ley, ably supplemented by our own distinguished fellow citizen, President Roosevelt.

Secure in the continuance of these beneficent policies, we turn with high hopes and glad hearts to the important duty we have been commissioned to perform. These are practical times, and we are face to face with practical issues. New-York is a cosmopolitan State; it is the commercial centre of eighty millions of people whose indomitable energy and enterprise have organized a business system of such colossal proportions as to surpass the wildest dreams of fiction and to stand the stupendous marvel of the age. This commonwealth is the heart of that great system from which the arteries of a worldwide commerce radiate in every direction. The metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson, now grown to be the imperial city of a world power, the second city of the universe, the counting house and mistress of the markets of the world, the countless cities and villages that dot our land everywhere, the mills and workshops that throb and hum with the restless energy of well paid and contented labor; the unnumbered farms that groan beneath the weight of abundant crops that now bring reasonable return to agricultural industry; these all are monuments of the enormous business activities of the empire State of the Union. These demand that the machinery of State government shall adjust itself to the requirements of this progressive age, and that public affairs shall be administered on principles of enlightened business management.

INSTRUCTIONS NOT NEEDED.

To meet these conditions and meet them with a candidate who, by education and experience, is equipped to do them justice, is our patriotic duty—one which wears the added dignity and impressiveness that go with the assurance that the nominee of this convention will be inaugurated as the next Governor of the Empire State. We act under no instructions—none were necessary. The inexorable logic of events, the invincible force of public and party sentiment, the remarkable unanimity pervading this commonwealth from east to west and from the St. Lawrence to the sea, brush aside the commonplace of instructions and stand as the imperious message of a popular demand.

Mine is the distinguished honor to present to you the name of such a candidate, proudly conscious that his record is his best eulogy, and need not to be supplemented by words of advocacy or explanation. A man of the people, taught in the great common school of experience by ceaseless friction and intercourse with his fellows in the great body of the people; plain, unostentatious, level-headed, broad-gauged, standing four square to every wind; beginning his career as a practical man of business, with hope in his heart, integrity as his compass and opportunity as his capital, by sheer force of pluck and natural ability, combined with a practical mind and tireless industry, he quickly climbed the golden ladder of success and became a recognized leader in business affairs.

While thus engaged he neglected no duty of good citizenship. Recognizing his manifest executive abilities, his political friends united on him as the Republican leader of Orange County. Quickly he brought order into the disorganized elements of his party and welded them into a compact and aggressive body of superbly organized Republicans who marched under his leadership to repeated victories, until at last his county and district stood as a Gibraltar against the assaults of Democracy and their names became synonymous with militant, invincible Republicanism. It was no longer a question of success, but one of the size of the majorities.

These splendid qualities so impressed themselves upon the party leaders that he was promoted to the chairmanship of the executive committee of the State organization, and while performing the duties of that important office an admiring and grateful constituency elected him twice by large majorities to a seat in the national Congress. There his practical business judgment and executive genius found a congenial field of usefulness on several important Congress committees. His subsequent promotion to the chairmanship of the State Committee was followed by the campaign of 1898, when one of the most remarkable political battles ever fought in this commonwealth was, largely as the result of his indomitable energy and masterful management, turned from impending defeat into glorious victory.

ODELL'S CAREER AS A GOVERNOR.

Elected Governor two years ago by a majority so large that the Democratic party may as well make the next vote unanimous, he brought to the discharge of the important functions of that high office the same masterly grasp, the same brilliant qualities that had characterized his performance of every private and public duty. He was from the day of his inauguration what the people elected him to be—the Governor of New-York—the Governor of all the people, and exhibited in his treatment of public questions, in his appointments to public office, in the performance of every executive and official duty, an unswerving devotion to that exalted principle—he serves his party best who serves the people first.

With a steadfast purpose that has never faltered, with an inflexible resolve to seek the light and do the right that has never wavered, with an abiding confidence in the sound judgment and ultimate justice of the people, with a persistence, skill, energy and courage that have compelled the admiration of friend and the respect of foe, he pursued the straight path of public duty, impressing his rugged and vigorous sincerity upon every act until it came to be thoroughly understood that under his administration the office of Governor was something better and higher and nobler than the mere insrument of party advantage, or the mere medium of partisan reward. Fresh from the field of practical politics he united a comprehensive knowledge of the requirements and conditions of his great constituency and an intimate acquaintance with men and policies with a lofty conception of the true ideals of public service, and ignoring the arts of the demagogue, made his appeal directly to the conscience and judgment of the individual voter.

