TAFT GETS GOOD NEWS

THE BEST FROM NEW YORK

Greatly Pleased by Assurance That Hughes Will Be Renominated.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—Mr. Taft has spent four days at his headquarters in Cincinnati, and from all parts of the country comprehensive reports of conditions have been received. Taken as a whole, the information received is decidedly encouraging, and the details of several fortunate developments have reached the Republican candidate. Probably the most important and encouraging information is that Governor Hughes will be renominated at Saratoga. In the opinion of Mr. Taft, President Roosevelt and a large number of the party leaders, this not only insures New York to the Republican column, but will have a salutary effect in almost every other state. It is regarded as a confirmation of the popular belief that the Republican party stands for the best in politics and the honest and just in government.

The news from West Virginia is encouraging from the point of view of national politics. The agreement whereby the Swisher and Scherr factions will place the same set of electors at the head of their tickets insures every Republican vote for Taft, whatever effect the party split may have on the state election, and, while there would have been great satisfaction could the factional fight have been entirely disposed of, it is appreciated that the agreement effected transfers West Virginia from the doubtful to the safely Republican column.

The experience of Mr. Taft on the two occasions when he crossed the state within the last two weeks demonstrates beyond peradventure that Ohio will give the candidate a tremendous majority, and the Republicans from Missouri are encouraging, as are those of the agreement reached in Tennessee. All the information from Maryland is to the effect that the support of Mr. Taft by "The Baltimore Sun" on conscientious grounds is having the expected result, and that Mr. Bryan's efforts to capture that state are hopeless. It is learned that the reports from Maryland to the Democratic leaders have been discouraging, and tthey are believed to have been largely instrumental in deciding Mr. Bryan to speak in Baltimore.

REPORTS OF APATHY IN EAST.

All the reports received at the Taft headquarters, however, are not entirely satisfactory. In the East, it is reported here, there is still apathy to overcome. The national committee is not meeting the desired success in collecting campaign funds. From Colorado come disquieting reports. A bitter factional fight is menacing Republican success, and it would not surprise shrewd observers if not only the national electors but the Legislature as well were lost.

With regard to the Pacific Coast, the most satisfactory reports come from California, Oregon and Washington, but those from Nevada are less encouraging, while there is reason to believe that some energetic work must be done in Idaho.

Mr. Bryan has made a tour in Indiana and will speak in that state again. This is said here to show sagacity on his part, for of all the states in the Middle West Indiana offers the greatest opportunity for political work by both parties. Missouri Republicans have made a fortunate choice in the selection of Bert Hadley as their candidate for Governor. He is regarded as certain of election. From Kentucky Senator Bradley advises Mr. Taft that the prospects for Republican victory are encouraging.

WORK IN THE SOUTH.

It has been announced that Mr. Taft desires to speak in Tennessee, and this, together with his encouragement of the Republicans of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, has led some of his friends to fear that he attaches too much importance to Republican votes in the South, and that, with only a limited campaign fund, too great a portion might be expended in the South, where Democratic control of the machinery makes a fair count of Republican votes almost unattainable and the race question impels many Southerners to vote against their convictions on national questions. But those who cherish this anxiety may rest at ease. Mr. Taft is not a rainbow chaser. He feels it to be his duty to develop, so far as is practicable, the Republican sentiment in the South. Rarely, if ever, has the Democracy placed before its Southern members a candidate who is so unwelcome, and Mr. Taft feels that he must, as the leader of his party, take advantage of this situation and do all in his power to split "the Solid South," not only by capturing any Southern state possible, but by polling as large a Republican vote in the Southern states as can be obtained. There is every indication that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia will poll more Republican votes than ever before in the history of the party, and Mr. Taft appreciates that every Republican vote cast this year means at least two Republican votes four years hence, and so on. For that reason he will make all proper and reasonable efforts to roll up large minorities, even where it is not reasonable to expect small pluralities.

The Taft headquarters has been as busy as a beehive all day. Among the early callers were the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Terence V. Powderly, chief of the division of information in Mr. Straus's department.

MR. STRAUS TO MAKE SPEECHES.

After his talk with the candidate, Secretary Straus said: "I am here to pay a friendly call to Judge Taft and to inform him that I will make three or four speeches in the course of the campaign. I expect to speak in New York, Chicago and in one or two other places, which, however, depends on the time I may be able to spare from my work. I am not a campaign orator, but deem it my duty to take part in the campaign because of the many misleading statements which have been made by the Bryan people."

