NO DODGING AT SARATOGA.

Continued from Second Page.

laws. Mr. Milholland began speaking on this part of the report, when William Sutherland was recognized by Chairman Lexow. Mr. Sutherland moved to lay the minority report on the table. Mr. Sutherland said that the Committee on Resolutions had given the Sunday excise laws a careful consideration, and had decided that no action on the question by the committee was necessary, and as for the proposal to change the basis of representation in the State Committee, they were of the opinion that a committee which had successfully carried the party through two successive campaigns did not need any increase in its membership. The assaults upon it were unjust.

Chairman Lexow put the motion of Mr. Sutherland that the minority report of Mr. Milholland and his friends lay upon the table, and declared that it was carried, although it appeared as if as many delegates voted against it as for it. He also denied Mr. Milholland's demand for a rollcall.

Before Mr. Lexow had put the motion to lay the minority report on the table, ex-Senator Warner Miller tried to get the floor. After Mr. Lexow had put the motion and declared it carried, he suddenly discovered Mr. Miller and said, "Mr. Miller has the floor." Mr. Miller did not seem pleased with this late recognition and started to make a speech. Hamilton Fish cried out, "Not debatable!" Senator Lexow then said the motion had been adopted.

NO GAG LAW FOR EX-SENATOR MILLER.

"Why, I plainly asked for the floor before the chairman put the motion," said ex-Senator Miller indignantly. "And I would like to say that I am not responsible for a personal deficiency of the chairman. We are Republicans and we do not live under any gag law in our conventions."

"The chairman reports that he did not see the gentleman," said Senator Lexow, soothingly, to ex-Senator Miller.

Ex-Senator Miller then determined to be heard. He offered the following additional plank to the platform:

Resolved, That we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality.

Mr. Miller made a remarkable speech in advocacy of this plank against the Sunday sale of liquor. Speaker Fish, who had taken a seat on one of the first row of seats, yelled out, "Not debatable!" as Mr. Miller began speaking. Plainly it was a "tip" to Chairman Lexow to rule that Mr. Miller had no right to speak, but Lexow was wise enough to let Mr. Miller alone.

Mr. Miller at first was regarded askance by the Platt Republicans, but as he proceeded with his speech, denouncing in a fiery manner the policy of silence on the Sunday liquor question, and they saw that he had the convention back of him, they grew more attentive to what he was saying and Mr. Platt began to look troubled.

MR. MILLER'S BOLD SPEECH.

Mr. Miller soon made it impossible to ignore the Sunday liquor question. No such frank speech could be unheeded. It would make a platform for the Republican party to stand upon even if the platform should be left barren of the plank Mr. Miller had offered. He said:

I need not tell this convention that the eyes of the people of this State and country are fixed upon it to-day, to see what it shall do upon a great moral issue. We cannot cover it up, or avoid it, and if the Republican party is the great party of the past, it will meet this issue to-day as it has met every other issue, and will take the right side in respect to it. The Republican party will stand forth on the side of good government and for the enforcement of the law. (Applause.)

Within the last few weeks this issue has been forced upon us, whether we would or no. The leader of the Democratic party in this State, over his own signature, has sent out a message which I pronounce to be the most infamous ever promulgated by any public man in this country, in any day or at any time. He in effect says that the laws are not to be enforced; that they are made for the purpose of trading; that a man has the right of personal liberty. What does he mean? Liberty to disobey the law; liberty to levy blackmail upon a large portion of the people; liberty to make contracts with certain men that if they will support Tammany Hall and the Democratic party they shall be exempt from the enforcement of the law.

Now, whether you are willing to take the opposite side or not, you will find that from the moment this convention adjourns until the polls close on Election Day that issue will be before you. No man can escape it. No man who accepts a nomination for the Senate or the Assembly will be able to begin his campaign until he has answered to his constituents how he stands upon this question. Now, the position of the Republican party, or of a vast majority of its members, is simply this: That it is for the enforcement of law, and that it is for the proper observance of the Sabbath, as we have always maintained it, in the interests of morality and for all the people alike. (Applause.) I know there is an effort on the part of some to avoid the issue by saying: "Let us have local option on this question and let each community decide for itself whether it shall be a moral community or not." But, Mr. Chairman, there are some things that the sovereign people of the State can submit to the decision of no less a body than the vote of the people of the entire State. If a majority are in favor of making an exemption in the Sunday laws in the liquor interest, they have that right; but the decision, I hold, must be made by the whole people, and we as a party here and in the Legislature have no right to submit those questions to a decision by any community.