The highest type of the business man in politics, his record illustrates the proposition that political organization, properly directed, brings victory to party candidates on Election Day, and the vindication of party principles and honest government thereafter.

Every political campaign has its peculiarities and its dominant issue. In some the issues are political, as in the campaigns of 1893 and 1894, when, under the spur of an awakened public conscience, the moral sentiment of the State rallied to the standard of Republicanism and registered an emphatic protest against an infamous gerrymander of our legislative districts, against the prostitution of our judiciary to base political purposes, against the pollution of the elective franchise and a carnival of crime at the ballot box, against unparalleled official corruption in the city of New-York and against the brazen theft of the State legislature by the puppets of one who now again wears the spotted mantle of acknowledged leader of the hosts of unterrified Democracy.

FRAMED ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN.

In others the issues are economic. With that rare intuition which marks the highest type of statesmanship, our candidate in his first annual message to the legislature framed the economic issues upon which the Republican party may safely base its claim to the people's support. He recommended the enactment of laws to abolish the direct State tax and to secure economy and retrenchment in the expenses of government. For twenty years the abolition of the direct tax has been the dream of the Republican party. The corporation franchise tax, the organization tax, the inheritance tax and the liquor tax were each and all Republican measures.

But at this time the march of progress had halted. Every effort to carry forward this policy to its logical conclusion met with persistent, obstinate and successful resistance, until our candidate pointed out the obvious path of public duty, and in the incredibly short space of a single year placed upon the statute books a system of indirect tax legislation that in scope and efficiency equals the product of the labors of the preceding quarter of a century. As a statesman he discerned the opportunity, and quickly embraced it. As a business man he devised the practical methods, and applied them successfully. As a leader he gave to his party a record and an issue that appealed to every farm and to every home and to every taxpayer and rentpayer throughout this great commonwealth.

The reforms inaugurated during his administration have resulted in an annual saving of upward of $4,000,000, and, true to his sense of propriety, he insisted that the first step in the line of economy should occur in his own, the executive, department. Notwithstanding the practical extinction of the direct tax, which two years ago produced a revenue of upward of $10,000,000, the magnificent surplus of $6,000,000 now stands to the credit of the people's treasury. He supplemented this record of magnificent business management with important acts touching the various interests of his great constituency, and in the dark shadow of the unspeakable tragedy that fell like the pall of death upon the nation, he recommended and approved a measure that placed the stern hand of the criminal law on political murder, and declared that the red flag of anarchy should never wave side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

Without a blot on that record, we may look backward with pride and exultation, and forward with eyes fixed on the rising sun. We will put him again at the head of the column; we will place again in his hands the untarnished banner of Republicanism, and he who has never known defeat will carry it gallantly to the front and lead us on again to victory. Not in the name of any one Assembly or Senate or Congress district; not in the name of any one claim to public honor; not in the name of any one deed of public virtue, but in the name of a united party, in the name of a record that sheds reflected glory on every citizen of our great commonwealth, in the name of a constituency that embraces not only the membership of one party, but all true lovers of decent government and honest public service in both parties; in the name of justice and integrity, fidelity, worth and honor, I name as our candidate for Governor the Honorable B. B. Odell, jr.

Mr. Lexow's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers, and ended amid prolonged applause. As he finished, George R. Sheldon, who withdrew as a candidate for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, came in and was heartily cheered. There was an ominous silence among the Kings County delegation during the uproar.

HEDGES SECONDS THE NOMINATION.

Job E. Hedges was then introduced, and made a speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Odell that was one of the most popular heard at the convention. It kept the delegates laughing in approval and delight. Mr. Hedges said:

The work of this convention is being keenly watched by the Democratic party. Our own party and the observing public are satisfied that the results will subserve the best interests of the State, and continue in power a Republican Executive, which is synonymous with wise legislation, reduced taxation and increased efficiency in administration. The Democratic party, being ill unto death with a complication of diseases, differently diagnosed as overvituperation, reduced vitality from broken promises and jaundiced ideas of its own potency, still hopes the final dissolution will be postponed because the death certificate has not been finally delivered.