After expressing his regret at the death of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, Mr. Straus said that he had not discussed with the President the choice of Mr. Sargent's successor, but he was disposed to recommend the appointment of some man prominent in labor circles or organizations.

Mr. Powderly, who is here on business in connection with the plan for distributing immigrant labor and obviating the congestion in cities, after saying that he was a friend of Mr. Taft of some twenty-four years' standing, spoke at some length regarding labor in its relation to politics, saying:

My advice to labor has been always to steer clear of partisan politics, for the introduction of such in a labor organization leads to differences and ill feelings that do not end with the close of a political campaign. Workingmen are Democrats and Republicans, as they are Protestants and Jews and Catholics, and it is a hazardous thing for any one to attempt to turn their votes to any particular party. As Democrats and Republicans they have the right to and should take active part in the primaries of their parties, so that right at the source of political action they might make their power felt. By doing that they work up along the line from the ward delegate to the Presidency, and do not involve the army of organized toilers—through their unions—in partisan politics.

S. M. Felton, president of the Mexican Central Railroad, was among Mr. Taft's callers. Mr. Felton said:

In my judgment the election of Judge Taft to the Presidency is of the utmost importance to railroad men as a class, because it means the restoration of confidence, which is necessary before we can hope for a permanent revival in business. The great trouble with the railroads has been of late their inability to raise the money to carry out extensions and improvements. To get this money there must be confidence on the part of the investing public, and this confidence will certainly be secured by the election of Judge Taft. With the restoration of confidence railroad work that has been suspended will be resumed. This means not only employment for actual work on the railroads, but also employment for work in the iron and steel mills, in the forests and in the sawmills, in fact, it would put to work the immense army of men in the various branches of industry who directly and indirectly supply by their labor the material and equipment that the railroads purchase in times of prosperity in such large quantities. As near as my observations go during my stay in this country during the last six weeks, they indicate that the laboring man is beginning to understand and appreciate the situation as it exists, and that this understanding and appreciation will be indicated by his vote in November in support of the Republican nominee, Judge W. H. Taft.

Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, obtained from Mr. Taft a promise to address the Douglas Neighborhood Club, of which Bishop Hartzell's son is president, providing it can be arranged in connection with other engagements already made for Mr. Taft's visit to Chicago early in October.

The gavel and pounding board used by Harry S. New as chairman of the national committee in calling together the Republican National Convention of 1908 have been presented to Mr. Taft. The wood from which they were made was taken by a sergeant in the army from a blockhouse on San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Taft has been invited to attend the annual reunion of the Taft family at Triangle, Broome County, N. Y., on September 17. The letter comes from M. S. Taft, whose father was from Massachusetts, and one of the earliest settlers of Broome County.

TO SPEAK WITH TAFT.

Senator Foraker and Candidate Will Appear in Cincinnati.

As a concrete illustration of the cordial relations existing between Mr. Taft and Senator Joseph B. Foraker, both will speak from the same platform in Cincinnati on September 22. They will address the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, which is to be held on that day. The business session will be held in the afternoon, and the evening will be given over to the speeches of Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker.

This arrangement was made yesterday afternoon by Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican National Committee; Arthur I. Vorys, in charge of the campaign in Ohio, and John Hays Hammond, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, who had a conference at national headquarters. Chairman Hitchcock talked to both Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker over the long distance telephone, and both said they would be glad to speak as suggested.

All of the trunk lines running into Cincinnati have granted a fare and a half round trip rate for the convention. It is said that there will be special trains from New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania in the East. New Englanders will go on the New York train.

The National Republican League, which was organized in 1887, has not been particularly active until recently. Owing to ill health General McAlpin resigned the presidency, and John Hays Hammond succeeded him on September 1, and immediately made plans for an energetic and practical campaign. Having been at Yale at the same time as Judge Taft, and a close friend of his, Mr. Hammond is anxious to do everything in his power to help him.

The National Republican League is an organization consisting of all Republican clubs in the country. Every state is represented, and each will send a delegation to the convention at Cincinnati on September 22. The league expects to influence a great many young men, and will work hard to obtain the votes of naturalized citizens. While not connected with the national committee, it is working with it along independent lines, and hopes to inject a lot of enthusiasm and life into the campaign.

One of the features of the league's work will be the organization of Taft-Cleveland clubs. Many Democrats want to see Mr. Taft elected, but do not like to leave their party. These clubs will strive to obtain the support of those who believe in Mr. Taft's ability and principles, but who are unwilling to give up their allegiance to the Democratic party.

