be Governor twice over," said Mr. Fassett to his friends who sat close by.

The roll was quickly completed after this, few substitutions being made. Mr. Brookfield then announced that William A. Sutherland, of Rochester, had been the unanimous choice of the State Convention for temporary chairman. The selection was indorsed with a shout, and Mr. Sutherland stepped to the reading desk, around which had been draped the American flag, and made the speech that carried so much real truth and common-sense with it.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

General Husted obtained recognition after the applause following the close of Mr. Sutherland's speech, and presented a long resolution authorizing the State Committee to call the Congressional conventions this fall, inasmuch as the new law changing the boundaries of the Congress Districts left no authority for calling these conventions. This resolution was adopted. Resolutions providing for the appointment by the chairman of the various committees were presented in turn by the delegates. Among the resolutions presented came the following from John Simpson, of New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of President Harrison for the wise and prudent course it has maintained in the management of the national affairs of the Republic, which has presented to the citizens of the United States an edifying and encouraging exhibition of a clean, dignified and thoroughly honest Administration, true to the interests of the United States and to the welfare of the people, giving assurance, as it does, of their future and increased prosperity; and.

Resolved, therefore, That we pledge to the Administration of President Benjamin Harrison our loyal support and unwavering confidence in his efforts to maintain the dignity of our country at home and abroad and the ascendancy of Republican principles in the conduct of its affairs.

After these resolutions had been presented and referred to the proper committees, which were named by the chairman, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

BEGINNING THE SECOND SESSION.

When the convention assembled at 3 o'clock to begin its second session, every delegate was in his seat, and the galleries and boxes of the great hall were crowded with spectators. Edmund L. Pitts, of Medina, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, chairman of the Committee on Organization, was at once recognized by Chairman Sutherland. Mr. Pitts said, in a voice which rang through the hall: "Mr. Chairman—The Committee on Permanent Organization respectfully report that they recommend for chairman of this convention that distinguished citizen, patriotic and loyal American, earnest, able and courageous Republican leader, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid."

Great applause and cheers followed this announcement. Mr. Sutherland appointed ex-Speaker Husted, ex-Senator William L. Sweet and ex-Assemblyman William C. Stevens to conduct Mr. Reid to the chair. Mr. Reid, on appearing upon the platform, accompanied by his escorts, was greeted with loud applause and cheers, for which he bowed his thanks. Mr. Sutherland, in introducing Mr. Reid, said: "For distinguished services rendered to the party, to the State, and to the Nation, and as a journalist; for one who has added lustre to the name of American citizenship throughout the entire globe, the gentleman whom I will present to you for permanent chairman of this convention stands almost without an equal—Mr. Whitelaw Reid."

MR. REID GREETED WITH APPLAUSE.

Mr. Reid was greeted with great applause as he stepped forward to the edge of the platform and faced the great audience before him. There were many Republicans there who loved Horace Greeley and who said they looked with especially kindly interest therefore upon his successor as Editor of The Tribune. The convention hall is a big one, but Mr. Reid's first words showed that he could make himself heard distinctly in every part of it. His first declaration, that, having resigned his office abroad, he held it as a privilege to resume at once the duties of citizenship at home, won him a big round of applause. Mr. Reid then at once turned to the political matters before the convention. He closed his speech with a eulogy of the National Administration which drew forth tremendous applause from the convention.

Mr. Reid's speech put the convention in such humor for speech-making that there were loud demands for Chauncey M. Depew, who was seated at the back of the hall next to "a man I once knew at Peekskill." Mr. Depew made a speech, which was greeted with enthusiasm, and then there were cries for "Fassett." The ex-senator also took the platform and made an earnest address, warning his fellow-Republicans against over-confidence.

The speeches over, the convention rapidly ran forward to a conclusion. The State Committee and the Presidential electors were named. Frederick Fincke, of Utica, read the platform, in a strong voice. The resolutions commendatory of President Harrison and of Secretary Blaine especially excited applause. The State Committee, upon motion of Congressman Raines, was authorized to name a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and to fill any vacancies in the ranks of the Electors.

Ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux, of New-York, offered a resolution denouncing the Farquhar bill depriving the Republican party of one of its inspectors of election in each district in New-York City. The resolution was unanimously passed by the convention and the secretary was instructed to send it to Governor Flower. The convention then adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WARNER MILLER'S LETTER—THE ADDRESSES—A STRONG PLATFORM—DELEGATES AND ELECTORS CHOSEN.

Albany, April 28.—It was twenty minutes past noon when William Brookfield, of New-York, chairman of the Republican State Committee, thumped upon a small flag-draped stand with his gavel and called the State Convention to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. I. N. Phelps, after which Secretary Kenyon began a call of the roll of the delegates by counties for substitutions. When Herkimer County was reached A. M. Mills arose and said that Mr. Miller was unable to be present. He added that Mr. Miller had written him a letter which he asked the consent of the convention to have read by the secretary. The letter was as follows:

A LETTER FROM WARNER MILLER.

