, he was asked concerning the reports from Lincoln, Neb., that he might be named as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Douglas said that he had not been aware that his name was being considered for the place.

"I have not been offered the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee," he said, "and while I shall deeply appreciate the compliment if it is tendered to me, I shall not accept, as I am out of politics forever. This is final."

TAFT NOTIFICATION PROGRAMME.

The Day in Cincinnati—Neighboring Kentucky Cities to Join in Celebration.

Cincinnati, July 23.—Indications are that an immense crowd will be here next Tuesday when W. H. Taft will be officially informed of his nomination for the Presidency. Covington and Newport, Ky., and other over-the-river neighbors will join Cincinnati in the celebration.

Six historic flags will be among those decorating the platform on which the ceremony will take place. They belong to a collector who has one flag from each national convention, notification ceremony and inaugural for the last twenty-four years. The oldest of the flags formed part of the decorations at the time James G. Blaine was informed of his nomination.

The following official programme for the day, which differs in several details from the one originally proposed, was announced to-day:

7 a. m.—Salutes from the hilltops; music in public places during the day.

8:30 a. m.—Flag raising in grounds of Charles P. Taft; ceremony to consist of invocation, singing, presentation, raising and acceptance of flag, singing and benediction.

10:45 a. m.—Escort notification committee from Hotel Sinton to residence of Charles P. Taft; William H. Taft informally meets notification committee.

12 m.—Notification ceremony at residence of Charles P. Taft; William H. Taft will be escorted to a platform erected on the lawn of Charles P. Taft's residence, where he will be officially informed of his nomination; speech of acceptance by William H. Taft.

2 p. m.—Review of the marching clubs by William H. Taft.

8 p. m.—Daylight fireworks on Government Square.

8:30 p. m.—Automobile ride for the notification committee through suburbs.

5 p. m.—Releasing of thousands of balloons in different parts of the city.

5 p. m.—Informal luncheon at Country Club for the notification committee.

8 p. m.—Fireworks display and concert at Eden Park, with notification committee viewing same from steamer Island Queen.

The nonpartisan nature of the demonstration in Mr. Taft's honor has been emphasized by the active interest taken in the preparations for the day by well-known Democrats of Cincinnati. William Allen, a prominent Democrat, will be marshal of the parade.

COLBY STARTS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Senator Everett Colby began his fight for renomination to the New Jersey Senate in Newark last night at a meeting which marked the opening of the New Idea campaign in Essex County. It was characterized as one of the most demonstrative political gatherings in the history of the Republican League for Limited Franchises and Equal Taxation. Sheriff Frank H. Sommer, who presided at the gathering, was introduced by Assemblyman W. Fellowes Morgan, president of the league, and made a brief speech, referring to the direct primaries, under which the coming fight is to be made.

Mr. Colby was the first speaker, and in presenting him the Sheriff provoked a tremendous outburst of applause by saying, "One good term deserves another."

Senator Colby reviewed the reform legislation that he has practically compelled the Legislature to pass, told of what he intended to do if reelected, and then, by dissecting the recent speech of his rival, Thomas J. Raymond, practically tore his props from under him.

HILLQUIT RUNS AGAIN.

It was announced yesterday by the Socialist party that Morris Hillquit, who ran for Congress on the Socialist ticket in the 9th District two years ago, has again been nominated on the same ticket for the district this campaign. He is a lawyer, and was born in Rigi, Russia, is thirty-nine years of age, and came to this country in 1886. He has been international secretary of the Socialist party since 1904. Though he has two disqualifications, from the point of view of some of the Socialists—which are that he is well off and that he never worked at a trade, skilled or unskilled—he made the best showing of all the Socialist candidates two years ago, polling 1,200 votes more than the Republican candidate, though he was not elected.

CANNON SEES SHERMAN.

Chairmanship of Congressional Committee Still Unsettled.