The speech at Cincinnati will be Senator Foraker's first in the campaign, and it is expected to arouse a lot of enthusiasm, particularly as he is to speak on the same platform as Judge Taft. He is expected later on to deliver several speeches under the auspices of the state committee here, as well as in support of the national ticket.

A thousand delegates will attend the convention. New York will send over a hundred under the leadership of John A. Stewart. New England will send a big delegation, as will California, Washington, Oregon, Georgia, Louisiana and Missouri. Harry H. Myers, the vice-president of the league, who four years ago polled a larger vote as candidate for Governor of Arkansas than President Roosevelt did in the national election, will head the Arkansas delegation. W. N. Mitchell has been the chief worker in Georgia, W. W. Heffelfinger has charge in Minnesota, Frank Butterworth in Connecticut, and Winston Churchill in New Hampshire. William G. Porter, the treasurer of the league, telegraphed Mr. Smith yesterday that a large and enthusiastic delegation would represent South Dakota, and that Mr. Taft was sure of the electoral vote in that state. Chauncey Dewey, the secretary of the league, is the leader in Illinois. His district (the 1st Congress) was the first to instruct delegates to vote for Mr. Taft's nomination. Truxton Beale heads the California delegation.

The convention will meet at Soldiers' Memorial Hall, in Cincinnati, on the morning and afternoon of the 22d. In the evening a big open meeting will be held at Music Hall. The latter accommodates ten thousand persons. Mr. Hammond will speak, and perhaps Mr. Sherman and Mr. Shaw. Mr. Smith will leave here on Tuesday to complete the plans for the convention.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hammond will address the Pennsylvania State Convention at Wilkes-Barre on Wednesday.

Mr. Taft, before making another tour through Ohio, will make a trip through some of the other middle Western states. The details for this trip are now being worked out by Senator Dixon, head of the speakers' bureau in the Western headquarters. Senator Dixon will then take the itinerary to Mr. Taft for his approval. Chairman Hitchcock said yesterday he was not sure whether he also would go to see Mr. Taft. His plans are to go to Chicago on the Twentieth Century today and return on Wednesday.

Chairman Hitchcock said it was unnecessary to comment on a statement from Democratic Eastern headquarters that he was trying to persuade President Roosevelt to make speeches for Mr. Taft. The statement referred to was given out by Vice-Chairman R. S. Hudspeth, of the Democratic National Committee.

Chairman Hitchcock had a meeting of the members of the advisory committee who were in town, including Mr. Vorys, Mr. Hammond, Judge R. A. Ballinger, of Seattle, and William Nelson Cromwell. Judge Ballinger in a report on conditions in the Pacific Coast states, said that the lowest estimate on the Republican plurality in Washington placed it at 30,000. In Oregon conditions are not so satisfactory, but were improving, he said. A substantial Republican plurality in California is expected.

Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Settle, of North Carolina, brought further good news from that state. "One-third of the energy required to carry any of the doubtful states in the North would put our state in the Republican column," was the way he put it. Mr. Settle is trying to get Mr. Taft to make a speech or two in North Carolina.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in this city, returned from a stumping tour in Maine yesterday. He said that the plurality for the Republican candidate for Governor at the state elections on Tuesday would not be less than 12,000.

DENOUNCES DEMAGOGY.

Archbishop Ireland Makes No Secret That He Is for Taft.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Paul, Sept. 12.—In a newspaper report of an address delivered on Thursday evening by Archbishop Ireland at Fulda, Minn., he is credited with favoring the Congressional candidacy of James T. McCleary, Second Assistant Postmaster General and a stanch "stand-patter," who since his defeat for Congress two years ago has announced that he is for the party's platform as enunciated at Chicago.

The Archbishop returned to St. Paul last evening and denied that he had supported the candidacy of Mr. McCleary in his public address, but admitted that he had in a private conversation expressed the hope that he would be elected. The prelate then went on to say that he made no secret of his political views. He was openly in favor of the election of Mr. Taft. He also denounced what he termed demagogic attacks on capitalism and corporations.

Corporations that offend the law should be punished, he said, but to raise an outcry against them simply because of the popular belief that they represent commercial strength and prosperity was, in his opinion, senseless and unjust. Archbishop Ireland said:

I am in the habit of making no secret of my personal or political views. It is well known that I am a Republican in politics, and so in Fulda, as I do elsewhere, when the conversation turns on politics, I express very freely my personal preference and regard for Mr. McCleary and my personal desire that he be elected. I spoke in the same manner of Mr. Taft and his candidacy, but I should have deemed it quite improper and entirely out of place to have treated of politics in an address on a public occasion when persons of all political shades were gathered together, and when to treat of politics would be making of myself a public political advocate.

