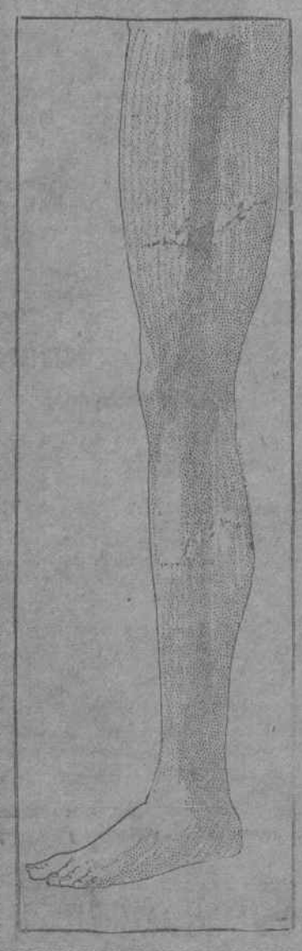
# NAT GOODWIN THROWN FROM A HORSE AND BADLY INJURED.

Nat C. Goodwin, the Actor.

A report was received here yesterday that Mr. Goodwin had been thrown from his horse near London and badly hurt. It was said that he had sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Mr. Appleton, his manager, had received no confirmation of the report up to a late hour last night.



George Appleton, Nat C. Goodwin's manager, had not heard from Mr. Goodwin or any of his friends at a late hour last night about the accident that was said to have befallen the actor near London on Monday. Mr. Goodwin wired that he would sail for New York yesterday, but did not mention the steamer on which he would take passage. Mr. Appleton said there was nothing unusual about that, as Mr. Goodwin in his yearly trips consulted his own convenience about coming back always, however, arriving in time to meet his engagements.

This year Mr. Goodwin will begin his tour in Cincinnati, playing in the larger towns in the West before he comes to New York, when he opens his metropolitan season at the Knickerbocker Theatre in February, with his new play "Nathan Hale."

Harry Mann, manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, said last evening that no cable message had been received, nor had the Lambs Club, of which Mr. Goodwin is a member, been informed of any accident to the American comedian.

# ONLY A WHISPER COMES FROM PLATT

## Not Yet Ready to Talk of Roosevelt, His Intimates Declare.

## MAY HAVE COME TO TERMS

## An Understanding Between the Two Is Said to Have Been Reached.

## QUIGG AND GIBBS ARE ACTIVE.

## At a Caucus To-day They Will Try to Get County Delegates Pledged to Rough Rider.

Indications come to the surface yesterday that Thomas C. Platt and Theodore Roosevelt have come to terms.

Mr. Platt seems to have received such assurances from Camp Wikoff yesterday as warranted him, not necessarily to "talk Roosevelt," but, as one of his intimates expressed it, to "whisper Roosevelt," and to-day, at a caucus, the Senator's name will be used without protest from him to get as many of the New York County delegates to the Saratoga convention pledged to Roosevelt as Messrs. Quigg, Gibbs, et al. can.

On these points it is said that Platt and Roosevelt have an understanding:

1. That Colonel Roosevelt shall either decline the independent nomination, should it be officially offered to him prior to the Saratoga convention, or make that he will give no answer until the Saratoga nominations are made, with the understanding that he decline it then. He can only accept an indorsement from the independents.

2. That he will use his influence with the independents after his nomination by the Republicans to secure the withdrawal of the independent State ticket and candidates for the Legislature.

3. That should he be elected Governor he will comply with all "reasonable demands" made upon him by the Platt machine.

Should these terms be ratified before or at the Saratoga convention, of course the Independents would presumably carry out their threat to name another candidate for Governor than Roosevelt. But it is through Roosevelt that Platt alone hopes to retain his chances upon the Legislature and elect a friendly successor to United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. He was quoted privately by friends yesterday as saying that he believed Roosevelt to be the only Republican candidate for Governor who could be elected, and that was the only reason that had induced him to allow his adjutants to push him along. It is a case, not of choice but of desperation, with Platt, and his intimates frankly admit it.

### Fish Is Out of the Race.

When Roosevelt boomers, anxious lest the war declared upon the Senator by the Independents should imperil the chances for a nomination of their favorite, called at No. 49 Broadway and asked if the use of Roosevelt's name to club him would have any effect upon the Saratoga programme, the Senator smiled and replied: "The Republican convention will be held, and no change in plans affecting nominations have been made that I am aware of."