Utica, N. Y., July 23.—Speaker Cannon, accompanied by Congressmen Loudenslager, of New Jersey, and Tawney, of Minnesota, spent about an hour consulting with Representative James S. Sherman this afternoon in relation to the chairmanship of the Congressional committee, but no decision was reached. The decision is to be made by the executive committee within a short time.

Congressman Loudenslager was obliged to start for New York directly after the conference, but Speaker Cannon and Mr. Tawney remained until evening as the guests of Mr. Sherman. The latter took them to the State League baseball grounds to witness the game between the Binghamton and Utica teams. It was a benefit game for a local institution, and the attendance was unusually large. When the visitors alighted from the automobile a crowd of two thousand persons in the grandstand, before which they passed, arose and gave them a greeting. They were escorted to a box in the stand, and this was the signal for a second ovation. Speaker Cannon said later that he enjoyed the game immensely.

Messrs. Cannon and Tawney started for Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited at 8 o'clock.

It is expected that another conference will be held in this city within a week, when the chairmanship question will be decided and other changes made in the executive committee.

Mr. Sherman will remain here for the rest of this month. He is recovering slowly from his illness, but is not yet ready to take up active work.

Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 23.—James S. Sherman, of Utica, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has accepted the invitation of the Richfield Springs Eisteddfod to be present at the great singing festival to be held here on September 2 and 3. Mr. Sherman will preside at the opening session. There are already entered in the competition about one thousand singers from this state, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada, and $3,000 will be awarded in prizes. Judge H. M. Edwards, of Scranton, Penn., will conduct the Eisteddfod and Dr. Daniel Protheroe, of Milwaukee, will act as adjudicator.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH.

Georgian and Kentuckian Say Taft May Carry Their States.

A. C. Langston, of Atlanta, and W. H. Tappan, of Louisville, brought to New York yesterday some encouraging political news from their states regarding the prospects for Republican victory in November.

Mr. Langston said at the Hotel Knickerbocker he believed that only the negro question in Georgia would prevent the Republicans from carrying that state. As it is, he said, Mr. Taft will cut heavily into the Democratic vote.

"For the first time in my life," said Mr. Langston, "I shall vote the Republican ticket, and scores of business acquaintances of mine from Virginia to Texas will do the same. With the negroes practically disfranchised in Georgia, men who have always been Democrats will no longer fear domination by them, and this year will support the Republican ticket. If the negro question could be shelved, I am sure that Georgia and other Southern states would become Republican."

Mr. Tappan, who is staying at the Hotel Belmont, said:

"I think you can put Kentucky in the Republican column this year. We want none of Bryan, and many Democrats have told me of their intention to work and vote against his election. The election of Governor Willson, a Republican, shows the feeling in Kentucky, and, in my opinion, presages the carrying of the state for Mr. Taft."

HITCHCOCK IN NEBRASKA.

Meets Politicians at Lincoln and Omaha—Campaign Plans.

Omaha, July 23.—Headquarters in Chicago, from which city the national Republican campaign is to be managed, it is said, will be opened by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock on August 15. This decision was reached to-day as the Taft manager and his party were on their way east from the recent conference of Western leaders at Colorado Springs. Adequate rooms have already been leased, and the contract for furnishings will be awarded in Chicago to-morrow.

Ex-Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, got on the train at Hastings to-day and Representative Boyd got on at Lincoln, and both travelled as far as this city. At Lincoln a large number of Nebraska politicians met and talked with Mr. Hitchcock, and as he departed cheered first for Taft and Sherman and then for their campaign manager. Charles Bryan, brother of W. J. Bryan, was at the station, but he and Mr. Hitchcock did not meet.

At Omaha another delegation of business and professional men were presented to Mr. Hitchcock at the station. At several other Nebraska points leading Republicans of the state were at the train, the meetings having been arranged by telegraph by Victor Rosewater, Nebraska member of the national committee, who was on the train.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—While in Lincoln for half an hour this afternoon on his way east from Colorado Springs, Frank H. Hitchcock stated that he had planned a speaking trip through Nebraska for James S. Sherman in October. He also expects to send Senators Beveridge and Dolliver and other Republicans of national fame to Nebraska.