Whether as a clergyman or a speaker, on public occasions I never treat of party politics, and all I said in Fulda that night that might be construed as treating on politics in any form was that I wanted my hearers to think for themselves, judge for themselves and to vote as their own consciences dictated, never allowing themselves to be carried off their feet by declamations or wild party harangues.

I said the reliance of the country to-day is in the country people, where men early learn the virtue of law and order, the supreme importance of property and who develop the opportunities coming to them to the extent of giving full scope to their own talents and industry.

I discouraged all wild cries against capital or corporations, saying that when capital and corporations violate law and equity they should be punished, but that capital and corporations should not be strangled in efforts to promote their own welfare simply because of the popular idea that they are the products of injustice and perilous to the nation. This is my politics, and I preached it in Fulda, and in doing so I cannot be accused of treating of partisan politics.

BURTON INDORSED FOR SENATOR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton to-day won the indorsement of the Republicans of Cuyahoga County in his fight to succeed Senator Foraker.

HEARST PETITION CALLED A FAKE.

Joseph R. Buchanan, state chairman of the Independence party, in Newark yesterday informed S. D. Dickinson, Secretary of State, that the petition filed in his office on Friday purporting to be that of the Independence party was either a forgery or a fake. Mr. Buchanan says that his party has not yet filed any nominations. There were a large number of blanks out, he said, and it was the intention to file several thousand names instead of the 800 required by law. Otto G. Hoerster, counsel for the party, will go to Trenton next Monday to take the necessary steps to prevent the petition being accepted as that of the Independence party. The petition filed is said to contain many defects.

EXPERT TESTIMONY OF NO AVAIL.

Evidence Given by Evans and Cotton as to Sanity of Murderer Overridden by Laymen.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 12 (Special).—Frederick Lang, who is under sentence to be executed on September 25 for the murder of his niece, Katie Gordon, in April, 1908, was declared by a Middlesex County jury yesterday afternoon to be sane, despite testimony by "insanity experts" to the contrary. Dr. Britton D. Evans, of the Morris Plains asylum, a Thaw expert, and Dr. Henry W. Cotton, head of the Trenton asylum, swore that Lang was crazy. County Physician J. L. Suydam, of Jamesburg, and Dr. C. T. Maas, of this city, swore to the same thing.

Prosecutor George Berdine was unable to secure a single physician who believed Lang sane. Opposing the expert testimony, he could only introduce the testimony of Warden Rogers, Joseph Deutsch, who is in jail convicted of embezzlement, and the Rev. Paul Hamborsky, pastor of the Hungarian Presbyterian Church, of this city. These thought Lang comprehended his situation, and the jury gave more credence to the opinions of the convict, the minister and the warden than to the alienists.

Drs. Evans and Cotton were not subpœnaed by the defence, but were called in by Judge Booraem, who heard the proceedings. Lang was brought to court, and, if he comprehended what the verdict of "sane" rendered by the jury foreman meant, he did not show it. He made not the least sign, and walked quietly back to the jail. This hearing was the last legal straw left to the murderer, who is only twenty-five years of age.

CASSIDY DELEGATES ARE NAMED.

There will be a contesting delegation from the 1st Assembly District in Queens to the Democratic State Convention, three delegates having been named last night in opposition to the regulars.

The regular convention met at Frenz's Hall, in Long Island City, and chose the following delegates: Frederick Bowley, Herman Koch and James T. Hicks; alternates, G. F. McCauley, T. F. Kennedy and Edward Scherer; delegate to the judiciary convention, Michael Dugan; alternate, Andrew Capels. The convention adjourned until September 30, when it will chose a candidate for member of Assembly.

Meanwhile the Cassidy men were holding an opposition meeting at the Democratic Club, in Anabel street. The delegates selected were Joseph Cassidy, Judge Thomas C. Kadien and Luke A. Keenan. The delegates appointed by the Cassidy faction will leave here for the convention on Monday, and they are expected to make a big fight for recognition. The regulars only laugh and say there "is nothing to it."

CORTLANDS FREED IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 12.—Mrs. H. R. Cortland, whom the police authorities believe to be the wife of Dr. R. C. Flower, the notorious swindler, and Charles Edward Cortland, a relative, were arraigned in the police court here to-day on a charge of being fugitives from justice from New York. Mrs. F. Lindsay-Hagaman, whose name has figured conspicuously in the mystery, refused to appear as a witness, and the case against the Cortlands was dismissed.