Within the space of a week there will convene in this village delegates of the Democratic party to discuss questions of public and private interest, and to discuss in solemn conclave how to break in without physical violence. It takes no stretch of the imagination to picture a committee on platform, embracing in its membership the present leader of the State, who will explain what might have been had things been different, embracing Devery, fresh from his conquest and victories, with original thoughts upon finance, and a leader of Tammany Hall with individual notions upon reform, without a change of principle. It is to anticipate that aggregation that we are here to-day to make nominations which are genuine, which stand for recognized principles of public probity, and which will keep the Empire State where she should belong—in the vanguard of the States.

To-day we record history of two years just passed, and anticipate that of two years next to come. Prophecy has crystallized into performance and promises into realization. Hope has not been deferred, and what the people have had a right to expect they have had. The limelight of investigation fails to disclose aught but what subserves the best interests of the State. The people are soon to choose again between substance and shadow, between performance and promise, between wise policies and idle vaporings, between an honest guardianship of the public welfare and a profligate squandering of its resources. The Republican party lives by good government, the Democratic party on bad government. The platform promulgated here is the tenet of our faith—of our political faith—and the candidates to be nominated will be apostles of our belief. It behooves us, therefore, to select with wisdom, and support with sincerity and energy. Our party will cease to exist when it ceases to be true; it will lose its potency when its public representatives consider themselves as exercising authority other than that delegated from the people. Leaders lead when pointing a way in which the people are prepared to follow.

WORKED FOR THE NATION'S WELFARE.

Two years ago, when the national and State election fell in the same year, our candidate for Governor gave his time and strength in the arena of the nation's welfare, and was intrusted as a result with responsibilities of the gubernatorial office. Has he or has he not been representative in his conduct? Has he or has he not been faithful to his stewardship? Has he or has he not been loyal to the oath of office, in which he pledged his sacred word? Has he or has he not walked in conscience and performed in integrity? If our hearts and minds can answer "Aye!" then he should be continued. If, on the other hand, we believe to the contrary, he would not wish to lead again, nor we to have him. His public utterances and performances are in the same key, and together they make a harmony of events which demands neither explanation nor apology. Official misconduct has met with his official and personal rebuke wherever known. The Executive has removed renegade officials when their dishonesty and maladministration have demanded action. The public funds have been carefully guarded, and the best results obtained with the least expenditure. Unwise legislation has met with prompt and emphatic veto. Home rule has been accorded to the people and their voice heard in council.

When legislation has met with his approval his reasons therefor have been frank, full and honest. The care of the State's dependent and suffering has received his best thoughts and fullest considerations. Merit has received his reward and ill conduct his rebuke. Trained in the best traditions of his party, educated in the history of his State and nation, his conduct has been marked by highest motives, his walks have been before all men. By the same standards which he has established let him be judged. Conscience, fidelity and honesty he has exercised, and when renominated and re-elected they will mark his second term as emphatically as they have his last.

It is no mean contest that we are about to enter upon. The Republican party had made its history in moments of the nation's greatest peril. Its platforms have been chapters in the nation's history. Exploded theories of finance, the public treasury, full of empty commercial prosperity, and commercial misfortune, have alike been favorite topics with our political opponents. How to live without work and how to get value without consideration have been discussed with brazen effrontery. The public prints have lately been replete with descriptions of militant democracy, and the leaders of Coxey's army of political nondescripts have contended for positions of preferment that they might have the first choice at the public funds.

In the present, as in the past, the public interests will be best subserved by a continuance of the Republican party in power. Its past is the hostage for its future, and if continued in authority its next two years of history will keep the Empire State where she should belong—at the head of the procession of States—and such result will be most readily brought about by the renomination of the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, jr., whose nomination I now second.

After Mr. Hedges's speech Senator Ellsworth said: "Are there any other nominations?"

This caused a laugh. Senator Raines moved that the rollcall be dispensed with, and that the convention cast one vote as a whole for Mr. Odell. He was ruled out of order, and on the rollcall each county cast a united vote for Mr. Odell. Kings's 132 votes, cast by Mr. Woodruff, brought forth applause. New-York's vote also caused applause. Ex-Governor Black cast the votes of Rensselaer. Senator Platt cast the vote of Tioga, and was cheered to the echo.