Mr. Taft will not come to Nebraska under the present plans, according to Mr. Hitchcock. His campaign will be conducted from his porch at Cincinnati. Mr. Hitchcock said that he had never seen a better spirit manifested by political workers than among the state chairmen and national committeemen who met with him in Colorado Springs. All seemed ready and anxious to take off their coats and work, he said.

SPEAKS THOUGH MOTHER IS DEAD.

News Does Not Stop Chairman of Wisconsin Democratic Convention—No Ticket Named.

Milwaukee, July 23.—Disgusted over what they term the failure of the Democratic State Convention to accomplish anything, more than fifty delegates from various parts of the state got together this afternoon, following the final adjournment of the convention without naming candidates, and agreed to circulate nomination papers for a state ticket headed by A. J. Schmitz, of Milwaukee, for Governor, and Burt Williams, of Ashland, for Lieutenant Governor.

Just before Permanent Chairman F. M. Cleary began the delivery of his speech to the convention to-day he learned of the death of his mother. He bravely went through with the speech, however, and there was nothing in his bearing, except an unusual gravity, to indicate the strain he was under. The appointment of a chairman pro tem. at the conclusion of his address, which was followed by a resolution of sympathy, gave to the delegates their first knowledge of Mr. Cleary's bereavement.

CHEROKEE HERO A BANKRUPT.

Trenton, N. J., July 23.—Captain Mark Casto, of Pleasantville, the hero of the steamship Cherokee wreck at Atlantic City a few years ago, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities are given as $7,494 and his assets as $6,866. He claims exemption to the amount of $200 for the Carnegie medal awarded to him for bravery in rescuing the passengers of the Cherokee.

QUITS "THE COMMONER"

Bryan Puts Brother in Charge—Profits for Campaign Fund.

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—William J. Bryan has retired from active work on "The Commoner," and will not be personally responsible for matter appearing in it during the present campaign. Charles W. Bryan will be the publisher and Richard L. Metcalfe the editor during the campaign. The profits will be turned over to the Democratic campaign fund. The following statement was issued by Mr. Bryan relative to this change in the editorial staff of the paper:

My candidacy makes it necessary for me to suspend editorial work, and I desire to have it known that I should not be held personally responsible for matter appearing in "The Commoner" during the campaign except that which appears over my signature.

My brother, Charles W. Bryan, who has had charge of the publication since its establishment, will assume control until November, and Richard L. Metcalfe, the associate editor, will during that time be editor.

"The Commoner" will publish such speeches, letters, etc., as I may prepare for the general public, and the readers of "The Commoner" will have full and accurate information as to the issues discussed. I bespeak for the paper the cordial support which from the beginning has made my connection with it so pleasant.

All profits from "The Commoner," over and above actual expenses, from now until election, will be turned over to the Democratic National Committee for the benefit of the campaign.

A steady stream of visitors to Fairview kept Mr. Bryan on the qui vive to-day and to-night. They began coming early in the morning and included returning delegates to the Denver convention, politicians, representatives of a negro Bryan and Kern Club, members of the local Order of Maccabees and many others who came out merely to pay their respects. It was, perhaps, one of the busiest days the Democratic candidate has spent recently.

Probably the most important visitor was Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., proprietor of "The News and Observer," national committeeman and member of the subcommittee of eleven, which is to select a national chairman, and other officers of the committee. His friendship and political judgment are highly prized by Mr. Bryan, and for that reason he was summoned here for a conference on the present situation and with special reference to the conditions in the Southern states. The Democratic nominee was assured that the South would be solidly for him, and that assertions, alleged to emanate from Republican sources, that they would carry North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia were only "dog day politics."