Papers were issued this afternoon for the attachment of the baggage of Mrs. Hagaman for the satisfaction of a debt of $4,000 alleged to be due by her to the Lichtenstein Millinery Company, of New York.

The whereabouts of the alleged Flower are still a mystery.

NAME C. R. EDWARDS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The 3d Assembly District Republican convention at Camden this afternoon nominated C. Robert Edwards, of Rome, for member of Assembly, to succeed A. Grant Blue, of Deerfield, who has held the office for the last two years, and who sought a renomination to-day. Dr. Charles F. Nichols, of Vienna, and E. Willard Jones, of Trenton, also were aspirants for the nomination.

NOT SO SAYS BRYAN

HEARST INSISTS IT IS.

Reiterates That Nebraskan Proposed Deal Four Months Ago.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 12.—William J. Bryan arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. John T. McGraw, national committeeman, whose guest Mr. Bryan will be to-morrow at Deer Park, accompanied him from Wheeling. As soon as he could be seen Mr. Bryan was asked regarding the statement made at Atlanta last night by William R. Hearst, that Bryan four months ago asked Hearst's support for the Presidency, promising to support Hearst in 1912. "Absolutely false" was the only comment the Democratic candidate would make.

Mr. Bryan made two speeches here, one at 3 o'clock, in the City Hall Plaza, and the other at 7:30 o'clock, in the Academy of Music. His remarks were practically repetitions of his speeches in Ohio and Wheeling yesterday.

Upon seeing Mr. Hearst's reiteration today of his Atlanta charge last night, Mr. Bryan said late this afternoon:

There is nothing to say except that the statement of Mr. Hearst is absolutely false in every particular. I met him at his house and also at the house of Dr. John W. Cox some time last fall or winter, but at neither place nor anywhere else was there any conversation which by any possibility could be distorted into such a proposition.

Atlanta, Sept. 12.—W. R. Hearst, when he saw Mr. Bryan's denial of Mr. Hearst's statement that Bryan, four months ago, proposed to support Mr. Hearst four years hence, in return for Mr. Hearst's support in this campaign, made the following statement:

I do not see why Mr. Bryan is always proposing policies that he has to recant, saying things that he has to retract, and doing things that he has to deny.

When Mr. Bryan came to New York some four months ago, I did not call on him, as I had nothing to see him about. He did call on me, as apparently he had something to see me about.

I kept his visit a secret, but Mr. Chanler, in a suit brought against me, stated in his affidavit that he had seen Mr. Bryan at my house, and so the visit was inadvertently made public. That visit was without result, as I purposely avoided politics. Shortly after I received an invitation from a friend of mine to dinner. When I went to the dinner I found Mr. Bryan there. After the dinner Mr. Bryan stepped aside with me in the hall and said exactly what I said he did.

I wish he had not said it. I was surprised and humiliated by the proposition. It showed that Mr. Bryan had no appreciation or conception of the work I had done for him, or of the reason I had worked so hard and made so many sacrifices in the cause. It showed that he considered me merely a trader working for some personal advantage or promotion in politics. I left the house humiliated, as I say, but more than ever opposed to Mr. Bryan, more than ever convinced that I was right in opposing him.

Political reporters in this city recalled last night that one of their number, going to Mr. Hearst's house about four months ago, found Mr. Bryan there. No explanation of the errand on which Mr. Bryan sought Mr. Hearst was made by either at the time, and it has always been a mystery.

WRIGHT'S BEST FLIGHT.

Continued from first page.

dinner given for Orville Wright by naval officers. "Airships aren't any good to launch a shell from, because you can't get the 'centrifugal force' that is necessary to hit an object," said the sergeant. The idea he intended to convey was that the whirling motion given to a shell by the modern steel bore guns could not be accomplished in dropping an explosive shell from an airship.

The main facts brought out in the discussion were that a machine such as that of the Wright brothers would be practically invulnerable as a target for the enemy's guns, that with a little practice an explosive could be dropped on a war vessel with damaging results, and that the aerial war craft could be launched from the deck of a battleship. Mr. Wright said that he had made experiments with a swinging weight to see how closely he could hit objects over which he was flying.

"I found that after a little practice it became comparatively easy to put the weight just where I wented to," he said. "One allowance which must be made is the effect of a wind striking the course of the airship at right angles."

"On your present machine, how much weight could be added in the form of a gun?" Lieutenant Sweet, the naval officer detailed to observe the tests, asked.

"One hundred and fifty pounds," Mr. Wright replied.