Governor Odell was declared nominated for Governor, every vote having been cast for him.

HIGGINS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Passing to the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Congressman Vreeland, of Cattaraugus County, in nominating Senator Higgins, said:

The demand of the people of the State of New-York for the nomination of the candidate whose name I shall present reached me at 6 o'clock this morning. Therefore, my remarks will not be long. In fact, it is needless for me to make extensive remarks. The gentleman from New-York who last addressed you said all that could be said of the Democrats, and the gentlemen preceding him covered all the ground of national, State and local politics. Out on the utmost western limits of New-York lies the 1th District, made up of the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. To the west of them lies Ohio, the mother of Presidents, and to the south Pennsylvania, the Gibraltar of Republicanism.

The man I shall present is not a candidate in the sense of having sought the office. He not only did not seek this office, but he never sought an office from the people of his district, and yet for five successive times he has been unanimously elected to the Senate of the State of New-York. I may rather say, that from the people of the State of New-York, whose delegates are here assembled, has come the demand that under the name of B. B. Odell, jr., upon the Republican banner shall be placed the name of Frank Waylan Higgins, of Cattaraugus.

Other names have been mentioned for our consideration, among them the name of the man who, for a greater length of time than any other, has occupied the seat of Lieutenant Governor. I need not say I refer to the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. But, Mr. Chairman, the duty of a nominating convention is to nominate a ticket that can be elected. This the convention must do regardless of persons and regardless of individuals or their feelings. In the person of Mr. Higgins we have a candidate who will draw votes, and in presenting his name I feel that we will make no mistake in having it coupled with Governor Odell. Gentlemen, I present the name of Frank W. Higgins for Lieutenant Governor.

SENATOR RAINES'S SPEECH.

Senator John Raines seconded the nomination of Mr. Higgins. On the motion of Senator Raines the convention cast one ballot for Mr. Higgins for Lieutenant Governor, and he was declared the unanimous nominee for the office.

NOMINATIONS UNANIMOUS.

NO CONTESTS IN THE CONVENTION OVER THE PLACES ON THE TICKET.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—After the Republican State Convention here had once more nominated Mr. Odell for Governor and had selected Senator F. W. Higgins for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the delegates proceeded rapidly to the work of choosing the other candidates. Senator Depew was recognized, and nominated John F. O'Brien, of Clinton County, for Secretary of State. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The policies and principles upon which the campaign this year is to be conducted both in the nation and in the State are those of business. The Republican party in its past has gone into history as pre-eminently the party of liberty, the party which would stake everything upon vital moral questions, the party which believed in the payment of the national debt and in the reform of the national currency and the placing upon the statute books the law which made gold the standard of value.

Now, however, our task is the election of the members of the next Congress, and the message which the people give to the members of the national legislature when they meet to continue our present prosperity and to prevent legislation which will disturb, disorganize or paralyze the present industrial and financial condition of the country. Our task in the State is to uphold the hands of Governor Odell in the successful business policy which has characterized his administration, and to give him such associates from a business standpoint as will prove of special help for the great work still before our State administration.

The Republican party meets in State conventions in the several States this year under most happy auspices. We, the Republicans of the State of New-York, gather in annual conference with especial confidence. Parties continue in power by their record in the past, their fulfilment in the present and the promise which these give for the future. Parties whose administration in domestic affairs are often continued in power during a great war, because the people believe there should be no change until victory is assured or peace established. The United States, happily, is in a position of profound peace with all the world. The administration of the affairs of government, both in the nation and in our State, must be judged by the usual and ordinary tests upon which administrations succeed each other or are hurled from power.

It is because of these tests that we are confident. Our country was never so prosperous, our State never in such commanding financial position. Our position in the State is the solution, for the first time in its history, of the problem of State taxes so as to relieve those least able to bear them or their burdens. We inherited from the last Democratic administration an increase of the national debt of $290,000,000, but such has been the prosperity of the country under the impulse of the restoration by the Dingley bill of the principles of the protection of American industry and the establishment of the gold standard of value, that in four years we have paid the Democratic deficiency of $290,000,000, we have paid the war debt and expenses of $500,000,000, and we enter upon the second year of Roosevelt's administration with the lowest interest charge on our national debt since the Civil War. In the five years from the inauguration of President McKinley to the anniversary of his death, and one year of Roosevelt, the balance of trade in favor of the United States is, in round numbers, $3,000,000,000.