Not the least interesting happening of the day was the visit of a delegation of local negroes, heretofore stanch Republicans, who called to pledge their active support of the Democratic ticket.

They were heartily welcomed, and urged by Mr. Bryan to keep in touch with the colored brethren throughout the country and work harmoniously toward Democratic success.

Preparations were being made to-day at Fairview for Mr. Bryan's departure to-morrow afternoon for Chicago. He will travel in the regular sleeper, and will be accompanied by his brother, Charles W. Bryan; his secretary, R. F. Rose, and a number of newspaper correspondents. A number of speeches will probably be made on the return trip. Monday afternoon and night Mr. Bryan will spend in Omaha, and while there will be initiated into the mysteries of Ak-Sar-Ben, a secret society of Nebraska business men. This will be followed by a banquet. He will return here on Tuesday morning.

The indorsement given James M. Guffey yesterday by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania was called to Mr. Bryan's attention today. He would not comment upon the action, and gave every indication that, so far as he was concerned, the incident at Denver, in which Guffey was ousted from the national committee, was a closed one.

WATSON ASSAILS BRYAN.

Urges South to Become Politically Uncertain Again.

Macon, Ga., July 23.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for President, opened his campaign here to-night in a speech of one hour to an audience that taxed the capacity of the Grand Opera House. His assaults were all directed at Bryan and his praises were for Roosevelt and Taft. His charge against Bryan of refusing to vote for Crisp as Speaker in the Democratic caucus because of his being a Confederate was heard in silence. He appealed to the South to cast off her political shackles to Democracy. He said, in part:

The greatest purpose of my life now is to put the South back into the position of national influence which she held before the Civil War and to bring back the reign of Democratic principles as they were practised in the 40's and 50's. The greatest obstacle in the way is the apathy of the South itself. If the Southern people would arouse themselves, they could easily throw off the domination of the Eastern capitalist, who exploits the Southern States through the machinery of the Democratic party.

You call yourselves Democrats—Andrew Jackson Democrats, Thomas Jefferson Democrats—and you have never stoppped to inquire what are the principles for which Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson stood.

You are asked to vote for Mr. Bryan, and yet Mr. Bryan's platform is one which Andrew Jackson would have spurned and Thomas Jefferson despised. It represents a disgraceful surrender of principle. In 1896 Mr. Watson claimed to be as good a Populist as Bryan.

For eight years Bryan wore every shred of clothing which Populism had in its wardrobe. In 1904 he abandoned his Populist raiment and entered zealously into the Parker campaign, which he himself had denounced as a sell-out to the Wall Street element of the Democratic party.

In Denver he was absolutely in despotic control of the Democratic party. Whatever he wanted done was done. Whoever he wanted thrown out was bounced. The platform is just what he made it, and that platform is one of the most shameful abandonments of principle that political history represents. What right had he to demand the support of those citizens who are Democratic in principle upon such a platform as this?

And particularly what right has he to expect the support of the South? Upon one principle alone can he hope to get it, and that is upon the idea that the South is compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, no matter how offensive in principle the platform may be, nor how much the candidate may insult her.

Mr. Bryan understands the helplessness of the South and exploits it to the very utmost. In the Southern States he must draw 156 of the 242 electoral votes that are necessary to his success, and yet he has treated the Southern States as a purely negligible quantity. In return for her 156 electoral votes she gets nothing—absolutely nothing. The platform recognizes no interest of hers. If the South will follow me in this campaign, revolting against the odious conditions under which she is expected to serve Mr. Bryan, she will at once resume her old place in the sisterhood of sections. Being now a Democratic asset which can be counted on with certainty, nobody regards her, pays any attention to her interests or thinks of her feelings. Let the South become politically uncertain, and she will again become politically great.

AT LAST TAMMANY RATIFIES.

Young Men's Democratic Club of Harlem "Fires First Gun."