The merits of launching an explosive from a gun were then discussed. Mr. Wright said there would not be a sufficient "kick" to cause the aeroplane to diverge from its course. A shell could be dropped into the funnel of a warship, causing terrible damage to the machinery and completing its work of destruction by bursting the boilers. It was suggested by one of the officers present that attacks could be made by a number of aeroplanes, as is now done by the torpedo boats. It was pointed out that the greater cheapness of the aeroplane, and the fact that only one life for each ship would be sacrificed, would make these attacks much more economical from both a humanitarian and a monetary point of view.

Mr. Wright's assistants, C. E. Taylor and C. W. Furnass, spent part of to-day making a few changes in the aeroplane, which were decided on by Mr. Wright after the flight made yesterday for the purpose of determining the rate of speed at which the machine had been travelling. The sprocket of the shaft now has ten teeth. The gearing will be reduced by substituting a sprocket with nine teeth. This will result in a greater number of revolutions of the shaft in proportion to the propeller, thereby increasing the power but diminishing the speed. The latter will then be increased by giving higher speed to the motor.

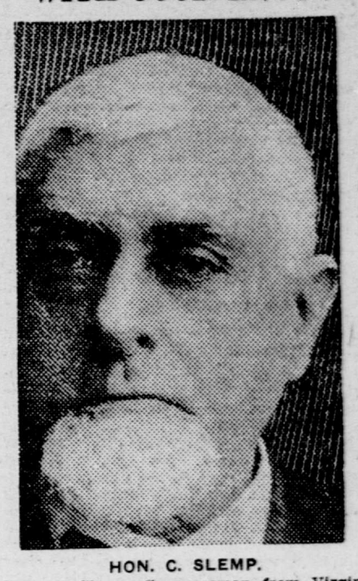
In his former flights Mr. Wright has run his motor at 1,240 revolutions a minute, but when the new sprocket is in place he intends to increase this to 1,450 revolutions. With this change he expects to maintain an average speed of at least forty-four miles an hour, which would give him a bonus of $10,000 if this average should be maintained in the official speed trial. So far the motor has never failed, and in the longest flights it has not become overheated or shown any indication of "skipping" to any serious extent. On one or two flights, after it had been running over an hour, the motor "skipped" one cylinder out of the four in every ten seconds or more. This made no apparent difference in the speed of the aeroplane, and Mr. Wright considers it of no significance.

Several officers have suggested to Mr. Wright that he put a rim around his propellers, thus obtaining a gyroscopic effect. "That would be a great disadvantage," was Mr. Wright's reply. "The machine would then travel in a straight line, and that is just what we don't want. We want to have its control absolutely in our power." Mr. Wright explained that having the two propellers turn in opposite directions was not for any particular purpose, but was necessary because the rudder and the wires which control it are in the centre of the craft, thus preventing the use of one propeller. "We will try only one propeller later on," he said.

Mr. Wright has shown considerable anxiety over the health of his brother, Wilbur Wright, who is making flights at Le Mans, France. He has heard that Wilbur has been suffering slightly from fever. Mr Wright has said that he will go to Europe immediately after his official flights at Fort Myer, and, while he is non-committal, he does not deny that his object is to make an effort to capture the prize of £10,000 offered by "The London Daily Mail" to the aviator making the first flight from London to Manchester. The distance is about one hundred and sixty miles, and, as two stops are allowed for replenishing the fuel, it would consist of three flights of fifty-three miles each. Mr. Wright feels confident that he can fulfil the conditions with the same type of machine he is using at Fort Myer.

Secretary Wright of the War Department has approved the recommendation of the signal corps that A. M. Herring, of New York, have an extension of time of thirty days from September 13 to have his aeroplane at Fort Myer ready for official tests. The extension is because of the incompleteness of his machine.

I TOOK PE-RU-NA WITH GOOD RESULTS.



HON. C. SLEMP.

Hon. C. Slemp, Congressman from Virginia, writes: "I can cheerfully say that I have used your valuable remedy, **Peruna**, with beneficial results, and can unhesitatingly recommend your remedy to my friends as an **invigorating tonic** and an **effective** and **permanent cure** for **catarrh.**"

Splendid Appetite.

Mr. J. C. Huffman, Rea, Mo., writes: "It is now about a year since I wrote Dr. Hartman for advice. I followed his advice and began using Peruna, without much faith at first. By the time I had used one bottle I began to improve. I have no symptoms of catarrh whatever now, and feel better than I have for five years. I have a **splendid appetite.** I give Peruna all praise, and believe I am cured. **Peruna is all you claim** for it, and I can truthfully recommend it."

"Completely Cured."