Much has been said about the right of local self-government. I agree with it so far as it is right and just. We may leave to local governments the matter of their roads, the care of their poor and insane, and a thousand and one things which are properly within the province of a board of supervisors, and to the cities questions as to their streets and police; but I take the ground that we have no right to say to a community in this State, "If you do not like a certain general law which will control all alike, we will let you decide upon it yourselves." Why, we might as well propose that the City of New-York shall decide for itself whether gambling shall be carried on in that city. You might as well leave it to the village of Saratoga to say whether gambling shall be permitted here and nowhere else in the State.

O'CONNOR BACKS UP THE EX-SENATOR.

Senator Edmund O'Connor, of Binghamton, sprang up as Mr. Miller ended his notable speech and in a passionate manner supported Mr. Miller's policy of dealing with the Sunday liquor issue. Mr. Platt looked still more troubled and held a hasty conference with William A. Sutherland and Frank Hiscock. Senator O'Connor spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I am in favor of home rule to the fullest extent upon every question that a locality has a right to pass upon. From Colonial times down to the present day it has been the fundamental policy of this State that the Sabbath shall be a day of rest. Now, sir, I say this Convention will make a big mistake if it fails to take a fair and square position on this important question. The Republican party has always succeeded by taking the right side on every question. This issue will not down, and we might as well let this Convention express itself as to what it proposes to do. Is there a Republican in this Convention who is not in favor of enforcing the law? (Applause.) Then why not say so. If the law is not what it ought to be then it should be changed. I know that the gentlemen from New-York and Kings and Erie feel that the sentiment of their localities is in favor of local option, but, as was well stated by Senator Miller, you might as well leave it to them to say whether gambling shall be permitted in those counties—yes, and whether forgery may be committed within the boundaries of those counties, and shall by a vote of the people be declared not a crime.

Speaker Fish had taken a seat on the platform at the chairman's elbow, evidently prepared to direct the parliamentary battle which he thought was on, but before Senator O'Connor had finished, Mr. Fish was recalled to the floor by Mr. Platt's directions and had a hurried interview with the Boss. While they still had their heads together Mr. O'Connor finished his speech backing up ex-Senator Miller's views.

PLATT ACCEPTS THE INEVITABLE.

Mr. Fish promptly stood up and was as promptly recognized by Mr. Lexow. The speaker began what many people who had not comprehended the meaning of his sudden withdrawal from the platform and whispered consultation with Mr. Platt supposed to be the opening of a reply to Mr. Miller. Mr. Fish said that the Committee on Resolutions had after a patient and exhaustive consideration of the matter come to the conclusion that the question was only a local one confined to the counties of New-York, Kings, Erie and a few more, and therefore believed that no mention of it was necessary in the platform. "But as a Republican," continued Mr. Fish, "I am not prepared to dispute the declaration presented by the distinguished gentleman from Herkimer, and I therefore express my readiness to accept the same as a part of the platform."

This sudden change of base by the machine managers was greeted with deafening applause. Mr. Lauterbach, who had shifted his position on the floor from the seats of the New-York delegation to the side of Mr. Platt, here asked for a rereading of Mr. Miller's amendment. When Secretary Kenyon had read it again Mr. Lauterbach said:

"No Republican can object to that." (Loud applause).

Clarence W. Bowen, of New-York, another member of the Committee on Resolutions, gave notice that he wanted to indorse the proposition

CELORA E. MARTIN.

of Mr. Miller. Mr. Fish moved that the amendment of Mr. Miller be accepted, and on this motion he moved the previous question. Little "Abe" Gruber, of New-York, made a frantic effort to be heard at this point to attack the Miller declaration, but Chairman Lexow quickly squelched the aspiring Gruber, and the amendment became a part of the platform, which was adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote. The platform as adopted is as follows:

The Republican party of New-York, by its delegates in convention assembled, makes the following declaration of its principles:

We reaffirm our adherence to the American policy of Protection, and we demand such legislation as will afford an adequate income for the maintenance of the Government, while giving encouragement to American capital and remunerative wages to American labor.

We denounce the Wilson tariff with its iniquitous income tax attachment (happily declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States) as the first step accomplished in the campaign for the annihilation of American industries begun by Grover Cleveland in December, 1887. This measure is neither a tariff for protection nor a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for deficit, failing by scores of millions a year to raise the amount of revenue necessary for the expenses of our National Government. We denounce the Democratic Administration for its gross mismanagement of the finances of the Nation. It already has added more than $165,000,000 to the National debt and the burdens of the people, and there is every evidence that this increase is to be continued. We denounce the Democratic Administration for its false and misleading statements of the public expenditures, and for its failure to promptly pay the Nation's honest debts that it may be able to present a delusive statement of the Treasury's actual condition.

We welcome the dawn of returning prosperity following the Republican victories of 1894—those victories giving assurance that the Democratic party has been rendered powerless to work further destruction to American industries, and that the duty of repairing Democratic inroads upon them will be prosecuted with untiring vigor. And we denounce the attempts of the Democratic Administration newspaper organs to mislead and befog the public in regard to the real character and extent of recent restoration of wages. With a complete return of the Republican party to power and the enactment of such remedial legislation as the conditions plainly require we confidently look for a renewal of the prosperity that marked the quarter century of its government of the country.