The fundamental differences between the Democratic and the Republican parties is that the Republicans perform, the Democrats promise. The Republicans furnish facts, the Democrats theories.

Our Democratic friends now say, "Yes, there is prosperity, there is a wonderful commercial and industrial situation in the country, but while all this is true, it has led to gigantic evils, and the greatest of these are the combinations of corporations and the consolidation of industries which are known under the name of trusts. These trusts they say are running the country, and this prosperity is fallacious. Let us try one more experiment, and that is, blow up the trusts. Well, people naturally say, by what method? In 1898 there were 4,500,000 people, wage earners in the United Statesc. Within the last four years this number has increased 1,500,000 to 6,000,000. The Democratic managers—and we must take them by their campaign textbook—prepared by their wisest men and promulgated by their Congress Committee, say there are several hundred of these combinations which must be destroyed.

I used to delight when a student at Yale, in a story I heard from the lips of that greatest of American orators, Wendell Phillips. He said that a farmer came running into the country store where the neighbors were gathered discussing town affairs, and the farmer asked a man named Jones to shoot at an owl which was perched upon the door of his barn. The charge went into the sky, burned up his barn and all his stock. It ruined Farmer Jones, and we had to raise a subscription to buy him horses, oxen, cows and agricultural implements, with which to start afresh, or the condition of himself and of his family would be deplorable. While the discussion was going on, an old Yankee, who had not participated, quietly asked, "Did he hit the owl?"

So Democratic experimenters propose to burn down the barn and hay and the horses and oxen and the cows and the agricultural implements and all the tools of capital and industry, but will they "hit the owl"?

These trusts, or combinations, or whatever you may call them, have gone on quite as rapidly in the older countries of Europe as in America. They have gone on in free trade England and in high protective tariff Germany. Individual knowledge and genius for affairs under our institutions and the inspiration and opportunity of American liberty will forge ahead. In forging ahead, however, such a constructive business genius carries with him a multitude who enjoy what they never would if he had not succeeded.

Suppose that the Democratic managers should dissolve the Steel Corporation, as they say they would, into its original units. Paralysis occasioned by dissolution and reconstruction would throw one hundred and fifty thousand men with their families—they number a million more—out of employment or income for a year. It would throw twice or three times that number out in associated industries depending upon the production of the Steel Corporation. When the original units were again restored it would be found that the industrial procession had marched past that condition and they would be unable to compete as in the old days. The experiment is destruction. Destruction is not statesmanship. President Roosevelt, with characteristic courage and characteristic frankness and firmness in his belief that it is the duty of the Executive not to make laws but to enforce them, has set the machinery at work against the most powerful combination ever formed in the country, for the purpose of discovering if there is any violation of the law. The prevention of such abuses as they may exist from time to time, or as they may be brought about by greed or avarice or inattention or what not, is largely dependent upon the courage of the Executive, the honesty of the prosecuting officers and the ability of our courts. Nevertheless, existing laws might be improved in the direction of publicity and supervision. Publicity would only help an honest business carried on by a great corporation, and supervision of these great creatures of the State is the essential duty of the government.

The State of New-York is a business corporation. Questions of national policy, of foreign relations, of currency, tariff and reciprocity, are not its functions. Its government is the management of its canals, its charitable institutions, its public works and its finances. Two years ago we selected for our Governor Benjamin B. Odell, jr. He had been trained in public affairs; he was familiar with the needs of the State and he had been a successful business man. Governor Odell at once gave his attention to the critical question of State taxation. He set for himself the task of creating which had always been regarded as an impossibility, the State of New-York without any State tax upon the people, and the Republican party now confidently says to the people of our State: "We have given you a manager of your affairs who has accomplished what no other of your Governors has ever done before. His skill and business ability are felt in every transaction of your life."

I present to you, Mr. President and gentlemen, John F. O'Brien for the candidate for Secretary of State.

N. L. MILLER FOR CONTROLLER.

Henry A. Dickinson was then recognized to nominate the present incumbent, Nathan L. Miller, for Controller. Mr. Dickinson said:

The Republican party to-day is faithful to its glorious history. Republican sons are worthy of their sires. In the momentous years just ahead the destinies of the State and nation must largely be shaped by young Republicans.

