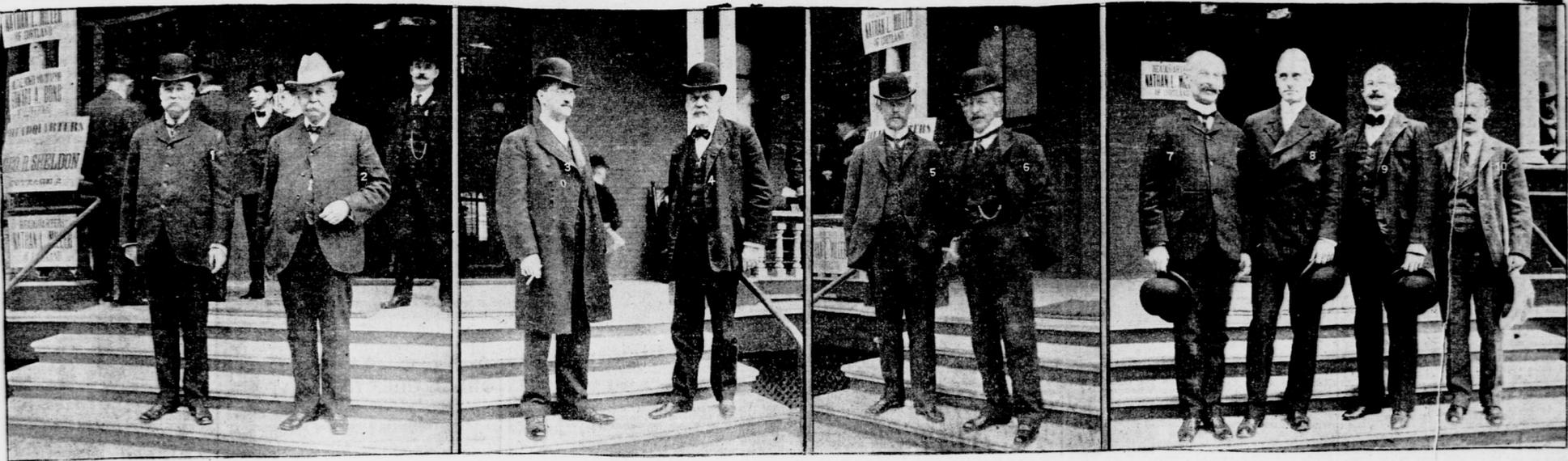




CONSPICUOUS REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS AT SARATOGA.



1 Frederick S. Gibbs, National Committeeman; 2 State Engineer Edward A. Bond, 3 Controller Nathan L. Miller, 4 Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, permanent chairman of the con. enton; 5 Robert C. Morris, president of the Republican County Committee; 6 George R. Sheldon, 7 Frank H. Platt, 8 Sheriff Norman S. Dike of Kings County, 9 ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, 10 Assemblyman James Hill Morgan.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP ABANDONED.

AN ABSCESS, RESULTING FROM PITTSFIELD ACCIDENT, COMPELS HIM TO UNDERGO A SLIGHT OPERATION.

TROUBLE NOT SERIOUS—HE STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt was forced to abandon his trip to the Northwest and to undergo a slight surgical operation in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. In the accident at Pittsfield, Mass., his leg was badly bruised and an abscess formed which gave him some trouble. The hardships of his trip aggravated this trouble, and his physicians decided to perform an operation. This was successfully done at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, and the physicians announced that the trouble was not serious, and that the President needed only a few days' rest. Soon afterward the President and his party started for Washington.

NOT IN ANY DANGER.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION—ON WAY TO WASHINGTON.

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt's Western trip came to an untimely end in this city today. He was found to be suffering from a swelling in the left leg, immediately surgical attention, and, instead of being taken to the train to continue his journey to Fort Wayne and Milwaukee, he was conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where an operation was performed. The operation occurred at 3:45 o'clock, and lasted only a short time. Then he was taken to a private room in the hospital to rest. After taking a light luncheon at 7:30 p. m., he was conveyed on a stretcher to his train, which had been backed up on a "Y" near the hospital, and at 7:50 o'clock the train started for Washington.

ALARMING RUMORS AFLOAT.