There was a manifest change yesterday in the attitude of Platt men who so long as they regarded the Senator as "on the fence," declined to express their preference for Governor. The "Roosevelt whisper" having gone the rounds, former Speaker Hamilton Fish, who had been holding to be picked up by Senator Platt as a compromise after Roosevelt and Black should have chewed one another beyond recognition, frankly announced that he was no longer to be considered a possibility for the Gubernatorial nomination, but that he and his Putnam County delegates would vote solidly for Roosevelt.

To a Journal reporter yesterday Mr. Fish said: "I am heart and soul in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. In my judgment he will get practically every vote that the State organization musters. I do not believe there is a chance for the nomination of Governor Black.

"Does Senator Platt favor the nomination of the Colonel?"

"Well, you have not heard, have you, that he has called down Mr. Odell, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Quigg, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Appleton or any other of his close political friends who have been working against Black and for Roosevelt?"

"Will you go back to the Legislature and run for Speaker?"

"No, I shall not. I have had enough of the Legislature. As for the Lieutenant-Governorship I have no desire for the place."

Colonel George W. Dunn, Platt's right bower in Broome County, and Senator John Raines were in consultation with Senator Platt yesterday. Dunn declared he had not committed himself on the Governorship, and would not until Senator Platt publicly declared his own choice. Senator Raines, at heart for Governor Black and doing what he can to secure his renomination, contented himself with saying that the Governor would be a candidate in the Saratoga convention, no matter how few votes or how many he got.

Louis F. Payn, Governor Black's manager-in-chief, is expected to take a hand in to-day's caucus and seek to prevent Quigg from having a resolution adopted pledging the New York County delegates' vote as a unit for any candidate for whom a majority decree shall instruct favorable. He will be assisted by Edward Lauterbach, Edmund J. Lynch, James L. Steward, Abraham Gruber, Charles A. Hess and others, who have announced that they do not propose to permit Quigg and Gibbs to dictate to them whom they shall support for the nomination.

The Quigg-Gibbs people claim that at least 140 of the delegates are now solid for Roosevelt. The Black forces claim they have eight. If not timely relief, the caucus itself must determine which side is telling the truth.

Superintendent Payn when seen at the Grand Union Hotel last night seemed full of fight. "Yes," said he, emphatically, "the fight is on and will be continued until the Saratoga Convention adjourns. I sincerely believe that the Governor will be renominated."

"What do you think of the indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt by the Independents and their determination to place a third State and Legislative ticket in the field?"

There was a bit of a sneer upon Mr. Payn's face as he replied: "I doubt if that will effect the situation seriously one way or the other."

Mr. Payn will be at his headquarters in the Bowling Green Building early this morning. There he will confer with district leaders and delegates from the Greater New York, who are opposed to Roosevelt and favor the nomination of Governor Black.

The Mount Morris Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, last night indorsed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for Governor and Harvey T. Andrews for Member of Congress from the Fifteenth District.

# JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S EMPIRE OF HONDURAS MAY SLIP THROUGH HIS GILDED FINGERS.

John Jacob Astor Riding Through Honduras.

He and a syndicate of capitalists obtained concessions from the Honduras Government by which they were to build a railway, pay the country's debt and collect the customs. It is said now that this scheme has fallen through.

## Report That His Syndicate May Give Up Its Concessions.

## LOAD TOO HEAVY TO BEAR

## Fearfully Watered Debt to Pay Off and Nicaragua Canal Coming.

## ALSO GUATEMALAN RAILWAY.

## These Would Make Such Strong Competition That There Would Be No Big Profits in Honduras.

The Honduras Syndicate, to which was granted the concession for building a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, for establishing a banking institution and a coast line of steamships and for settling the foreign debt of the Central American Republic of Honduras, it was said yesterday, would not go any further with its work for the present.

The rumor has been about financial circles for several days and was verified yesterday by a dispatch from New Orleans announcing the arrival at that port of Colonel D. B. Cooper, general manager, and G. R. Glover, a contractor of the syndicate, on their way to hold a conference in this city with Colonel J. J. Astor and President Chauncey M. Depew as to whether it will be wise to go on with the work or not.

The syndicate was the result of several years of clever diplomatic work by William Pierson Hornby, the Government agent of Honduras, who, while in Washington, succeeded in enlisting the Government of Spanish Honduras, which gave the syndicate assumed entire control of the customs of the republic.