New-York, April 25, 1892.

Hon. A. M. Mills, Little Falls, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The Republicans of Herkimer County have chosen me as one of their delegates to represent them in the State Convention to be held at Albany on the 28th inst. I regret exceedingly to be compelled to say that it is impossible for me to attend the convention. I need not say to you and my friends in Herkimer County that I highly appreciate the honor conferrred upon me by the appointment. I trust the convention will be of such a character as to put on foot a movement that will result in carrying the State of New-York in the coming Presidential election.

The political events of the last few months in this State have been of such a character as to attract the attention, not only of the people of the State of New-York, but of the whole country. The overturning of the Republican majority in the State Senate by the fraudulent seating of several members who were not elected has resulted in bringing deserved odium upon the men and party who had to do with that great fraud. The act has been condemned by Democrats as well as by Republicans, and, unless repudiated by the Democratic party, should lead to its overthrow in this State.

No reason can be given for the change of the election laws in the city of New-York—laws which have worked well for the last twenty years and given us substantially honest elections in this city—except that, by the change, frauds in the elections will be made easier, for the benefit of the party in power. I believe the people of the State of New-York are ready to rebuke the stealing of the Senate, the unjust change of the Election laws, and the enactment of Excise laws dictated by the liquor traffic. If the Republican party, by wise counsels and united action, will carry these issues before the people in the coming election, I have no doubt that it will win a great victory. The importance of the coming Federal election cannot be overestimated. The questions of a protective tariff and a sound currency are still before the country, and must be made the leading issues in the coming campaign. Upon these questions our party has made a record which it may with confidence present to the people of this country and ask for their continued support.

I trust that my absence from the convention will not be considered by any one as indicating any lack of interest on my part in the success of our party. I shall do everything in my power, when the campaign is opened, for the success of our principles and our candidates. Very truly yours, WARNER MILLER.

The reading of the letter was cheered.

CHAIRMAN SUTHERLAND'S ADDRESS.

The roll was then completed, and Mr. Brookfield, on behalf of the State Committee, presented to the convention the name of William A. Sutherland, of Rochester, as temporary chairman. Mr. Sutherland addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Custom has well nigh ripened into law, requiring the temporary chairman of a convention to welcome the delegates with words of promise set in well-turned phrases. It may have been expected, therefore, that I would now point out the divisions in the ranks of the Democracy, emphasize the unity in our own party, and declare that we have the enemy "on the run." But it seems to me that the call should be sounded, inviting all loyal and courageous Republicans to look the situation squarely in the face. Since the birth of the Republican party the electoral vote of New-York has been in the majority column of the electoral vote of the Nation, excepting in 1868 and 1876. Since 1876 New-York has been the battle-ground of the National contest. Whether Republicans outside the State understand our situation or not, whether or not they appreciate the burden quadrennially put upon our shoulders, the truth is that, before November shall come, the eyes of every Republican in this Nation will be turned toward New-York, and it will be well understood that if we can carry this State the election of a Republican President is assured; otherwise not. He is a wise general who seeks to know the strength and position of the opposing army, and who studies the capacity of his own forces. There are many such sure features in the contest before us.

We are entering upon no holiday excursion. We are facing a foe, desperate, unscrupulous and splendidly equipped. With appetites whetted by recent and stolen fruits, they are eagerly reaching for greater plunder. We have met them before. We have tested their strength. Once in four years we have grappled with them in desperate battle, and once in eight years we have won. In 1864 Abraham Lincoln received the electoral vote of the State of New-York, as the result of 6,749 plurality at the polls. Four years afterward U. S. Grant, marching at the head of the Republican columns, though in the flush of his great victories as conqueror of the Rebellion, failed to receive the electoral vote of New-York, because of 9,974 plurality for Horatio Seymour. In 1872 Grant carried the State against Greeley. But in 1876 the pendulum swung back again and Tilden received 32,000 plurality over Hayes. In 1880 it was our year again, and the Garfield ticket received a plurality of 20,000. In 1884 we lost the State by the slender plurality of less than 1,100. In 1888, what seems almost to have been the regular recurring eight-year tide was again with us, and out of 1,324,510 votes cast the Harrison electoral ticket received a plurality of 14,373.

THE NARROW MARGIN OF VICTORY IN 1888.