In behalf of American citizens in other countries, who are entitled to the most watchful and unyielding defence and protection in all emergencies, we denounce the infamous policy of the Federal Administration, which has made the Stars and Stripes the emblem of supine neglect and wretched incapacity. In the broader field of our relations with foreign Powers, where American doctrine should have been the supreme guide and inspiration, the Administration, by yielding established rights, truckling to foreign influence and the wholesale sacrifice of American prestige and National dignity, has furnished an unmatched spectacle of Federal disgrace and imbecility.

We believe that the Nation's honor as well as the material interests of our citizens demand the maintenance of a National currency, every dollar of which, whether in gold, silver or paper notes, shall be of equal value and equal debt-paying or purchasing power, and we declare our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Any inflation of the currency of the country by degrading the standard of value to the silver basis is distinctly repudiated.

We denounce the Democratic party for the robbery of millions of dollars from the hard-working farmers of this State through free wool and the reduction of the tariff upon agricultural products by the Wilson Tariff bill, and we demand adequate protection for our farm products.

Last fall, for the first time in twelve years, the people of the State intrusted the Republican party with the control of both the Executive and Legislative branches of their Government. The party was charged with the duty of righting great wrongs which had been embodied in law by a discredited Democratic administration of State affairs. That duty has been discharged with care and fidelity to the people's interests.

The reform measures which the people of the city of New-York asked for, and which were indispensable to the complete overthrow of the corrupt political machine that had so long plundered and betrayed the great metropolis of the State, were, with a single exception, enacted into law in the face of a united Democratic opposition.

The revised Constitution, which went into effect last January, imposed many important duties upon the Legislature, which were fully met and faithfully discharged. Prominent among them was the constitutional requirement of uniform charters for cities of the various classes. Among the acts of the Legislature designed for the amelioration of the condition of the working people of the city of New-York, the law providing for the inspection and improvement of tenement-houses is entitled to especial commendation.

The most rigid care and economy were exercised by the Republican Legislature of the State in granting appropriations of the people's money. The tax rate was kept down to the lowest figures possible under the shrinkage of receipts from indirect taxation—due to the general business depression which was brought about by Democratic mismanagement in the Nation. The necessity of meeting expenditures which were rendered obligatory by the new Constitution, and the extension of the act for State care of the pauper insane to the counties of New-York and Kings, made imperative an increase in the tax rate the present year.

We congratulate the people of the State on the success of the long struggle which the Republican party has waged to secure honest electoral reform. The blanket ballot promises relief to voters from the cumbersome and complex system of voting which prevailed last year. Every advance toward honest electoral reform has been made, step by step, against the determined opposition of the Democracy of the State.

The interests of labor have been carefully protected by the Republican party on State as well as National affairs, and we urge the adoption and extension of the principle and arbitration in determining disputes between employer and employed.

The Constitutional Convention recognized the truth that the canals of the State are the property of the people and the appropriate object of their solicitous care. The amendment embodying this principle was adopted by an emphatic majority. The Legislature has provided for the submission of the question of canal improvement in concrete form to a popular vote. The people can be safely trusted to deal wisely with this matter.

We heartily indorse the wise and excellent administration of Governor Levi P. Morton. He has been mindful of the desires of the people and he has been always in sympathy with the best impulses of the time. The overwhelming expression of confidence given him by the people at the polls last November shows how warmly he appeals to the popular heart. A public career of unquestioned distinction, his clear and flawless record and his acknowledged ability warrant the highest honor in the Nation, and we therefore present Levi P. Morton as the candidate of the Republicans of the Empire State for the Presidency of the United States, and we pledge him the loyal and unstinted support of New-York in the coming Republican National Convention.

We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality.

THROTTLED BY THE MACHINE.

Mr. Fassett was granted unanimous consent to speak on that part of the minority report offered by Mr. Milholland which referred to the enlargement of the State Commitee. He then delivered an earnest appeal for increasing the State Committee. His telling points were frequently applauded. At the end of his speech Mr. Fassett moved to take the minority report from the table. Many of those present thought that Mr. Fassett's motion had been adopted, but the chairman decided that it was lost, and a demand for a roll-call was drowned by machine cheers and hammering of Chairman Lexow's gavel.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BENCH NAMED.

Nominations of candidates for State officers were then ordered. Chairman Lexow announced that the first candidate to be selected was for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Congressman George W. Ray, of Chenango, mounted the platform and presented the name of Judge Celora E. Martin, of Broome County, for the office. Mr. Ray said that Judge Martin was born in Herkimer County something over fifty years ago, a county, he said, where judges and statesmen grow. He sketched Mr. Martin's career from boyhood and told of his ability as a lawyer and his conscientious and painstaking character as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Vth Judicial District, to which post he was elected as the Republican candidate in 1883.