The first indication of any interest held by Tammany Hall in the ticket nominated at Denver was given last night when a fortnight after the naming of Bryan and Kern the Young Men's Democratic Club of Harlem held a ratification meeting at its clubhouse, in West 139th street. Magistrate Welsh, leader of the 21st Assembly District, in which the clubhouse is, made the chief oratorical effort of the evening in the absence of Lewis Nixon, who was expected to be present, but who sent instead a telegram, in which he referred to the meeting as "the first step in the stampede for Bryan."

Daniel F. Cohalan, who did the talking for Charles F. Murphy when McCarren was thrown out of the state convention at Carnegie Hall, sent a letter, in which he called the nominations excellent and the platform "sufficient and strong." Resolutions were passed promising the support of the club to the ticket and praising the "strong impression" made upon the party platform by the Tammany delegation through the handling of Murphy.

MAY CALL NEGROES "MISTER" NOW.

Wilmington, Del., July 23.—Judge Spruance, of the Superior Court, overruled to-day the decision of Judge Edwin R. Cochran in the Municipal Court a few days ago, that negroes should not be spoken of in his court with the prefix "Mr.," "Mrs." or "Miss" to their names. For persistence in doing this after being warned Judge Cochran imposed a fine of $5 on Christopher Brooks, a negro witness in court. Brooks was released by the decision today.

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MR. GOMPERS DEFENDED.

Herman Robinson Justifies Labor Leader's Stand for Bryan.

Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor and the representative of President Gompers in the East, issued a statement yesterday in defence of Mr. Gompers's pledge to support Bryan and the Democratic party and urging the union men to do the same. Mr. Robinson said:

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor says that it cannot at its conventions indorse any political party, either Republican, Democratic, Socialist or otherwise. This, however, does not prohibit the local or international unions from indorsing any political party, though there seems to be a widespread idea in some quarters that American Federation of Labor unions cannot indorse any political party. If that were the case, the East Side unions, which indorse the Socialist ticket, would be in violation of the rules of the American Federation of Labor.

The unions, however, cannot undertake to deliver votes any more than Mr. Gompers can, and he did not pledge the vote of labor to Bryan, as he was said to have done. He urges the unions to vote for Mr. Bryan for President, as the Democratic party in its platform has promised practically all the unions wanted, while the Republican party has made no concessions.

As to the campaign of the Independence League and the attacks made on Bryan on its behalf he said he would say nothing at present.

Mr. Hertzel, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, speaking on the Hearst party, said:

It seems apparent that the only reason Mr. Hearst is coming into the campaign is to hurt Bryan. He of course knows that he cannot be elected himself, and he is going to prevent Bryan from being elected. There is no doubt that the Hearst party will take away many votes from Bryan. Both Bryan and Hearst are supposed to represent radical Democracy, but when Hearst cannot succeed himself he does not want to see Bryan in the White House. That is a queer sort of politics.

James W. Dougherty, general secretary of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, said that the Hearst movement was evidently intended to split the Bryan vote, and there was every reason to believe it would do so.

GEORGIA CONVICT HELLS.

Disclosures of Cruelties May Doom State Lease System.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, July 23.—Tales of cruelty, including the deaths of convicts due to flogging for trivial offences, were told the investigating committee of the Georgia Legislature, which is now conducting a thorough inquiry into the conditions prevailing at prison camps in Georgia, to which state convicts have been leased.

As a result of the disclosures made by many witnesses, including former convicts, guards and investigating legislators, it is probable that impeachment proceedings will be brought against the members of the prison commission of the state, and that the lease system will be doomed in Georgia.

J. A. Cochran, a former convict, sentenced for life and pardoned, told this afternoon of one negro convict near Milledgeville, who because he was sick and unable to work was beaten so severely that he died at the Grady Hospital two hours later. He told of another negro who was beaten to death at the Chattahoochee Brick Company's camp near Atlanta. His stories were corroborated by other witnesses.