Mr. Charles Sauerbier, 815 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich., writes: "A few years ago I suffered with a severe cold which settled on my stomach, causing a **loss of appetite and sleep.** Peruna was called to my attention. It brought me relief, and within three weeks I was **completely cured.** I have used it off and on in my family since, and am satisfied that it is a reliable medicine."

MAINE CAMPAIGN ENDS

Liveliest in Years—Both Sides Express Confidence.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Augusta, Me., Sept. 12.—The campaign which closed in Maine to-night, with rallies in every nook and corner of the state, has been the liveliest in years, and the outcome of the battle of the ballots on Monday is awaited with interest. The Democratic leaders say that they will carry the state, while, on the other hand, Byron Boyd, chairman of the Republican State Committee, asserts that the Republican nominee for Governor, Bert M. Fernald, of Poland, will have a majority of 15,000. Mr. Boyd said to-day:

I think that one of the largest votes in the history of Maine politics will be polled in the election next Monday. Although it has been the most active campaign in years, I believe that Bert M. Fernald, of Poland, will be elected Governor of this state by 15,000 majority. I will also say that the Republicans will carry thirteen of the sixteen counties, that they will elect twenty-five out of the thirty-one members of the next Senate, and that the lower branch of the coming Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican.

The Democratic leaders have been trying to keep the minds of the people away from national issues, when, as a matter of fact, it has been known for many years that a large Republican vote in Maine in September has been the means of getting out a good vote for the Republican nominee for the Presidency in the following November. I believe that Democracy struck high tide in the election two years ago, and that Mr. Davis, their nominee, got the largest vote that will be given to a candidate of that party in this state for many years.

Frederick Emery Beane, of Hallowell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said to-day:

I honestly believe, and state so with plenty of deliberation, as I know for years that such a thing has been considered impossible, that Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will win in the election next Monday. If Mr. Gardner has 70,000 votes, as I believe he will from the information which I have received, he will necessarily be elected.

I have letters in my possession showing that thousands of Republicans who have never voted any other ticket will cast their lot with the Democracy this year, and the surprising thing about the campaign is that in the rural communities, the country towns, the Gardner strength is the greatest. Various reasons are given for the overturn to Gardner, among them the disgust over the farcical manner in which the Republican party is using the prohibitory liquor law, a belief in resubmission, opposition to the Sturgis statute, the taxation question, the abolition of the state liquor agency and the general disgust with the manner in which the dominant party has conducted the affairs of state.

CAMPAIGN BOAT IN HAZARDOUS TRIP.

Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 12.—Working her way cautiously down Lake Michigan from Muskegon in a thick fog and a dense cloud of smoke from the Michigan forest fires, the Republican campaign steamer Theodore Roosevelt arrived here five hours behind schedule time at 4:15 p. m. to-day. Representative Republicans from many points in this section of the state had come to Traverse City for to-day's campaign meetings, and probably ten thousand persons watched the entrance of the belated steamer. Two open air meetings were held immediately upon the arrival of the marine campaigners, and large meetings were held this evening in both the local theatres.

The Mayor of Traverse City and two young women members of a reception committee that met the campaigners at the wharf presented two hundred keys of the city to the speakers and the members of the Marquette Marching Club of Chicago.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in Quality and Style

Pre-Eminent from Every Standpoint

Newest Ideas
Finest Materials
Best Workmanship
Largest Choice
Lowest Cost

Visitors to New York are cordially invited to examine our stock and note our plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Furniture Makers and Importers

W. 23d St. 61-63-65 | W. 24th St. 36-38-40

CONFIDENCE IN ONESELF IS ENHANCED BY CLEAN CLOTHES.

OSPOTO keeps clothes clean. Takes out fresh ink, paint, tar, iodine and grease spots to STAY OUT. Does Not Leave a Ring. NON-INFLAMMABLE. 25c. at first-class toilet counters. Samples sent for 2c. stamp.

THE OSPOTO CO., New Canaan, Conn.

Sold by Stern Bros., Jas. McCreery & Co., Hegeman, Riker, Kalish, Kinsman, Milhau, C. N. Crittenton Co.

AGENCY

A First Norwegian Preserving Factory wants a respectable and active agent in U. S. A. for sale of Sardines, Anchovies, Fish Balls, etc. First class references required. Apply at S. A. E., Tribune Office.

Saks & Company

Monday, September 14th.

Tailored Garments for Women

An exhaustive presentation of the newest ideas—exclusive models not to be found elsewhere. The materials are of the highest quality, the tailoring, without exception, is equal to the best custom work, and prices are far below the average for garments of all around excellence.