"The President has burst a blood vessel" was a whisper that went around among the police officers and soldiers. "This cannot be true," said others, "for the President is in the corridor conversing with Senator Fairbanks." Then it was said that the President was sick, that he had fainted, and finally a rumor was started that he had been shot. These rumors, however, did not appear to reach the crowd, and the thousands stood patiently after the President to see him make his way out of the club. The minutes began to slip away and still he did not come. Half an hour or more passed, and finally it was noticed that a movement of some kind was going on. The President's carriage stood in front of the entrance of the club, with Colonel Wilson, the Governor's private secretary, inside, holding the large bunch of American Beauty roses that had been given to the President in the hall. The soldiers of the National Guard were drawn up along the street just in the rear. The Secret Service men and the local police and detectives crowded the sidewalk in front of the club, keeping back the people. The command was given to "make room," and a path was cleared from the club entrance to the carriage, and, as if in answer to the rumors of his illness, the President, accompanied by Senator Fairbanks, with a quick and sturdy gait, came down the steps of the club and hastily entered the carriage. Colonel Wilson got out, and Senator Fairbanks, Secretary Cortelyou and Governor Durbin took seats in the carriage with the President. The carriage started immediately, the horses being urged into a trot. A second carriage, containing the Secret Service officers, followed closely in its wake, and a third one, containing Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes and Drs. George J. Cook and J. J. Richardson, closed up the rear.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

No sooner had the carriage started than Captain Callon, of Battery A, with twenty mounted artillerymen, and Captain Hyland, with as many mounted police, surrounded them, and in a few seconds the cavalcade swung at a rapid gait around the circle and down Meridian-st. The crowd in the Circle had hardly got a

Continued on page four.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realized on a Hudson River Day Line trip. Music.—Adv.

Continued on page four.

FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT URGES TAKING THE REVISION QUESTION OUT OF POLITICS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt recommended the creation of a tariff commission in his speech at Logansport, Ind., the first stop made by the special train this morning. There was a large crowd assembled to hear him. He had intended to deliver the speech in Milwaukee to-morrow, but the necessity of having the operation performed on his leg to-day forced him to change his plans. The President and his party reached Logansport at 7:15 this morning, with the screeching of factory whistles and shouts of a great crowd assembled at the Washab station to greet him. His stop was unusually long, due to his train being transferred from the Washab to the Panhard tracks. The party was driven to the high school at a brisk trot, the Spanish War Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic marchers hustling to keep up. When the stand was reached the rain was coming down hard. Many umbrellas were raised, and cries from those in the rear who could not see the President induced him to say: "I will make a bargain with you. I won't have an umbrella over my head if you won't have one over yours." The crowd laughed, and many umbrellas were lowered. The President's speech, which dealt with tariff revision, took longer to deliver than the time scheduled to stop there, and it was 8:40 when the train pulled out.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Roosevelt was introduced by Mayor Vaughan. He began his remarks by thanking the people for coming out to hear him on such a bad day, and especially the members of the Grand Army. He continued as follows: It is the merest truism to say that in the modern world industrialism is the great factor in the growth of nations. Material prosperity is the foundation upon which a very mighty national structure must be built. Of course, there must be more than this. There must be a high moral purpose, the life of the spirit which finds its expression in many different ways, but unless material prosperity exists also there is scant room in which to develop the higher life. The productive activity of our vast army of workers, of those who labor with heads or hands, is the driving cause of the growth of this nation. We have great natural resources, but such resources are never more than idle men's property, unless they are put to use. In such development laws play a certain part. Individual characteristics are a still greater part. A good deal in its own sphere, but the long-run work under good laws because a people endowed with honest and practical common sense ultimately demands good laws. But no law can create industrial wellbeing, although it may foster and safeguard it, and although a bad law may destroy it. The prime factor in securing industrial wellbeing is the high average of citizenship among the individual members of the community. The best laws that the world has devised would not make a community of thriftless and idle men prosperous. No scheme of legislation or of social reform will ever work good to the community unless it recognizes as fundamental the fact that each man's own individual qualities must be the prime factors in his success. Work in combination may help, and the State can do a good deal in its own sphere, but the long-run work each man must rise or fall on his own merits, hardihood or resolution, of common sense and of capacity for lofty endeavor has within his own hands the common good, but it is a very unhealthy thing to let ourselves think for one moment that anything can ever supply the want of our own individual watchfulness and exertion.

A SOUND CURRENCY ESSENTIAL.

Yet, given this high average of individual ability and invention, we must ever keep in mind that it may be nullified by bad legislation and that it can be given a chance to develop under the most favorable conditions by good legislation. Probably the most important aid which can be contributed by the national government to the material wellbeing of the country is to insure its financial stability. A sound currency is the strongest symbol and exponent of honest business life. The business confidence is essential. Any tampering with the currency, no matter with what purpose, if fraught

Continued on page four.

EXPOSITION FLYER

leaves New York 2:15 A. M., by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

MORO POSITION STRONG.

CAPTAIN PERSHING PREPARING TO ASSAULT IT.