To-night a witness told of a convict who had a leg broken, was sent to the hospital and kept there until his leg rotted and he died. Witnesses declared in one camp the beds were washed once yearly; tasks were greater than any man could do, guards were inhuman, cruel and the beatings averaged over two hundred a month.

HOME BY WAY OF JAIL.

Englishman, Short of Funds, Seeks Deportation by "Salome" Dance.

Edward Susman, a young Englishman, elected to reach his native land yesterday by way of a jail cell. He has reached the prison, but it is doubtful if he will proceed much further. Susman was arrested by Patrolman O'Neil, of the Fort Hamilton station, at Fifth avenue and 86th street, Fort Hamilton, yesterday, for disorderly conduct. He arrived in this country from England three months ago, and two weeks ago he went to live in the boarding house of Mrs. Annie Dalton, at Fifth avenue and 90th street, Fort Hamilton. He was unable to get employment and became homesick. He had run out of money, however, and was unable to pay his passage home.

At noon yesterday he told Mrs. Dalton that he had a fine plan to get his way paid back to England. About 2 o'clock he walked up to the Fort Hamilton police station and started to do the "Salome" dance. Policeman O'Neil stepped in to keep Susman from disrobing altogether, as he had taken off his coat, vest, shoes and shirt. When Susman saw the policeman he picked up a brick and hurled it through one of the green gas light globes in front of the station. When arraigned he admitted that this was part of his plan, saying that now that he had been arrested he hoped that he would be deported.

MUST PAY POLL TAXES IN PERSON.

Virginia Judge's Decision Disfranchises Half the Voters of the State.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Norfolk, Va., July 23.—In a citizen's suit against Treasurer Herman, involving the question as to the necessary method of paying poll taxes in Virginia, for enfranchisement at the polls in the coming Presidential and all other elections, Judge Martin decided to-day that the requirement in the new state constitution for the payment "personally" of the poll tax means that all registered voters before they can vote must for six months prior to the election have paid the tax in their "physical person," and that "personally" does not mean payment out of their estate by check or messenger.

This decision will disfranchise half the present electorate of Virginia probably for three years if it stands. An appeal was taken. The Supreme Court does not meet until September.

BOMB EXPLODES AS DENEEN TALKS.

Illinois Governor Helps Calm Audience at Chicago Political Meeting in a Tent.

Chicago, July 23.—A bomb was exploded in the tent while Governor Deneen was addressing a political meeting at Garfield Boulevard and Princeton avenue last night. Women in the audience screamed and a number fainted. Those in the tent made a rush for the exits, while Governor Deneen and others on the platform tried to stop the panic. When it was seen that no damage had been done by the explosion the excitement subsided, and most of the auditors returned to their seats.

It is thought the perpetrators intended to take advantage of the excitement to rob persons in the audience. A number of persons were arrested, but later all were released, as there was no evidence to hold them

FREAK STORM HITS CITY

Continued from first page.

the passengers of a boat that was making the slip at the time and was so close that splinters of the pole fell in a shower about them. It burned out electric lights and fans, interfered with foundries, factories and shops using electric power, and made passengers on the street-cars feel uncomfortable as it flashed along the feed wires.

The heavy downpour washed hundreds of young sparrows from the trees in the public parks, and the neighboring cats quickly discovered the fact and feasted on the disabled birds.

The ferryboat Washington, of the Cortlandt street line, was entering the slip and was close to the bridge when the lightning splintered the flagpole on the hood of the ferry slip with a loud crash and a blinding flash. A number of passengers were at the bow of the boat ready to leave. The passengers quickly recovered and hurriedly left the boat. This flash put out of commission temporarily the electric lights in the station and the lights and fans in the big office building.

BANKER'S HOME STRUCK.