By such narrow margins, then, and only once in eight years, has the Republican party been able to win victories in the State of New-York. Can we, in 1892, stop the pendulum in its eight-year swing toward the Democratic side? Can we set ourselves to a new pace, and succeed in carrying the State once in four years, instead of only once in eight? There is more instruction to be had from the vote of 1888 than appears at first glance. Of our 14,000 plurality, many would say with Mercutio: "Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." But when we remember that 14,000 is barely 1 per cent of the votes cast in 1888, we see how narrow was the margin upon which our triumph rested. Colorado was carried for Harrison by 13,486, and superficial observers may say that New-York was as safely Republican in 1888 as Colorado. But the plurality in Colorado was 15 per cent of the entire vote cast in that State.

If the margin there had been 1 per cent, as in New-York, Harrison would have carried Colorado by only 916, with a plurality of only 1 per cent. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island would have been in the Republican columns by only 1,282, 908, 635 and 407 respectively. Massachusetts' plurality of 32,000 was 9 1-2 per cent of the 344,000 votes cast in that State. New-York's plurality of 1 per cent would have given Massachusetts to Harrison by only 3,400; whereas Massachusetts' 9 1-2 per cent plurality would have given us New-York with the very comfortable margin of 125,628. Rhode Island was Republican in 1888 by only 4,439; and Oregon by only 0,709; and yet, in either of those states, 18 per cent of the Republicans who voted could have stayed at home without reducing the pluralities to 1 per cent of the aggregate vote. If in 1888 we could have spared 18 per cent of our vote, and still have been the victors, we would now be entering the campaign upon a footing nearly equal to that of our brethren in Oregon and Rhode Island.

THE STEADY INCREASE OF VOTERS.

We can learn something more of the task before us if we look at the steady increase of the voting population of the State. In 1884 we cast 562,000 votes for Blaine, while Cleveland received 563,000. Cleveland's plurality of less than 1,100 was changed to Harrison's plurality of 14,000; and the increase of the Republican vote, from 562,000 in 1884 to upward of 650,000 in 1888. In other words, we added 89,377 to our vote of 1884, and then only passed our opponents by a bare 14,000. It seems to follow that we cannot hope to carry the State this fall unless our electoral ticket shall receive 750,000. But Democratic votes increase as well as Republican votes. There are young men growing up in Democratic families as well as in Republican families, and perhaps more of them, and, while the foreign-born citizen, very often with increasing knowledge, abandons the heresies of the Democratic party and votes the Republican ticket, we are painfully aware that, in the majority of instances, the emigrant who lands in New-York City and there remains is swept into the maelstrom created by Tammany Hall, and adds to the Democratic majority of that great city.

Another fact we may as well face; another factor in the problem may as well be frankly acknowledged. The narrow pluralities by which, once in eight years, we have placed New-York in the Republican columns will not bring us the fruits of victory in November next. The 14,000 plurality which Harrison received in 1888 will not be sufficient to give him the electoral vote in 1892. An educational process has been rapidly going on in the Democratic camp during the last few months; and the celerity with which false returns are manufactured and true returns are stolen, the complacency with which sworn officials disregard the mandates of the courts and issue certificates of election to those whom voters and judges alike have said were not entitled to them, and the shouts of applause and the showering of rewards with which the Democratic party have greeted the infamous wrong-doers, all warn us that the measure that has just passed the Democratic Legislature, and will receive the approval of the Democratic Governor, whereby Tammany Hall is to appoint three inspectors in each election district of the city of New-York, means this, and only this, that an actual plurality of 14,000 in 1892 will not be honored in 1892 as it was in 1888; but that the certificates of the canvass by the local inspectors will show such fraudulent majorities in the city to New-York as to swamp twice 14,000 in the State. We are notified in due season that the county canvassers of New-York will rush this fraudulent count into the hands of the State Canvassers, whose crime-stained hands we know will be stretching out eagerly to receive them, and to issue certificates of election thereon, no matter what the statutes may say or the courts command.

EVERY REPUBLICAN MUST CAST HIS BALLOT.

In order that the Republican electors to be named at this convention may receive certificates of their election, it seems to me to be necessary that at least 800,000 votes be put into the ballot-boxes containing their names. We will certainly need to cast many more votes than the Democratic managers believe we can in order to overcome that sure falsification of the returns of which recent events have given us unmistakable warning. Does it not follow, then, that victory can only be achieved this fall by the casting of every possible Republican vote? Does it not mean that we must bring to the polls the very last man in the uttermost extreme of the most out-of-the-way election district, and that the strength of the Republican party must be taxed to its utmost limit if we shall hope to succeed this fall? We cannot afford to lose a single vote, we cannot afford to ostracise a single Republican. We must call upon all those who are quarrelling within our ranks to come to a front face in presence of our common enemy. We must welcome with eagerness the assistance of every man who can help us ever so little, and we must demand the increasing activity of every Republican with a talent for organization.