In consideration of a yearly payment to the Government of about $50,000 the Government gave the syndicate power to collect and disburse the customs receipts of the country and act as its special financial agent in the settlement of its indebtedness; to build an interoceanic railroad from Puerto Cortez, on the Atlantic side, to a point on the Pacific side on the Bay of Fonseca, and to establish a coast line of steamships from Belize, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, to Belize, in British Honduras.

Besides this, the syndicate was given permission to establish a bank and special powers beyond those of other banking banks, a grant of more than 600,000 acres of land and valuable concessions and mining privileges.

The syndicate began operations last November. Two gunboats, colonists—fruit growers from Florida, farmers from Illinois and twenty Canucks to start a tobacco colony—started at once, and new settlers have come from New Orleans by almost every steamer.

Colonel Astor, the principal stockholder, visited the country in his yacht Nourmahal last February. He attended the first meeting of the syndicate's bank, and expressed his satisfaction at attending the first meeting of the first corporation ever formed in Honduras. Everything looked then as if the venture would be a success.

Mexican and South American republics, however, very uncertain, and as soon as the syndicate fairly began its work reports became current that the Government was trying to get a much cooler welcome as a Spanish-American government knows well to do.

"I never took to the project," said a prominent stockbroker yesterday. "If the syndicate has had any trouble it is with the $30,000,000 bonds, which is the foreign indebtedness that the syndicate is to settle. This enormous debt has overshadowed the people of Honduras. It was contracted between 1867 and 1872, and the British Parliament, after investigation, refused to take any steps to enforce the claims of bondholders, asserting that the debt was conceived in fraud, as the republic got only $2,000,000 out of the whole issue of bonds.

"The Atlantic road, when finished, if it ever is, will find strong competition in the Guatemala railroad, which runs now from St. Jose, on the Pacific, through the Guatemala City, and in a very short time will be finished from Guatemala City to Porto Barrios, on the Atlantic. And before the Astor road is finished the Nicaragua Canal, which the Journal has been urging so strongly, will have been dug, and then I doubt very much if any of the Eastern roads will have enough local traffic to pay expenses."

At the office of the Honduras syndicate nothing could be learned except that Colonel Manager Cooper would arrive to-day or to-morrow.

President Depew said last night that he did not know the details of the Honduras syndicate's affairs, but he thought the work would be continued.

# GOMEZ QUITS THE CUBAN ARMY.

## The Insurgent Commander Said to Have Resented American Control.

## HE URGED RESISTANCE.

## Declared That War Was Preferable to Submission to the United States.

## LAWTON TAKES REBEL TROOPS.

## Commanders Turn Over Their Forces to the American General in the Province of Santiago.

**Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 13.**—An uncontradicted report was received by General Lawton last night saying General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban Government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted.

Gomez has been protesting against the Cuban Government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and his explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the political discrediting and retirement of the Cuban Republic as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited by the report, and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos Club this morning when the matter was discussed. The report was disbelieved by many, who say that General Gomez's resignation at this time is utterly improbable. Others, however, say Gomez resents the putting of the Cuban army under the authority of the American generals, and says the Cubans should resist, even by force of arms if necessary.

Generals Cobrico, Castillo, Pedro, Perez and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to General Lawton.

General Perez has 3,000 men in the vicinity of Guantanamo, which he will disband this week by order of General Castillo.

There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban army to disband, as the insurgents have learned that the question of their back pay will not be considered by the Americans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan and Captain Parker, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Garcia, son of General Garcia, and two other Cuban officers, arrived here late last night, on horseback, from Gibara, on the north coast. Colonel Rowan was sent here by General Miles from Porto Rico. He will make observations in Cuba—geographical, climatic and military—for the Government. He was fitted out with guides, horses and provisions by the Cuban commander, Ferin, at Gibara, and visited Holguin, which is garrisoned by 12,000 Spaniards under General Luque. Good health generally prevails among both Cubans and Spaniards in the northern part of the island. The Spaniards entertained Colonel Rowan and his Cuban companions hospitably.

# GOLD ADVOCATES MEET AT OMAHA.

## First Day's Session of Monetary Conference Devoted to Them.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13.—A distinguished gathering of financial students opened a three days' session of the Monetary Conference at the Nebraska building, Exposition Grounds, to-day. To-day was "Gold Day," and J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, presided. Horace White, of New York; Edward Atkinson, Congressman Fowler, of New Jersey; Editor Robinson, of the Railway Age; Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs; former Senator Carey, of Wyoming, and Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, took part in the programme.