Judge Pardon C. Williams was placed in nomination by ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse. The ex-Senator eulogized the fairness and superior ability of Judge Williams and said that his decisions had rarely been carried to a higher court and still more rarely overruled.

Ex-Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego, seconded the nomination of Judge Williams in an eloquent speech, and James W. Hawes, of New-York, as eloquently, but with more terseness, seconded Judge Martin's nomination.

General Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, made the best nominating speech of the day in placing the name of Jesse Johnson, of Kings County, before the convention. The name of Mr. Johnson, who had the solid support of Kings County's ninety-two delegates, and many delegates from other counties, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers whenever mentioned. General Woodford said that his candidate was concededly the head of the Kings County bar, and had filled the office of United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York with unusual ability. Brooklyn, with its 1,000,000 inhabitants, was unrepresented on the Court of Appeals bench. He told how the vote of Kings County had changed in recent years from a Democratic majority of 16,000 in 1891 to a Republican majority of the same figures in 1894, and said: "Kings County has no representative on the State ticket and none on the Court of Appeals. Give us this man, and we will roll up a still greater majority in Kings County this fall and save the State of New-York." At the end of the General's speech the Kings County delegates climbed on their chairs, and, waving flags and handkerchiefs, canes, umbrellas and everything portable in sight, cheered for Johnson until they were hoarse.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh in an effective way seconded the nomination of Judge Williams, and B. H. Reeve, of Suffolk, said that he spoke the sentiments of the bar of his county in advocating the name of Jesse Johnson.

Henry A. Childs, of Orleans, was nominated by ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts, of the same county, and the name of William A. Adams, of Ontario, was presented by Senator John Raines.

JUDGE MARTIN NOMINATED.

The first ballot for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals was ordered amid great excitement. Votes for Mr. Martin during the balloting were eagerly applauded. But the friends of Mr. Johnson constantly rent the air with vociferous cheering whenever a vote was given for him. Most of the Kings County people were on their feet shouting and applauding their candidate, while the friends of Judge Martin were quite certain of his success from the outset, as it was generally known that Mr. Platt was urging his nomination. They were therefore less demonstrative than the supporters of Mr. Martin's leading opponent, Mr. Johnson. Judge Williams also received a large share of similar attention from his supporters. The secretary announced the first ballot as follows: Total votes cast, 758; necessary for a choice, 380. Martin, 264; Johnson, 193; Williams, 130; Childs, 94; Adams, 77.

Colonel Raines withdrew Judge Adams's name and the convention proceeded to the second ballot, which resulted as follows: Whole number cast, 752; necessary for a choice, 376. Martin, 395; Johnson, 223; Williams, 124; Childs, 10. The nomination of Judge Martin was made unanimous.

THE OLD TICKET NAMED AGAIN.

On motion of ex-Senator Pitts, of Orleans, the secretary of the convention was instructed to cast one ballot for the nomination of the old ticket of 1893, and thus shut off a vast amount of oratory which was ready to be let loose in eulogy of the present State officers.

Chief Clerk Reuben L. Fox then announced the nomination of John Palmer, of Albany, for Secretary of State; James A. Roberts, of Erie, for State Controller; Addison B. Colvin, of Warren, for State Treasurer; Theodore E. Hancock, of Onondaga, for Attorney-General, and Campbell W. Adams, of Oneida, for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The election of the following Republican State Committee for 1895-6 was announced:

District.	District.
1—W. J. Young.	18—Lewis H. Vail.
2—Andrew Jacobs.	19—C. V. Collins.
3—W. W. Goodrich.	20—William Barnes, jr.
4—Robert A. Sharkey.	21—William S. Wiley.
5—Fred. H. Schroeder.	22—William L. Proctor.
6————	23—Frank S. Witherbee.
7—Charles Alexander.	24—John T. Mott.
8—C. Van Cott.	25—Charles W. Hackett.
9—John J. Collins.	26—George W. Dunn.
10—Robert A. Wakeman.	27—Frank H. Hiscock.
11—George Hilliard.	28—B. B. Davis.
12—Thurlow Weed Barnes.	29—John F. Parkhurst.
13—William Brookfield.	30—Henry A. Bruner.
14—Abraham Gruber.	31—George W. Aldridge.
15—James M. Doremus.	32—John Hazel.
16—William H. Robertson.	33—Harvey J. Hurd.
17—Benjamin B. Odell, jr.	34—William J. Glenn.