To arouse into activity and bring to the polls on election day the entire Republican vote of this great State, casting as it does more votes than all the New-England States, with several Western States added, is man's work and not child's play. It is unfortunate, it is unaccountable, but it is nevertheless true, that Republicans do not discharge the duty they owe to the State, do not come to the polls to vote for good government, with anything like the eagerness which moves the great masses of the Democratic party. The lower elements of society are eager to exercise the electoral franchise. The better elements of society are indifferent to the ballot. Every man whose face is familiar at the police court, and who has intimate acquaintance with our penitentiaries, is an early if not a frequent visitor at the polling-place upon election day. But the farmer and the merchant, whose interests are so largely dependent upon the preservation of good government, move with sluggish pace to the ballot-box.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR BRINGING OUT THE VOTE.

Republicans are quick to redress wrongs within their own party. Nominations deemed unfit are resented by Republicans, who need no coaxing to go to the polls to express that dissent; but when nominations are pleasing to them, when the affairs of the country are prosperous and satisfactory, very, very many of them express their satisfaction with the existing order of things by giving most close and assiduous attention to their own private business. The bitter and disappointing experiences of the last prophesy to us that this fall the Republican vote will not come to the polls merely to express its approval of the record of the Republican party. It is useless to expect much more than our usual and ordinary Presidential vote if Republicans are moved by no other spur than the wish to indorse the splendid achievements of the present National Republican Administration.

It is true that the quiet dignity and the firm and lofty patriotism that President Harrison has displayed in all our foreign affairs; the wisdom, the far-sightedness and the Americanism with which Secretary Blaine has given impetus to the exportation of our home products through the operation of reciprocity treaties; and the busy hives of industry which have been revived from of old, and have been springing up anew all over this land under the stimulus of the McKinley bill, have conspired to place the United States in more commanding position than they have ever occupied before. These achievements, unparalleled in our history, command alike the apprehensions of Europe and the respect and admiration of all true lovers of America.

But respect and admiration for the work of the Republican party and the achievements of our Administration, which, in the light of history, will far outshine most others, will not alone bring to the polls that last contingent of Republican votes, so absolutely and demonstrably essential to Republican success. Unless every election district in the State of New-York shall be thoroughly organized, unless the machinery of the party is made to penetrate into every hamlet of this great Empire State, unless the services of an army of men can be enlisted who will make it their personal duty to take by the hand the Republican voters of their precincts, and by their personal appeals and personal arguments win from the reluctant and apathetic assurance of their response at the polls to the demands of their party, we cannot expect to find these last few essential votes in the ballot-box at the close of election day.

PERSONAL SACRIFICE DEMANDED.

To accomplish this result demands personal sacrifice. It can only be had as the result of untiring labors, unselfish devotion and sleepless vigilance. And yet these are qualities which our fathers have prophesied would in our day be called into activity. This land was not founded by dreamers, but by actors in heroic scenes. Popular government was established amidst toils and tribulations and by the expenditure of blood and of treasure. That its preservation would always demand increasing care was plain to its founders; and their wisdom, looking into the future, into the very days in which we now stand, crystallized into a single phrase their description of the burden which they saw would rest upon our shoulders. Said these wise men of old: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Not simply vigilance, but "eternal vigilance," is the price which must be paid by those who would live under a free government. They who go about their business, leaving to others the duty of keeping back the horde of public plunderers who are always seeking to overwhelm us, not only cast an unjust burden on those whom they thus tax to perpetuate their freedom, but take long chances of their own personal safety.

The enemies of a free and unframmelled ballot are the enemies of a free government. They who seek to destroy the popular will by frauds upon the ballot-box are undermining American institutions; and those good citizens of this land who sit idly by and permit these things to be done not only fail to discharge the duties owing to their fellows and to posterity, but are inviting upon their own heads the storms which come with revolution. And yet many were they, last fall, who, notwithstanding the warning cry of our gallant leader, Fassett, when he pointed them to the dangers sure to be done not only fail to discharge the duties owing to their fellows and to posterity, but are inviting upon their own heads the storms which come with revolution. And yet many were they, last fall, who, notwithstanding the warning cry of our gallant leader, Fassett, when he pointed them to the dangers sure to be done not only fail to discharge the duties owing to their fellows and to posterity, but are inviting upon their own heads the storms which come with revolution. And yet many were they, last fall, who, notwithstanding the warning cry of our gallant leader, Fassett, when he pointed them to the dangers sure to come with the complete surrender of the state to Tammany Hall, turned deaf ears to the warning, and continued their several vocations. In warning, and continued their several vocations. In warning, and continued their several vocations. In warning, and continued their several vocations. It was as if the occupants of a burning building had resented the intrusion of those who came urging them to escape while yet there was an opportunity, and had said to reply: "We have never yet been burned up in this building, and we will compose ourselves again to sleep, fearing no danger." Now that the rafters are coming down upon their heads, and fire and smoke envelop them, these same men cry out, all too late: "Would that we had heeded the warning voice in time." So to-day, if the Republicans of the State of New-York are not willing to buckle on their armor, are not willing to toil, to strain, until the last possible move has been made toward success, then will we be as little entitled to sympathy as are those who have too late awakened to the Tammanization of the State of New-York.