New Tailored Street Suits $19.50 to 95.00

New Tailored Street Dresses $39.50 to 175.00

New Afternoon and Evening Dresses $35.00 to 195.00

New Tourist and Steamer Coats $16.50 to 75.00

New Rain Coats Of silk, $20.00 to 55.00 Of cloth, $19.50 to 35.00

New Tailored Skirts $7.50 to 35.00

A VERY SPECIAL OFFERING FOR MONDAY.

Tourist and Steamer Coats

Of frieze or Scotch coating materials, in brown, blue, gray, green or tan shades. Plaid, striped or check effects. Fancy broadcloth collars and cuffs; satin lined yoke and sleeves.

One model in half-fitted shape, One model in loose box shape, Very special value. **16.50**

Tailor-Made Suits

New Directoire semi-fitted or close-fitted models. Of fine broadcloths, worsteds or fancy cheviots in the newest weaves and designs, including the latest shades, as well as black or blue.

Each model is perfect in cut and tailoring and lined with fine quality silk or satin. Very special value. **29.50**

New Empire Dresses

Of satin duchesse, with waist and mousquetaire sleeves of closely shirred satin. Lace yoke; new, close-fitting tunic skirt. In black, navy, peacock, rose, smoke, tan brown or peach. Very special value. **32.50**

Fur Alterations and Repairs

No moment could be more auspicious than the present. A full display of all the new models provides hints without number for making over old furs into the most approved of current styles. Equally important, prices now are far less than they must necessarily be during the height of the season.

Tailored Suits for Misses and Small Women

(Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years; 32, 34 and 36 bust —2nd Floor.)

Of plain or fancy striped broadcloth or diagonal worsted; 36 inch coat; satin trimmed; colors—black, smoke, navy, Copenhagen, brown or olive. "Special." **22.50**

Tailored Suits for Juniors

(Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years; 33, 35 and 37 inch skirts.)

Of fancy weave cheviots or diagonal worsted; 34-inch coat; colors—navy, brown or Copenhagen. "Special." **15.00**

Important Sale of **Silk Petticoats for Women**

Made of superior quality silk in a large assortment of the most desirable colorings, including pink or light blue, also black. Various models, either tailored with stitched bands, accordion pleatings or ruched effects. All silk underlay—

Value $10.50 **at 6.45** | Value $13.75 **at 7.95**

Important Sale of **Hosiery for Women**

A recent importation of 150 dozen lisle thread stockings in black, tan or white. Reinforced soles, heels and toes; garter tops. Value 35c. **22c** a pair.

Fine lisle thread stockings in black or tan. Reinforced soles, heels and toes, garter tops. Value 50c. **32c** a pair

Special Sale of "Real Irish" Lace **Insertions and Edgings**

Real Irish Crochet laces, insertions and edgings of fine baby Irish, 1¾ to 2½ inches wide.

Value 2.50 at **1.85** the yd.
Value 3.25 " **2.25** " "

Also a full variety of tucked, dotted or figured nets in white, cream, black or colors, with bands to match; suitable for waists and now in great demand.

65c to $4.00 the yd.

Special Sale of **$4 Boots for Women** **2.90**

The newest Fall designs—each worthily presenting our standard for quality.

Eight models, in patent leather, dull or bright kidskin; button, blucher or lace models. Wave or straight tops.

Broadway at 34th Street.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE IN IOWA.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Invitations have been issued for a Republican conference of friends of the late Senator Allison to determine upon a candidate to succeed him. The caucus will be held next Tuesday

The Cheapest Fat Reducer Is the Best.

The attention of all who are half choked and generally bedeviled by an excess of fat which, by the way, always seems more excessively excessive during the sultry season than any other, is called to the Marmola Prescription Tablets.

Seventy-five cents secures enough of these remarkable fat reducers from any druggist to last you a good while, in fact, it buys an extra large case. This is enough to make a very desirable change in almost anyone's weight. Taken one after each meal and at bedtime the loss of as much as a pound of fat a day has been attained innumerable times.

This is a royal result that seems all the more remarkable when one realizes these tablets are cheaper by a half than anything else your druggist has. But the net loss they bring about is not the only good feature of these tablets. They are pleasant to take; don't disturb the stomach; don't require one to exercise a particle or diet a mouthful, and last, but not least, do not cause wrinkles. They reduce one quickly, but evenly—naturally. They produce, in short, the identical results of the famous Marmola Prescription, with which they are identical in composition. Try a case. If your druggist is sold out then write the makers, the Marmola Company of Detroit, to send you one by mail.