On motion of Senator Raines, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Ballot law, it was resolved that the convention select as the emblem of the party on the ballot the representation of the American eagle, with ballot-box and pen. The State Committee, on ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs's motion, was empowered to fill all vacancies which might occur on the Republican State ticket.

NO SHOW FOR MR. MILHOLLAND.

THE MACHINE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS SHUT OUT ALL EFFORTS AT REFORM.

Saratoga, Sept. 17.—The Committee on Resolutions, of which Hamilton Fish was chairman, went into session immediately after the Republican Convention adjourned for recess to-day. It was after 4 o'clock before its labors were finished. Even then the members were unable to agree upon the platform that Platt had directed them to adopt. A majority, of course, obeyed the orders of the Machine, but no less than one-fourth of those present rebelled, and indorsed that part of the minority report which dealt with the liquor question. In other words 25 per cent of these members refused to indorse the cowardly action of the Machine in adopting what is called here the "Dunraven policy" in dealing with the excise matter. Ex-Senator Warner Miller appeared before the committee before the platform was read. He urged positive action, such as he afterward urged in the convention. Mr. Lauterbach, Platt's mouthpiece, followed Mr. Miller with a speech such as David B. Hill might have uttered under the circumstances. Later on Alfred R. Conkling pleaded for local option, a view that was also urged by several members of the committee.

After these gentlemen withdrew the platform was read. It was accepted. An addition to the sections dealing with National matters in the shape of a plank expressing sympathy with the efforts of Cuba to throw off the Spanish yoke was offered by Mr. Milholland. No opposition was made to it, but he was asked to bring it in as a resolution independent of the platform.

About a dozen amendments were offered on the excise question, but the two resolutions which provoked most discussion were those submitted by Mr. Milholland. The first of these was as follows:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the party of liberty and law, indorses the action of the New-York Police Commissioners in enforcing the excise law honestly and uniformly, thus vindicating the principle that a law is to be enforced, and relieving the liquor business of a system of blackmail that, according to the revelations of the State Senate Investigating Committee, constituted one of the most demoralizing elements of the community.

Resolved, That this convention is opposed to the proposition to exempt the liquor traffic from the operation of the Sunday law. The existing excise law—the last expression of the Democratic party on the subject—should be enforced, but its inequalities should be corrected so that it will bear fairly and uniformly on all persons and corporations who sell liquor.

As might be supposed the first resolution was voted down quickly, but the second met with so much favor that at one time its adoption did not seem unlikely and as slated when the vote was taken no less than seven members, Messrs. Burleigh, Mullen, French, Miller, Batchellor, Smith and Milholland, voted for it.

Mr. Curtis, of Binghamton, then insisted that the committee should say nothing about the excise question, and his motion was carried by the vote as stated.

The proposition to enlarge the State Committee was then offered by Mr. Milholland. It was an exceedingly mild measure drafted by ex-Senator Sloan, of Oswego, one of the most conservative Republicans in the State. It simply instructed the State Committee to formulate a plan for its enlargement in consonance with the prevailing sentiment of the party. To the Machine men it seemed laden with dynamite, and they hastened with one accord to get rid of it. Apparently there were few friends for it in the committee. It having been defeated, Mr. Milholland made it and the second resolution on the excise question the report of the minority, and submitted that to the committee.

A large delegation of prominent Albany Republicans, headed by John F. Montagnani, appointed at the great Anti-Machine mass-meeting last week, appeared before the Committee on Resolutions and asked an opportunity to briefly present the action of the mass-meeting in favor of enlarging the State Committee. The delegation was not even admitted to the committee, and although the chairman, Hamilton Fish, personally promised them a hearing, they were entirely ignored, after being kept in waiting several hours. The delegation is highly indignant at this outrageous treatment, and unites in attributing it to William Barnes's influence over Mr. Fish. It certainly was most discourteous treatment to the representatives of a mass-meeting of over 5,000 Republicans.

WOULD HEAR MR. DEPEW.

HE FIRES THE FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A BRILLIANT SPEECH EXHIBITING DEMOCRATIC FOLLY WITH MERCILESS SARCASM—MR. FASSETT HEARTILY RECEIVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, Sept. 17.—The delegates to the convention reassembled promptly at 3 p. m., but the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Credentials, not being ready to report, Congressman Sherman, the temporary chairman, deferred calling the convention to order. After fifteen M. Depew to fire "the first gun of the campaign" several of the delegates to call upon Chauncey M. Depew to fire "the first gun of the compaign" in a speech to the convention. Mr. Depew was seated near the centre aisle talking busily with a friend about his European trip, when suddenly there was a practically unanimous call for him proceeding from all parts of the Convention Hall to make a speech. He was surprised, and appeared reluctant to address the convention, but finally yielded to the persistent calls of "Depew! Depew!" and "Take the platform!"