THE CRIME OF THE STATE CANVASSERS.

Not only does our duty call us, but self-preservation itself demands that we who are in this convention assembled spare neither time, pains, voice nor purse, in awakening our fellows, in strengthening the Republican party, in doing the utmost within our power toward the bringing out of the very last Republican vote on next election day. The warning cry which we shall give to our fellows will bear no uncertain sound. We have seen so much in the last few months, that the story of the deeds of public officials holding office by Democratic votes, retained in their present places, notwithstanding their misdeeds, with the approval of the Democratic press and the Democratic party, and commended by the large majority of the party for their violations of the law, must be of itself the sharpest spur toward political activity. Who can expect free institutions to survive fifty, or even twenty-five, years, if in this, the great Empire State, policemen may, without pistols, enter the polling places and snatch from the lawful custodians the very ballot-boxes into which have fallen the expressions of the will of the people? And yet, the action of the police at Cohoes was the legitimate outgrowth, the mere logical sequelle, of the action of Isaac H. Maynard, when he feloniously abstracted from a public office of the state of New-York, from an office created by the people, from a custodian named by the people, an official record sent there in pursuance of the statutes and of the repeated orders of the court.

The attempted overthrow of popular will by force at Cohoes was not more threatening to the foundations of our Government than was the conduct of Frank Rice, Edward Wemple, Elliott F. Danforth, Charles F. Tabor and John Bogart, who conspired together to suppress lawful returns, to count returns adjudged to be unlawful, to steal one branch of the state Government; and whose doings in these respects were under the advice of the Deputy Attorney-General of the state, under the command of the Governor of the State, and have met with no rebuke from any party organ, or any resolution of any State or any county convention of the Democratic party.

I do not forget that brave words of condemnation have been spoken respecting the conduct of Judge Maynard. I do not forget that in the city of Albany, at a dinner given in memory of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a member of the legal profession announced with no uncertain words the crimes committed against the people of the State of New-York by Judge Maynard. I do not forget that, on that same evening, two other lawyers, at the Lincoln dinner in the city of New-York, uncovered these same villainies. I do not forget that a lawyer pursued the labyrinths of legal procedure, the lines of legal research which brought these villainies into public view. I do not forget that other members of the profession, moved to righteous wrath by the publication of these facts, entered upon an independent investigation and, in behalf of the entire Bar Association of the city of New-York, pronounced upon the conduct of Isaac H. Maynard, in the hearing of all the people in the State. I do not forget that some of the lawyers I have named are Democrats. I assert, however, that none of them acted in this matter because of their membership in any political body.

THESE DEMOCRATS BETTER THAN THEIR PARTY.

These members of the Bar Association of the city of New-York who have placed an ineffaceable brand upon Isaac H. Maynard were not moved by party reasons, nor were they actuated by partisan motives. They were moved by "that respect to law which no favor sways, no fear can awe." All honor to the profession which contains within its ranks men so true to law itself that they have risen above their party in condemnation of an unrighteous judge. But they did not bring their party up with them. Their party has nowhere spoken in condemnation even of this judge; much less has it reproved the State Board of Canvassers, every member of which entered into a conspiracy with Isaac H. Maynard to deliver the Empire State, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of David B. Hill. The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in the case of McDill agt. the State Canvassers, used these words: "He who, by fraud or by wilful disregard of his sworn duty, defeats the will of the people, as expressed by their votes, commits a political crime next to treason."

And therefore it is, as all men know, that if a Republican Board of State Canvassers had disregarded their sworn duty, and had contemptuously disobeyed the commands of the Republican judges, after those commands had been affirmed by a Republican Court of Appeals, and if those things had been done upon the command of a Republican Governor; if that same Republican Governor, afterward taking a seat in the United States senate, had come back again to the city of Albany and supervised, produced and insisted upon the infamous work of the recent Legislature; then if that ex-Governor and Senator had, as a Republican, gone back to Washington and engaged himself in bedevilling the members of the House of Representatives into overturning, in an election contest, the solemn judgment of thirteen out of fifteen members of its Committee on Elections; if these and other crimes passing description, the mere recounting of which would consume hours of time, had been done by Republican officials, there would not be left in New-York this fall enough members of the Republican party to serve as inspectors of elections at the various polling places. Not so with our political enemies.