Mr. Morton, in calling the convention to order, said: "Gentlemen, you have convoked for a patriotic purpose. That purpose is to earnestly discuss the money question, with the intention of ascertaining the best currency for conserving the prosperity, strength and honor of the American Republic."

Edward Atkinson, the economist, was prevented from attending because of ill health. His paper, entitled "Force Bills or Legal Tender," was read by Mr. Morton.

"If any farmers are fools enough to want silver money, or cattle money, or skin money," Mr. Atkinson held, "they can get it; silver in Asia, cattle money in Africa, fur or skin money in Nova Zembla. The free coinage of silver of full legal tender is almost grotesque in its folly and audacity, asking farmers in the great Mississippi Valley, 80 per cent of whom are free of any mortgage whatever, and are thus the creditors of the world, to give their principal customers in Great Britain the power to force British silver, costing twenty-five cents or less, upon them under an act of legal tender at $1.295 an ounce, or 16 to 1. The force of folly could go no further."

Louis R. Ehrlich, of Colorado, spoke about "The folly and futility of fighting evolution." Ex-Senator Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming, spoke of "The Gold Standard from the Standpoint of the Western States." He said, in part:

"The agitation which has been kept alive with reference to the free and unlimited coinage of silver for a quarter of a century in this country has done more damage than all of the failures of crops, plagues and pestilences that could befall the American people in a century. The greatest hardships in this regard have fallen on the people of the Western States.

"The West is settled by a people generally young and impressionable. In political emigrations they are easily led to the right or the left, but in the end they go to the right side of great questions. The people of a new country should not be judged too harshly. They may follow false teachers for a time, but they discover their errors and get on the right side of every national question before its final settlement."

Judge M. L. Crawford, of Dallas, Texas, was the next speaker. He opposed the free coinage of silver, saying:

"We have entered the contest for the commercial supremacy of the world. If we would win we must have gold for our standard and smokeless powder for our guns. This country is not going to ruin. We are better off now than ever before and conditions are improving all the time."

# BANKER BENEDICT GETS A SETBACK.

## His Seat in the State Convention Contested by a Silver Man.

Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 13.—The gold and silver factions of the Democratic party in this town are in a clash.

At a meeting of the Democratic Town Committee, held last Wednesday, E. C. Benedict, the New York banker; K. McCutcheon, and Luke A. Lockwood, well known New York business men, and Nelson B. Mead and R. M. Brace were elected delegates to represent the town at the State Convention at Bridgeport on Wednesday of next week.

At the meeting, George E. Fisher, an employe in the New York Custom House, was chairman and did all he could to defeat Benedict and the others chosen with him. Mr. Fisher is an ardent silver man and he opposed the election of Benedict and his associates on the ground that the former did not vote for Bryan in 1896.

On the following day, Thursday, Fisher issued a notice calling a meeting of Democrats of the town, who had supported the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for President, and who approve of the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the Chicago National Convention.

The meeting was held to-night and was well attended. Speeches were made, and, amid much enthusiasm, the following were elected delegates to the State Convention: E. C. Roberts, a New York importer; A. C. Tuck, John L. Mahoney, Richard Broderick and George Silleck. They were instructed to make the strongest possible fight in the convention for their seats, and it is generally believed here that they will be successful.

According to law, the delegates to the State Convention must have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting which elected them. Fisher says he will not sign the credentials of the Benedict gold delegation, and this, it is supposed, will insure the seating of their opponents.

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## DEMOCRATS ASK A WAR INVESTIGATION.

### Jerseyites Nominating Ex-Tradell for Congress Speak Their Minds.

Vineland, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of the First District Congressional Convention to-day unanimously nominated Samuel Tradell, a rising young lawyer of Bridgeton.

The convention chose a pronounced advocate of bimetallism as standard bearer, adopted resolutions reiterating the Chicago platform and recommending a searching investigation by Congress into the charges made by officers and men of the army and navy against the War Department.

### Jersey City Boy Missing.

Fifteen-year-old Harold Robinson, of No. 20 York street, Jersey City, has been missing from home for five weeks. His mother is very anxious to hear from any one who can supply information as to the lad's whereabouts.

Mother—Do insects in children's hair use Hell Capillaire. Sold by all druggists.