Mr. Depew was in excellent humor for speech-making, and speedily enchained the attention of the delegates and made one of the strongest political speeches of his life. It should be printed in a pamphlet for distribution over the State as a campaign document. He said:

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I presume I am placed here to occupy the waiting hour between temporary and permanent organization, the difficulty of the situation being that when the temporary resumes the orator is closed and the temporal is here. (Laughter.)

I congratulate the temporary chairman upon the speech which he made this morning. He stated what we all believe and suggested what everybody ought to believe. I have been attending Republican State Conventions—I was going to say how long, but noticing the number of ladies who are present here this afternoon, I will not say how long. (Laughter.) I am a candidate. (Renewed laughter.)

This convention recalls to me old times and old timers. It is the first time in ten years that the Republicans have met when they had the responsibilities of power. For ten years we have occupied the beautiful position of being the critics of power. There is nothing better than that unless you know how to administer the place when you have got it. (Applause.) The difference between us and our Democratic friends is that when we are put out of power we know how to point out their mistakes, and when we are in power we know how to remedy them. (Applause.) Democrats when they are out of power know how to point out mistakes, and when they are in power they know how to make more. (Laughter and applause.)

A REMINDER OF THE OLD DAYS.

This convention reminds me of the convention of the seventies and the convention of the sixties when we used to gather in Saratoga confident of success in the State and success in the Legislature, having the responsibility to do the things which would command success and which would deserve it, and with the strong men of that period antagonistic in their views of party organization, with their followers devoted to their leaders, we held the State for twenty years by fighting our fights inside the convention and outside the convention fighting the common foe. (Applause and cheers.)

It is a comparatively easy thing to be in opposition. It is always a difficult thing to contend with prosperity. There occurs to every man once or twice in his life, there occurs to every party in their existence the opportunity to succeed and the opportunity to deserve success. The question of success under such circumstances is whether having had devolved upon you the responsibility you have the experience, the pluck and the brains properly to administer it. We here, the Republican party of the State of New-York, stand in a position to-day that we have not stood in within the recollection of all the younger men upon this floor. When I was abroad a few weeks ago I saw miracles. It did not astonish me, because I had got accustomed to miracles within the last year. It was a miracle when the Republicans got the Constitutional Convention. It was a miracle when the Republicans captured the city of New-York, the first time in a generation. (Applause and cheers.) It was a miracle when the Republicans carried the State of New-York by 150,000 majority. And, as all miracles have their resultant forces, it will be the salvation of the Republic when the Republicans have the Nation entire in 1896. (Applause and cheers.)

Now, it is one thing to have a miracle and another thing to know how to handle it. (Laughter.) Otherwise, you are going to have enough doubting Thomases to throw you out the next time. Under the responsibilities of power what have our Democratic friends done? They have had the Presidency; they have had the Senate; they have had the House of Representatives, and, in two years, they have transformed the independent dinner of the independent citizen of the United States, which was the glory of our prosperity, into the soup houses of pauperism. We had the responsibility of the Constitutional Convention. It is the judgment of constitutional lawyers and of State-makers in every State in this Union that the Constitutional Convention gave to the State of New-York such a Constitution as good men have dreamed of for a century and never expected to have realized. (Applause.) It purified the judiciary; it made possible honest elections; it made impossible frauds upon the Constitution without the knowledge of the members of the Legislature (applause); it separated city government from the great questions of the State and the Nation, so that the honest men of the municipality, without regard to party, could fight the thieves without overthrowing the principles of their organization. (Applause.)

We had the responsibility thrust upon us of the third greatest city in the world. Brooklyn stands redeemed (applause)—a monument to Republican capacity for government and Republican virtue and power. (Applause.)

REPUBLICAN RULE A SUCCESS.

There may be questions among us, as strict party men, as to the manner upon which, in a party sense, the politics or the government of New-York City have been managed, but upon broad, high, public grounds of transferring corruption into integrity, dishonesty into honesty, inefficiency into efficiency of administration, extravagance into economy and the rights of the citizens recognized where the right of the citizen had to be bought, the Republican rule in the city of New-York has been an eminent success. (Applause.)

Now, the merchant, and the trader, the huckster, the hackman, the man who earns his living by any occupation in the city of New-York, does not have to sell his principles in order to sell his goods or his labor. (Applause.)