FRANK RICE'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The Democratic party, as a fact, glories in the shame of the last few months. That party has educated even good men in its ranks to wink at, aye, to take part in, the deepest and most damning of villainies. Look at the picture of Frank Rice, elected District-Attorney in a Republican county, elected to the Legislature from a Republican county, elected County Judge of a Republican county, twice elected to the office of Secretary of State. To him there came an opportunity such as has come to none other in the present generation. If it had not been that the counsels of the very devils in hell were pouring into his ears, he would have arisen in his place at the head of the table about the Board of State Canvassers, and there, in three minutes' time, would have electrified the Nation, and placed himself upon the pedestal of everlasting fame. But the votes of confidence heretofore given him by his friends and neighbors weighed nothing in the balance against his party's command. His oath of office and the mandates of the courts were but wisps of straw against the strivings of political burglars operating in the interest of the Democratic party. Instead of standing up and declaring his intention to abide by the decisions of the courts and to respect the laws of the land, he and his fellow canvassers knelt in a charmed circle and worshipped Mephistopheles himself as he pronounced the magic words: "I am a Democrat."

In that worship they are yet bowed. Their crime is yet unrebuked by the party. They promise to repeat the same crimes this fall, and the way of escape for the State and for the Nation will only be opened by Republican hands. Let us, then, as brave men, look our dangers squarely in the face, and, although the appalling presence may cause the cheek to pale and the lip to quiver, yet brave men who know their danger are the heroes that win in the conflicts of peace as well as of war. As a mother would fly to the side of her children menaced by beasts of prey, as a husband would guard the honor of his wife, as a son would yield his last drop of blood to defend his mother from villainous assault; so must we, if we be men, spring to the defence of popular government. Toward that end the work of this convention must in a large measure contribute.

Thanking you for the distinction conferred upon me by placing your gavel temporarily in my hands, I now ask what is the pleasure of the convention.

REGARDING THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Upon the conclusion of the chairman's speech the rules of the Assembly were adopted for the government of the convention, and then General Husted presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of 1892, by a law passed at its annual session, altered the Congressional districts in this State; and,

Whereas, A member of Congress, to be voted for at the next election, must be nominated in each of said districts; and,

Whereas, In none of the said existing districts is there any committee or competent authority to call said conventions or agree upon a basis of representation therein; and

Whereas, no power or authority to fix and determine these questions exists in any of these districts, but is lodged wholly in this convention, therefore be it

Resolved, First: That the state Committee be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to fix and determine and, if necessary, appoint a committee in each Congressional district, that shall call the first Congressional convention in each of the said existing districts.

Second: That the State Committee be and hereby is authorized and empowered to fix and determine the basis of representation in each of the existing Congressional districts in the first convention to be held therein, and to fix and determine the number of delegates and the manner and method of choosing the same in each of the said conventions.

Third: The first convention in said districts, respectively chosen as above provided, shall adjudge and determine these questions and appoint a committee to call future conventions, and may fix the basis of representation therein; and said convention may alter, reverse and modify the determination.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Resolutions providing for the appointment of the usual committees of the convention were then passed and the committees were appointed.

MR. REID'S ADDRESS AS CHAIRMAN.

A recess was then taken. The convention reassembled at 3:42 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported that there was only one contest, that in the XXVIIIth District, and in that case the committee reported in favor of the sitting delegation, headed by William L. Sweet. The report was adopted. Ex-Senator Pitts, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then announced that that committee recommended for permanent chairman Whitelaw Reid. Franklin Woodruff, of Brooklyn, said: "On behalf of the Kings County delegation, I take great pleasure in seconding the name of Whitelaw Reid as permanent chairman of this convention." Mr. Reid was escorted to the platform by a committee and was introduced to the convention by Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Reid's speech was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

With all my heart I thank you. Having resigned office abroad, I hold it a privilege to resume at once the duties of citizenship at home. To come back to my old place in the Republican ranks has been for many months the desire uppermost in my mind; but to have one's return thus distinguished by your favor is an honor any man might envy.

Thirty-six years ago, a boy fresh from college and not yet able to vote, I made my first political speech, for Fremont and Dayton. From that day to this I have never seen a time when the duty of Republican success seemed clearer or its possibility more evident than now.

New-York Republicans turn naturally from yesterday's celebration to to-day's duty. Inspired by the memories yesterday evoked, they will take order that the Republic, saved by the hero whose birth we have just commemorated, in conjunction with Lincoln and Sherman and Sheridan, with Seward and Chase and Stanton, shall suffer no harm now at the hands of the antagonist they have so often confronted. They have just seen what that antagonist's triumph means in this State, and they have no desire and no purpose to let such a triumph extend to the Nation.