THE HOSTILE SULTANS OF MACIN BELIEVE THEIR FORTRESS IMPREGNABLE.

Manila, Sept. 23.—Captain John J. Pershing of the 15th Infantry, operating against the Moros in the island of Mindanao, has found the Moro position at Macin, island of Mindanao, to be strong, and has delayed his attack on it. He must throw a pontoon bridge across a swamp and possibly receive reinforcements before engaging the enemy. The captain made a reconnaissance close to the Moro position and found a fort on an elevation close to the lake shore, flanked by swamps, virtually making the promontory an island. The Americans built rafts preparatory to attacking the Moros from the lake, and then decided to bridge the swamp and make an attack from all sides. The Sultans of Macin regard the position as impregnable, and have refused to treat with Captain Pershing. Brigadier General Samuel S. Sumner will send the Moros an ultimatum commanding peace and the return of stolen property. If his demands are rejected the place will be assaulted. Captain Pershing has carefully examined the position and its surroundings, and is confident of his ability to capture it without serious loss. Captain Pershing has returned to Camp Vicars, from where he reports that the Sultans of Macin alone are hostile in that section of the Lanao country.

WORK OF THE CONSTABULARY.

Manila, Sept. 23.—The constabulary of Sorsoyon, island of Luzon, have captured two women who have been posing as saints for a year past, and who have been working among the ignorant and credulous natives to further their superstitious belief in the power of charms to make them invulnerable to bullets, known in the islands as "anting-anting" they had assisted. The constabulary have also captured 150 followers of Rios, the fanatical leader of Tayabas. Rios is hiding in the mountains with a couple of followers.

BOERS APPEAL FOR AID.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE GENERALS IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23.—The Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document recalls how, after the terrible struggle in South Africa, and the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace, the generals were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the new government to allay the distress which is devastating the colonies, and, in the event of the failure of the mission, to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions. Continuing, the generals say that, having failed to induce Great Britain to grant further assistance, they remain for them to address themselves to the people of Europe and America. After setting forth how sweet had passed during the critical days they had passed through, to receive constant marks of sympathy, in behalf of the people of the late republic, fervent thanks to all those who had assisted charitably the women and children in the concentration camps, prisoners, etc. "The small Boer nation," goes on the manifesto, "can never forget the help it received in its dark hours of suffering. Our people are completely ruined. It is impossible to make a complete inventory, but we are convinced that at least thirty thousand houses were burned or destroyed by the many villages, were completely laid waste. The war demanded many victims, and land was bathed in blood, and our orphans and widows were abandoned. We are appealing to the world for contributions to assist the destitute and help in the education of children. The generals repeat the appeal to inflame the spirit of the people, and declare: "The sword is now sheathed, and all differences are silent in the presence of such great misery." They say the small amount given by Great Britain, even if multiplied tenfold, would not suffice to cover the war losses alone. "We solicit the hearty co-operation of all existing committees in the various countries with the object of establishing a satisfactory organization." The manifesto is signed by General Botha, General De Wet and General Delarey.

MR. STEYN GOES TO SWITZERLAND.

The Hague, Sept. 23.—Ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who has been ill for a long time past, started for Geneva, on the Lake of Geneva, Switzerland, to-day, accompanied by Mr. Fischer. The former was carried on a stretcher to the train.

GENERAL DE WET'S SON DEAD.

The Hague, Sept. 23.—General De Wet has received a telegram from South Africa announcing the death of his thirteen-year-old son. The news greatly depressed the Boer leader.

GIFT OF MR. KRUEGER'S PUBLISHER.

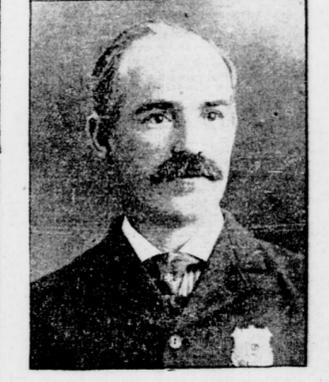
London, Sept. 23.—It is said that Mr. Lehman, publisher of the memoirs of former President Krueger, has given Mr. Krueger \$150,000 to be devoted entirely to the Boer funds.

YOUNG IN THE TOMBS.

DOCTOR OBSERVES NO SIGNS OF INSANITY.

GENERAL ANDREWS, FRIEND OF PRISONER'S FATHER, SAID TO BE AIDING IN HIS DEFENCE.