We have had the responsibility of the State. There have been criticisms upon the Legislature, but it is the glory of the Legislature that it passed no bad act, and if it did not meet the requirements and the expectations of everybody, it did pass many admirable acts. It did cleanse the judiciary. It did place upon the statute books a ballot law, the best we have ever had and a better one than we ever hoped for. It did more; it appointed a committee of the kind which heretofore has always failed to probe into municipal misgovernment and municipal corruption, with a genius for inquiry, with an impartiality, with a courage unequalled in the administration of such a difficult task, and it performed a public duty, higher, greater, nobler, more beneficent than any it has performed in my time, and it is a just recognition of the great benefit to the State performed by that committee that its distinguished, its intelligent, its able and its incorruptible chairman should be the permanent chairman of this convention (applause and cheers.) And, when we had to crown the edifice with the ability to take care of this State, to redeem it from its past, and to put it upon the pathway for a prosperous future, we had for the captain of the ship, we had for the commander of our forces, we had for the guide in legislation, that man of incorruptible heart, of alert judgment and that exceedingly level-headed man, Levi P. Morton. (Applause and cheers.)

HISTORY NOT INTERVIEWING.

It is a beautiful thing to write history; almost as good as to prepare an interview (laughter)—the difference between a history and an interview being that in one case you are interviewing other people, and in the other you are interviewing yourself. The historian of our day and of the generation preceding us finds the history of the world so large, and the story of all countries so vast and so varied, that he can only make a selection for his skill and for his genius. So it is that Bancroft selected the foundation of the Republic, and took twelve or fourteen volumes to do it in. So it is that Macaulay took the period of power and of triumph of that oligarchy which he so greatly loved and admired; so it is that Froude took Caesar and Carlyle Frederick the Great. But when the twentieth-century historian of that period—who must and will be a Democrat, for there will be Democrats in the twentieth century and until sin is extinguished from the world (laughter and applause), and there will be saints to combat them and therefore always a Republican party (applause)—when that Democrat undertakes, looking over the history of the marvellous thirty years since the Civil War, to write something or other which will be in accord with his principles and with his party attachments, and sits down to select Cleveland's Administration, God help him! (Laughter.)

An old lady, riding in the same compartment in a car with me in Germany the other day, with a strong Yankee twang in her accent, said: "Well, I was looking fur a hotel where we could stay in last night, and I saw the Hotel Gibbon, and as I had heard of him as a great historian, I thought it might be a great hotel, and so we went there; but after stayin' at that hotel, I am not surprised at the decline and fall of the Roman Empire." (Laughter and applause.)

QUESTIONS FOR FUTURE HISTORIANS.

We have been two years in the Hotel Gibbon and nothing can surprise us. That historian of the future will sit down with Democratic pride and the Democratic blood in his veins to write the story of his party in power after thirty years. He will commence with a fine pointed pen and he will end with a stub one. He will say: "What did they do with the finances? How much of the National debt did they pay off?" Well, they said: "A National debt is a National blessing, and so they increased it." (Laughter.) That gets over that question. Well, then he will say: "How did they increase the revenues of the country?" He will study that up and he will come to this answer: "Why by cutting them off." Well, he will make a footnote and say: "That is at least original." Then he will remark: "How did they keep up the credit of the country?" "By borrowing money." (Laughter.) Micawber did that.

An Englishman said to me: "Who have been the great finance ministers of your country?" I said Salmon P. Chase, who created a system which carried us through a great Civil War and raised the $6,000,000,000 to do it; Alexander Hamilton, who originated a financial system which has survived the shock of a century; John Sherman, who enabled us from the depths of bankruptcy to resume specie payments and to live up to our obligations in the currency world and made our currency of every kind as good as any currency in the world.

"Well," he says, "all that is of the past. Who is your great financier of to-day?"

Said I: "Mr. Syndicate." (Laughter and applause.) Then said he, "How old, don't yer know."

A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY.

But when the historian of the twentieth century comes to write the Republican story from Abraham Lincoln to Benjamin Harrison, comes to look over the great men who have illumined the period, to recall the inspiring names of Lincoln and of Grant and of Sherman and of Sheridan, comes to recall the Presidents, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Arthur and Benjamin Harrison (applause and cheers), and when he comes to recall the fact that while all of them were not supremely great, none of them was ordinarily small, and when, in addition to that, he begins to write the story of a party that saved the country and then did not arrogantly claim to own it, but only the privilege of developing it into grander opportunities, greater progress and more brilliant happiness; when he comes to develop the fact that it took care of America for Americans, no matter what the world said (applause); when he comes to develop the fact that in every artery and in every instinct of its existence it was loyal to the flag at home and preserved its honor abroad; that it never surrendered a principle to put royalty upon a rotten throne (applause), it never surrendered to fear and belied the doctrine that the genius of the American Nation, free and great in the United States, owes a duty to keep the Americans free from European control or intimidation (applause), if he be a dullard he will write an interesting history; if he be a man of brains the inspiration will make him a man of genius; if he be a man of genius the inspiring story, accelerating his pulse-beats and firing his brain, will place in the libraries of the world a history of achievement by a great popular free party such as no country ever had, and such as never administered any government before. (Applause and cheers.)

When Mr. Depew finished he was heartily cheered.