We are often reminded by our friends who generally agree with us in principle more nearly than with any other party, but who as generally vote against us in practice, in order to chasten us for our good, that a past record is no title to present confidence. Perhaps not; certainly not, if the record is all there is. But if the record of the Republican party through the whole thirty-six years of its glorious history is not a sufficient reason for trust in it now, it is at least no controlling reason for distrust. Can any one say as much for the other party? Let us not be unkind enough to go back too far. Let me merely ask if its record last winter, either in Albany or in Washington, is a satisfactory guarantee for the future. Are the farmers of New-York, even the Democratic farmers, anxious that another Legislature like this should have another chance at their tax levy? Are even the Democratic business men of New-York anxious that this Congress should have its way unopposed, about either free silver or the tariff? Is there one of them who did not secretly give thanks, last winter, that they had been beaten four years ago, and that there now sits on watch in the White House the safe, honest, sturdy, great big "man under his grandfather's hat?" Is there one who would not rejoice if this state of

It's a plan that proves something—but only the makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery adopt it. It's a plan to give you what you expect, or take no pay.

If, in any case, their remedy fails to benefit or cure you, they'll return the money.

That proves, for one thing, that it's pretty sure to *do* all that's claimed for it. And what they claim is, that all diseases or disorders caused by a torpid liver or impure blood are cured by it. For all the many forms of Scrofula, and for the most obstinate Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all kindred ailments, it is an unequaled and unfailing remedy.

It proves that the "Discovery" is the *best* blood-medicine, or it couldn't be sold on such terms; and the *cheapest*, for you pay only for the *good* you get.

And it proves, too, that nothing else, offered in its place by the dealer, *can* be "just as good."

Beware of spurious imitations or dilutions, at lower prices.

CONTINUATION OF SALE BY

Ortgies & Co.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, OF THE 900 REMAINING

Oriental Rugs,

CARPETS, ETC., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

At Auction, TO-DAY,

When some of the Choicest Examples are to be Offered,

At 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M. TO CLOSE OUT THE BUSINESS, TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES

AT 860 BROADWAY,

N. E. COR. 17TH ST., UNION SQUARE. CONTINUING SATURDAY ONLY, AT THE SAME HOURS.

New-York were fortunate enough to have some one like him now in our Governor's residence in Albany?

NEW-YORK ESSENTIALLY A REPUBLICAN STATE.

Our opponents do well to make the most of their last triumph, and to do it at such railroad speed as the State Capitol has just been witnessing. They may plan the capture of the next Legislature, as they organized theft of this one. They may renew and multiply their devices for binding hand and foot the majority of the lawful voters of this State; but it is still the majority, and it cannot be permanently bound. The spring elections have given but the first whisper of the coming storm. Nobody who knows our political history doubts that, on critical occasions and with a fair count, New-York is now, as it has been from the beginning, essentially a Republican State. At the very outset it gave Fremont a plurality of 80,000 votes over James Buchanan. In the nine Presidential elections held since the organization of the Republican party, New-York has never been carried by the Democrats excepting when their party had composed its internal dissensions and was absolutely united behind an exceptionally strong and popular New-York candidate; just three times in thirty-six years.

Nor can it be said that the tendency shown by recent voters is more in their favor. The biggest majority New-York ever gave against a Republican candidate for the Presidency was not the latest, but that of 32,000 in 1876, for Samuel J. Tilden. The next in size was that of 10,000 for Horatio Seymour, in 1868. The smallest was the last, in 1884, when the candidate who had been swept into the Governor's chair the year before, on the wave of a majority of nearly 200,000, secured the electoral vote of the Empire State by a plurality of 1,047 votes. Four years later we beat that same man before the people of New-York by 14,373 votes. They say he wants to try it again. If so, the fixed and immutable laws of that old rule of arithmetical progression which we learned in our school days show what he may look for the next time. Or perhaps he would rather do it by the rule of three. The problem would be stated somehow thus: If a first success by 200,000 gives in one year a second success by 1,047, then a first defeat by 14,373 ought to give, in four years, a second defeat by how much? And if our friends the enemy have a liking for this sort of calculation, there is another problem that might interest them still more. If these things have been done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If this is what the State of New-York did to Grover Cleveland, whom she respects, what would she do to David B. Hill?

THE DEMOCRACY'S POLITICAL DESPERATION.

As further materials for speculation upon the result this autumn, we might take the returns from the spring election; and might profitably consider the political desperation of our opponents, which has led to a deliberate effort for a partisan inspection of the election, to a partisan census, to the most debasing surrender to the liquor interest the legislation of New-York has shown, to a new apportionment which beggars the dictionary—since "gerrymander" does not describe it—and to a degradation of that old pride of the State, its Court of Appeals, so shameless and so wanton as to provoke the united condemnation of the preponderantly Democratic Bar Association of New-York.