The dwelling struck was that of E. F. C. Young, the banker. It faces the Boulevard and occupies the entire block between Montgomery street and Glenwood avenue. The bolt hit and set fire to the cupola. The flames were so high above the street level that the firemen, who were called, had difficulty in getting sufficient pressure to reach the blaze. They were luckily aided by the rain that was descending in sheets, and the flames were confined to the cupola and extinguished in half an hour.

When the roof of Christ Hospital was struck Dr. G. K. Dickinson, the chief surgeon, was in charge. He immediately sent in an alarm of fire, and then he, with the nurses and house surgeons, hastened through the wards quieting the patients. The firemen found the lightning had run along the metal roof, but had not ignited the woodwork.

LIGHTNING RIPS OFF ROOF.

The roof of John J. Gorman's house, at No. 665 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, was torn off by lightning. Firemen of Engine Company 9 forced the doors and found no fire. The rain did as much damage as the lightning. Mr. Gorman and his family are in the city.

There was little change in the percentage of humidity, and notwithstanding the heavy rains of the afternoon the decrease was only 2 per cent. At the Battery, where the weather is generally the coolest in the city, there was no breeze and the park was deserted. The humidity at 8 o'clock a. m. was 85, its highest percentage, and at 8 o'clock p. m. it was 82. The temperature, which began at 73 degrees at 6 o'clock a. m., increased gradually, and by 1 o'clock p. m. reached 86 degrees, its highest point for the day. Rain, with fresh east to southeast winds, is predicted for to-day and Saturday.

SQUALL UPSETS BOAT; MAN DROWNS.

Barnegat, N. J., July 23.—William Mills was drowned this afternoon when his sailboat upset in the bay during a squall. His body was recovered later by his father. He leaves a wife and one child.

BOLT HITS AND BURNS ICE HOUSES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Eastport, Long Island, July 23.—While last night's severe electrical storm was at its height on the east end of Long Island lightning struck the big ice houses of the Water Mill Ice Company, at Lake Nowedonah. Before effective work in subduing the flames could be done the entire plant had been burned to the ground.

LACKAWANNA STRIKE THREATENED.

General Superintendent Refuses to Reopen Case in Switchmen's Negotiations.

Scranton, Penn., July 23.—General Superintendent Clarke of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad refused to-night the demand of the general grievance committee for a reopening of the case of the discharged switchmen. The committee is now in session to decide on what action to take, and a strike may be called.

WESTPORT TOWN HALL DEDICATED.

Gift of General John Tyler Cutting to His Native Place.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Westport, N. Y., July 23.—General John Tyler Cutting, president of the Oldsmobile Company of New York, dedicated here to-day the town hall and library, which will be known as the John Tyler Cutting Memorial Hall. The building was erected by the general and given to Westport in memory of his mother and in honor of the place of his birth. The general turned the building over to the community, and expressed the hope that the hall might always prove an enduring memorial for honesty and truth, and that the people of Westport might have the pleasure of meeting the poets, philosophers, artists, historians, heroes and humorists that would be gathered there in their books.

The dedication was attended by a large number of people from Westport, as well as a great many New Yorkers who are spending the summer here. Among those present were Albert J. Weber, Judge Frank B. Delehanty, Police Captain Delehanty, Beverly R. Robinson, Francis Garretson and Dr. James French.

Following the address of General Cutting a speech was made by Commodore Wadhams, of the United States Navy, followed by several members of the library committee. One of the noteworthy features of the dedication was the attendance of four generations of the Cutting family.

MILLION TO DEVELOP MAINE POWER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Somerset Junction, Me., July 23.—Negotiations are in progress for the development of Ledge Falls, on the east branch of the Kennebec River. A. C. Concannon and H. R. Lavenseller, of New York, are representatives of the New York syndicate interested. The investors intend to spend $1,000,000 in building a dam, developing the power and erecting a pulp mill.

Time Tables Which Mean What They Say.
For those who'd know, they really show when trains arrive and when they go. No errors slight, no nearly right upon the Road of Anthracite.
See telephone directory for list of Lackawanna ticket offices.