William Hooper Young, the murderer of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, whose arrest, identification and confession at Derby, Conn., have been fully described in The Tribune, is now in the Tombs, having arrived here yesterday morning from Derby in the custody of Headquarters detectives, and with his counsel, William F. S. Hart. A doctor who examined him at the Tombs hospital ward said that he showed no symptoms of insanity. In an interview yesterday Mr. Hart spoke of the person who interested him in the case as a "friend of John W. Young," the prisoner's father. From a reliable source it was learned last night that this "friend" is ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, whose home is in Ardsey, N. Y. It is believed that Mr. Hart and Mr. Andrews really believe Young's declaration that he did not kill the woman, but that "a stranger" whom he met murdered her. This they have sent in a cable dispatch to Young, senior. The father has been assured that the best of legal talent has been retained, and that the son's interests have been "fully safeguarded." Several of the most famous insanity experts in the United States have already been communicated with, indicating beyond a reasonable doubt that the principal defence will be insanity. Captain Schmittberger, of the West Forty-seventh-st. station, who was in command of the West Twentieth-st. station, in which Kate Feely was murdered in October, 1890, declared last night that the general description sent out of the man supposed to be the murderer of Mrs. Feely was somewhat similar to that of Young. The murderer of Mrs. Feely was seen



ROBERT L. PIERCE, Special officer who arrested Young.

to go to her rooms, in West Eighteenth-st. She was never seen alive afterward, and portions of a woman's body found in Seventeenth-st., Eighteenth-st., Staten Island and the waters of the bay were thought by the police to explain Mrs. Feely's disappearance. There were many things, Captain Schmittberger said, that connected the two murders in his mind. It was 9:21 o'clock when the Bridgeport train on which Young was a passenger rolled into the Grand Central Station. Since before 8 o'clock a crowd of about six hundred persons had been standing at the gates leading to the tracks waiting for it. Young, who was in the smoking car, was handcuffed to Detective Sergeant Hughes. Following them came Detective Sergeant Findlay. A passageway was cleared by a couple of patrolmen, but the crowd closed in, and it looked as if the police would have trouble. After a little difficulty Young was led to a closed carriage, which he and Hughes entered. Findlay jumped on the seat with the driver, and with a policeman standing on each side step the start for Police Headquarters began.

On the train Young sat with his counsel, who was the only person permitted to talk with him. The man seemed to be cool and collected, and save for asking his counsel a few questions read the newspapers. Several times on the way to this city the smoking car became so crowded with passengers that the trainmen had to request some to seek seats in the other cars of the train. The prisoner seemed bordering on a collapse when he led up the steps into Headquarters. He wore the clothes in which he was captured at Derby. The party, accompanied by Mr. Hart, went

Continued on third page.

Do you suffer from a Cold? Take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SHELDON WITHDRAWS.

FRANK W. HIGGINS WILL BE ODELL'S RUNNING MATE.

DAY OF EXCITEMENT AT SARATOGA.

REASONS FOR ACTION. NO CRUSH IN THE HALL.

MR. SHELDON WRITES A LETTER TO SENATOR PLATT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Governor Odell left Senator Platt's room at 2 o'clock this morning, and said: "George R. Sheldon has withdrawn as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and will make public a letter soon giving his reasons for withdrawing."

"Will Senator Frank W. Higgins, of Olean, receive the nomination for Lieutenant Governor?" the Governor was next asked. "I suppose so," said the Governor. The Governor afterward said that, in his opinion, Senator Higgins would receive the nomination.

This is regarded as an authoritative statement that the Republican leaders, Governor Odell, Senators Platt and Depew and George W. Dunn, have united upon Senator Higgins as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Higgins was the first choice of Senator Platt for the nomination nearly six months ago. There is no question that the convention will confirm this choice of the leaders, for Senator Higgins is very popular all over the State. Governor Odell also stated that there had been no selection of a candidate for Secretary of State. That, he declared, would be made to-morrow morning.

Mr. Sheldon, in his letter declining the nomination, said: Hon. Thomas C. Platt, My Dear Senator: I became a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket at the request of the leaders of the party. It was with great reluctance that I consented to leave my private affairs for public office and the position which I have always enjoyed as a worker in the ranks, but since my candidacy made upon my business, which, while admitting it to be honorable, claim that it can be misrepresented and an injury to the ticket. I entered this canvass unselfishly in the belief that I have always been an ardent supporter, and to my lifelong friends, but I am unwilling to remain for an hour in the field if there is a doubt anywhere in our own household.

Thanking you, my dear Senator, for your cordial support and other evidences of a friendship of many years, which I value more than any office, I beg that you will permit me to decline any further consideration of my name before this convention. Fairly yours, GEORGE R. SHELDON.

Governor Odell's presence at the conference to-night was undoubtedly of great advantage to the Republican party. He returned to Albany at an early hour this morning.