## TWO DEFEATS FOR CHANDLER.

### New Hampshire Republicans Reject the Senator's Candidate and Platform. Will Help Democrats.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 13.—Senator William E. Chandler suffered two defeats in the Republican State convention held here to-day. His candidate for Governor, Franklin Worcester, of Hollis, received but 458 votes to 550 for Frank W. Rollins, a Boston banker, but a legal resident of this city. When it came to the adoption of a platform Senator Chandler pleaded for bi-metallism, legislation against free passes on the railroads and an unhampered opportunity for the building of electric railroads anywhere in the State. In the platform adopted these latter subjects are just touched upon, while the financial plank says:

"The Republicans of New Hampshire reaffirm the St. Louis platform, especially indorsing the gold standard as Congress provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfilment of its important pledges."

While Senator Chandler will support the ticket and platform, determined men in the convention it is said to-night that some of his followers will bolt and, in case with the Democrats, in that case Republican success in the State would be endangered.

Senator Gallinger presided over the convention and in his address he declared "the Philippines, where our flag now floats, will never be given back to the tyranny and oppression of Spain."

The platform said of the war:

"It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations."

The platform also says:

"We approve of the increase of the navy, the enlargement of the regular army to meet the requirements of the country, the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the provision for a free and stable government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.

"While reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spain and make good our obligations to the peoples of these islands."

The fastest run from New York to Washington is by the "Royal Limited," via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Its time is five hours.

# LAWYER A SUICIDE, CLIENTS WAITING.

## Judge McCormick Walked Out of His Office and Killed Himself.

Thomas F. McCormick, for many years Law Judge for Union County, N. J., killed himself yesterday. His death occurred between 10:30 and noon in St. Mary's Cemetery, Elizabeth. Death resulted from a pistol shot wound. The cause of his act is not known, but it is surmised he was in financial difficulty.

Owen Kennedy, a gardener, passing the cemetery, saw what appeared to be a man asleep under a tree. Meeting a policeman he told him a man was sick in the cemetery. Policeman Kelper went there and found Judge McCormick dead. There was a bullet hole in his right temple and in his right hand was a revolver. He had seated himself with his back against a pine tree, and while sitting thus had killed himself.

When the Judge left home in the morning he appeared to be in good spirits. He went to his office and took out his bicycle. He rode to Newark to look after a case in the Essex County Court. He then left the building. He was expected back to his office, and efforts were made to find him until after his body was found. He was seen by some women going toward the cemetery.

Judge McCormick was one of the best known men in the county. His wife was one of the last to hear of the death of her husband. No one wished to convey the news to her, and it was not until the arrival of Judge McCormick's brother, two hours after the body was found, that Mrs. McCormick was notified.

Judge McCormick was born in Elizabeth in 1837. He was educated at Seton Hall College and at St. John's in Fordham. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar. In 1878 Governor McClellan appointed him County Judge, and he was reappointed by Governors Ludlow, Green and Worrs, serving four terms of five years each. Last Winter Governor Griggs displaced him by appointing Judge Benjamin A. Traff. He leaves a widow and nine children, the oldest of whom is Mr. Daniel L. McCormick, of New York.

Special Notices.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

In the evening twilight of winter time, when the fire sparkles and glows and dances upon the hearth, there are dreams and air castles of the future in the flames for the young woman who sits and gazes into them. Whether these air castles will ever become realities, is largely a matter of health.

No woman can hope to be a contented wife, the mistress of a happy home and the mother of healthy children who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organs that are distinctly feminine. All the air castles that she builds will crumble into dust, unless she takes measures to correct the disorders from which she suffers. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for all disorders of these most sensitive organs. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It prepares a woman for happy womanhood and healthy motherhood. It robs maternity of its peril and of nearly all pain. It insures children with strong, healthy constitutions. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. For nursing mothers it is the best supportive tonic.

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare.

About six years ago my wife became afflicted with the disease, causing inflammation and much pain," writes Rev. I. J. Compagnet of Rusk, Rusk County, Texas. "She could not stand or her feet ached in any position but when she sat down. Her back pained, I got her a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which she took, and it gave her so she kept on until she had taken six bottles. Since taking the last she has not suffered a moment from the old trouble."

Kennedy

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AUTUMN DERBYS. 1.90 & 2.35

SMART ALPINES in pearl and brown, 1.90 and 2.90.

Dirt breeds disease. Use Pearline

WANT HELP? WANT WORK? Consult the Journal Employment Directory. See Page 11.