Well, gentlemen, the stars in their courses have fought for us. Our opponents have made our campaign. The man who could find it in his heart to ask the Democrats to give us more help than they have given would be the most unreasonable of mortals. We ask now but one thing, a right the denial of which means revolution; we demand a fair, non-partisan count. This secured, we can carry New-York if we choose; and, with New-York, we can carry the Nation. I do not say we cannot do it without New-York; but I do say that no prudent politician would make that sort of a calculation, or dream for an instant of taking that sort of a risk. Well, shall we carry New-York?

Only one thing is needed to do it: simple, natural, and, as I believe at this time, very easy. We must "get together." As has so often been said, there are enough Republicans in the State of New-York for one successful Republican party; but there are not enough for two. You cannot have one to win the victory this year, and count that the other can take the victory next year. We have occasionally been a balky team. One year the city would pull and the country wouldn't; another year the country would pull and the city wouldn't; and so it has sometimes happened that splendid popular leaders like Fassett have fallen by the wayside when they ought to have been elected. Whenever we both pulled, the load was moved; and if ever, in the thirty-six years of our history, we had an incentive to pull all together we certainly have one now.

"GET TOGETHER."

This, then, seems to me the short and simple road to victory. Get together! And then let us follow the approved methods, dictated by the judgment, the conscience and the history of our great party. Let us make our appeal to the intelligence and the fair and manly instincts of the American voter. Let us make it a speaking canvass, with our orators in every schoolhouse. Let us make it a reading canvass, with our documents and our newspapers whitening the land. Let us make it a clean canvass. Avoiding mere abuse of our opponents, avoiding brag and bluster and paltry personalities, let us have a straightforward, decent, manly, red-hot fight, all together for our faith; and we shall win now, as we always have won when we fought that way. Whatever happens here or at Minneapolis, one thing I know, we shall go into this campaign with our flag flying, on no still hunt for votes to be had by hiding our opinions, but with our principles and the record of our party to the front, and with candidates worthy of both.

We are for honest money, and we mean to fight on that line to the end, that, in the President's illuminating phrase, any dollar issued by the Government shall be as good as any other it issues or ever did. We are for protection to American industry and to the American workman; and the moment when the whole world is recognizing the wisdom and the success of our policy is not the moment when we are going to abandon it or to falter in its support. We are for its latest embodiment, the McKinley tariff, which has disappointed its friends almost as much as its enemies, so splendidly has it vindicated the wisdom of the Congress which had the courage to pass it. We are for that wise and fruitful system of reciprocity without injury to protection with which the name of the great Secretary, the matchless Blaine, is forever identified. It complements our tariff and completes its work, extending our trade, opening new markets, drawing specially to us the countries with which we can trade to the greatest advantage, and sending its roots down to the very spring and source of National prosperity.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD.

One thing more we stand by and defend and applaud the National Administration which has done these things. We made it, and we are proud of it. It has been honest; it has been able; it has been clean and of good repute. Four years ago we commended Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton to the people of this State for what we believed them to be, and what we thought they would do. A little later we professed a similar faith when the President chose from New-York for his Cabinet Benjamin F. Tracy. We have no apologies now to offer for these men, no explanation to give; and we enter upon this year's contest with the record of what they have been and what they have done as the inspiration of the successful canvass we mean to make.

WHAT MR. DEPEW SAID.

As Mr. Reid closed his address, away back in the house some man shouted "Depew!" In an instant a hundred voices were crying "Depew, Depew." At length, Mr. Reid lifted his hand to command silence. The shouts died away, and he said: "Gentlemen, there is one voice always in order in a Republican convention, and, in fact, in almost any other kind of Republican gathering—that of Chauncey Depew." Mr. Depew then took the stand and said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I was just wondering what is the question before the House. (Cries of "Depew" and great laughter.) After listening to the exceedingly able speeches of the temporary and permanent chairmen, who have covered the whole ground, it is difficult for a drafted man to say anything. But as I listened to those two exhaustive arguments, they sounded to me very much like the comparative papers of expert arithmeticians. (Laughter.) From precisely the same figures both of them demonstrated opposite results. (Laughter). It satisfied me of the truth of the axiom that "There is nothing more uncertain than figures, except facts." (Laughter.)

The Democratic Legislature has left Albany and the Republican State Convention is here. (Laughter.) The morning always follows the night. (Laughter.) The Democratic party for the first time in many years has had possession during the past winter of every branch of our State Government. It has demonstrated what it could do, and then taken the preliminary appeal to the people, and the preliminary appeal has been answered at the spring elections in every township and city in the State. (Applause.) Fraud here emblazoned upon the firmament was seen in Rhode Island and redeemed that State.

It is a curious study to note the difference between promise and performance. It is curious to differentiate what the Democratic leaders said they would do if they had power, and what they have done. (Laughter). They were for home r