ODELL GOES TO SARATOGA.

ATTEMPT TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE TROUBLE OVER NOMINATIONS.

[By The Associated Press.] Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The difficulty in the Republican convention over the candidacy of George R. Sheldon for the Lieutenant Governorship assumed such proportions this afternoon that Governor Odell was summoned from Albany for consultation. It has developed that Governor Odell to-day requested Mr. Sheldon to withdraw from the race for the nomination for second place on the ticket. The opinion that Mr. Sheldon's candidacy would jeopardize the success of the whole ticket. The Governor added that he had selected Mr. Sheldon for the place and was his close personal friend, but had reached the conclusion that it was best Mr. Sheldon should retire. Mr. Sheldon consulted with Senator Platt, and gaining the Senator's support, informed the Governor that he could not comply with the request. Governor Odell then sent to Senator Platt and

Continued on second page.

Observation Car On Pennsylvania Special. The Pennsylvania Special is now equipped with a perfectly new, improved Pullman Observation car, 20 hours New York to Chicago.—Adv.

POCONO MOUNTAIN SPECIAL on the Lackawanna Railroad will make its last trip Sat. Sept. 27, returning Sunday night. Special trains Fridays and Mondays have been discontinued.—Adv.

SCENES AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Republican State Convention, like all State conventions, was late in assembling to-day. The delegates who arrived early at the convention hall strolled in, looked around and then went outside again to finish their cigars or walk around. As the session is over, there was not the usual crush of summer visitors at the Spa clamoring for admission.

The big hall was almost bare of decorations. One American flag over the desk, two behind the platform, and a small picture of President Roosevelt comprised them. The galleries were well filled with a crowd that applauded liberally as each leader who came in was recognized. One of the first to arrive was ex-Governor Frank S. Black. He was greeted with cheers. Senator Raines, ex-Congressman Littauer, George W. Aldridge and William C. Warren came in turn, and were greeted with applause. A band in the gallery played popular airs. Senator Platt came in with Senator Ellsworth and William Smyth, in with Senator Ellsworth and William Smyth, of Oswego. He was loudly applauded as he took his seat in the Toga delegation. Senator Depew, accompanied by his wife, made his way to the platform, where he was recognized, and greeted with cheers. He took his seat in the New-York County delegation. The band played "America," and every one stood up. Just at this time Lieutenant Governor Woodruff came in. The Kings County delegates gave him a vociferous welcome. He was accompanied by William Berri. The band finally drowned the noise. Colonel George W. Dunn, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, called the convention to order in a clear, ringing voice which instantly commanded attention and enforced order. It was the first time Colonel Dunn had ever called a State convention to order, but no one would have suspected that it was other than a usual biennial task of his, easily performed.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Decker, of Saratoga. After a rollcall of delegates and several substitutes, Colonel Dunn announced that Lemuel E. Quigg, of New-York, had been selected by the State Committee to act as temporary chairman. Colonel Dunn put the action of the State Committee in selecting Mr. Quigg to a vote. The years were weak and non-enthusiastic, and were confined chiefly to portions of the New-York delegation. Few of the up-State delegates voted. Then Colonel Dunn asked those who were opposed to the proposition to vote, and several emphatic noes came from the New-York delegation. One of these came from Captain F. Norton Goddard, of the XXth Assembly District. Captain Goddard afterward said: "I could not vote in approval of Mr. Quigg's selection, for I believe the position given to him here will harm the Republican party." Just as Mr. Quigg started in to talk George R. Sheldon came into the hall with Robert C. Morris, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, of New-York, and walked to the seats occupied by the members of the New-York delegation. There were loud cheers for Mr. Sheldon. Mr. Quigg could not for a moment protest with his speech.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. QUIGG.

When the uproar had subsided Mr. Quigg said: This is the first Republican State Convention that has assembled in New-York since the death of William McKinley. Nowhere in the land is his memory more precious. How great he was another age which sees the accomplishments of this in their ultimate results will say. How good he was we know. Between him and the people there was a mutual confidence which gave to his leadership a quality singularly appropriate to the relation between the citizens of a republic and their Chief Magistrate. The genius of the Republican party was perfectly illustrated in the character of William McKinley and was witnessed by his work. The success of his life were not those of a selfish and ambitious man. They were the triumphs of great principles happily affecting the fortunes and daily life of millions of people. They were so great a triumph that they survive his death. Stronger than ever, the party that cherished his principles goes marching on. As representatives of that party in the State of New-York we are met under happy conditions. For eight years we have enjoyed public favor. We have successively elected four Republican Governors, each of whom at the end of his term of service has left his State more prosperous and his own name more respected. One of these, sum-