Then the cry of "Fassett!" was taken up, and soon became universal. Mr. Fassett was forced to the platform, and his appearance was the signal for great applause. His address occupied but a few minutes, but every sentence was heartily received. His remarks about his pleasure at being in the convention elicited rounds of laughter. He spoke as follows:

MR. FASSETT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I did not come to the convention to make a speech, still I am glad to be here. (Applause.) I never was more determined to be here. I am here as a Republican who believes in home rule. The last words I uttered in this convention hall were uttered a year ago, and it was to make the action of the convention unanimous, and I always, with fair play, am willing to make the action of Republican conventions unanimous. I was not particular about coming to the convention until it was said I must come and my people wanted me to come. The people are all right. I did not mean to make a speech, because I had heard it said that I was loaded. I want to assure you, my friends, I have no dynamite up my sleeve, or have I any knives concealed about my person. I come here as one of the Republicans in the ranks, and all I ask is for a fair chance to help me make a fair fight in the ranks, and no man and no set of men can prevent my being a loyal and aggressive Republican in the ranks. There was a great future before our party when the golden morning of January 1, 1895, broke upon this State. There is just as great a future before us now and still more grave and serious duties.

There are great opportunities opened to us. I believe we shall embrace them, and I also believe that this convention is made up of fair-minded men who are loyal Republicans to the party and to the State.

In spite of all that has happened and in spite of the inevitable friction that comes when contending parties array themselves, I shall believe, until events prove to the contrary, that this convention will by its acts approve itself to the hearts, to the consciences, to the minds and to the purposes of the people of the State of New-York, and more particularly to the six hundred and seventy odd thousand Republicans which make it possible always for us to win in this State. I do not know that I have any other message or word to say. I want to thank cordially this convention for this unusual compliment. I know that you did not expect a speech from me, following after America's greatest orator. (Applause.)

While I am on the platform I desire to say that I have had an interview with your temporary chairman. In his speech this morning was one sentence which at first startled me. He said, "We have heard a wail go up from Elmira (that's my home) (laughter) for personal liberty." I wondered whether he meant me. But he assures me he had only reference to a former townsman, David B. Hill. But, inasmuch as it was a personal liberty that I was struggling for, I thought that some of you might have misunderstood his allusion. And I want to say that so long as this party is in each Assembly district a party of home rule and personal liberty the progress of the party cannot be stopped. It will move on from year to year to grander achievements, and I say, God help us to do our duty as American citizens and as Republicans, and our duty will be done without any unseeming interference. (Great applause.)

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

John Palmer was born on Staten Island, March 22, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He went to the war as a private in the 31st New-York Volunteers, and by his bravery and meritorious service won promotion to a captaincy. He displayed great bravery on several occasions in the attack on Fort Hudson and in the Red River campaign. At the battle of Five Forks he was severely wounded. Captain Palmer was one of the originators of the Soldiers' Home at Bath. For many years he has been a champion of needed legislation for the Union veterans, and in 1884 and 1885 was department commander of the G. A. R. In 1891 he was elected commander-in-chief of the organization. This responsible position he filled with distinction. His successful protest against the carrying of Confederate flags in any demonstration participated in by the G. A. R. attracted especial attention.

Captain Palmer lives in Albany, where his business is that of a painter and decorator. He was nominated for Secretary of State by the Republican Convention in 1893 and was elected.

James A. Roberts, of Buffalo, renominated for Controller, was born in Maine about forty-six years ago. He enlisted in the Army when only fifteen years old, near the close of the war. He was then graduated from Bowdoin College and moved to Buffalo in 1876. He has been an active business man in that city ever since. He is a lawyer, but has been actively interested in real estate in Buffalo. He is one of the originators and principal promoters of the town of Depew. Mr. Roberts was elected a member of the Assembly in 1879 and was re-elected for another term. He was elected Controller of the State in 1893.

Theodore E. Hancock, of Syracuse, was born in Oswego County in 1849. He was graduated from Wesleyan University and studied law in the Columbia Law School and in the office of Edward T. Bartlett, now Judge of the Court of Appeals. After his graduation he was with the law firm of Bangs & North. He afterward removed to Syracuse, and soon became a prominent member of the bar of that city. He was twice elected District-Attorney, running largely ahead of his ticket each time. Mr. Hancock was nominated for Attorney-General in 1893 and was elected. In 1892 he came within three votes of a nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Addison B. Colvin, the candidate for re-election as State Treasurer, was born in 1859 at Glens Falls, N. Y. When he was eighteen years old Mr. Colvin established "The Glens Falls Daily Times." He is interested in several local corporations as stockholder and director; he is an attractive public speaker and a man of large personal popularity. Mr. Colvin's administration of the office of State Treasurer, to which he was elected in 1893, has been of the highest integrity and ability.

Campbell W. Adams, of Utica, renominated for State