Because there has grown up within the borders of little Cortland one who in all that he has done and in all that he is represents the highest type of young Republicanism, my county sends me here to propose his name for the responsible office of Controller.

We do so confidently, because he has already demonstrated his ability to fitly perform the duties of that office, and has proved the wisdom of that splendid Governor who appointed him to it, and whose administration cannot by this convention be ratified in too many ways.

Nominate him, and you will recommend to the people a faithful public servant; nominate him, and the young manhood of America will know that within our party there is room for the highest ambition that is patriotic and deserving.

I propose Nathan L. Miller, of Cortland.

Mr. Miller's nomination was unanimous after a speech seconding it had been made by James T. Rogers, of Broome.

THE NOMINEE FOR TREASURER.

Assemblyman O'Malley, of Erie, then nominated John G. Wickser, of that county, for Treasurer. Mr. O'Malley said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Of the offices created by the constitution of the State, that of Treasurer stands second to none in importance. A successful and economical administration of the State's affairs depends largely upon a businesslike administration of the Treasury Department. The duties of the State Treasurer, under the constitution and the statutes, are vast and extensive. He is the custodian of the State's moneys, and the enormous disbursements of the State can be made only by and through his department. Transfers of securities held by the Department of Insurance and the Department of Banking become valid only by his official sanction. By law he is made a Commissioner of the Land Office, of the canal fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers.

In the past the office of State Treasurer has been administered by some of the ablest men of the State. It has been administered by George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins, who was later Superintendent of Banking, a member of the State legislature and a man who won prominence and distinction in this State. At the head of this department has been Elbridge G. Spaulding, of Erie, a member of Congress during the trying times of the Civil War, when he rendered priceless financial services to his country and was known as the "Father of the Greenback." Other names might be mentioned of equal prominence who served the State as Treasurer.

The importance of his department is greater than ever before. The State's financial needs have kept pace with its growth in wealth and population. Every interest of the State demands the selection of a man for State Treasurer of tried executive ability and of large business experience. I have been asked to present for the consideration of this convention the name of such a man—one who has every qualification creditably to discharge the duties of this great office—John G. Wickser, of Erie. No greater certificate of his qualifications could be furnished than to say that all of his undertakings in the business world have been crowned with success. He is one of Erie County's most successful business men. Beginning life with nothing save a robust constitution and a firm resolve to win, he has forged to the front, and by sheer merit alone is recognized to-day as one of the most sagacious business men of the community in which he lives. He is associated with some of the largest business interests of the city of Buffalo. His name alone is a guarantee of integrity and honor. He has always identified himself with every movement that made for the betterment and welfare of his city, county and State. He comes of sturdy German stock, than whom no better class ever came hither to assist in the upbuilding of this, the greatest nation of all time. His Republicanism is of the highest and best type. He always took an active interest in the welfare of his party, whether in local, State or national elections, and this without ever looking for political preferment himself.

I know of no man better qualified to discharge the important duties of this office than he, and I know of no man more worthy of the honor. His nomination will be received with popular approval, not only by his numberless friends in Erie County and Western New-York, but throughout the whole State. He will bring strength to the magnificent ticket that will be nominated here to-day. If nominated, he will surely be elected, and will not only assist Governor Odell in carrying out the businesslike administration of the State's affairs already inaugurated, but he will also give to this State an administration of the Treasury Department worthy of its best days.

I have the honor, on behalf of the County of Erie, to place in nomination for the office of Treasurer of the State John G. Wickser, of Erie.

The nomination was seconded by James Sherman, of Oneida, and the secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Wickser.

H. B. COMAN NAMED TO SUCCEED DAVIES.

The present First Deputy Attorney General, Henry B. Coman, was nominated for Attorney General by J. J. Kiley, who said:

The Republican party, true to its acts and traditions in the past and its promise for the future, has always nominated candidates for office with an eye single to the interests of the whole people of the State; men of integrity and ability. They can possess no greater qualification; the people require that of them and nothing more; that is the standard by which our men are measured. Our party ever has and ever will depend for success upon this element in its makeup, this motive for its action.

Opposition to our onward march to victory this fall pales into insignificance when analyzed in the light of the great and beneficent measures acknowledged by all to be the conception of our present eminent Chief Executive, the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell. The execution and development of these measures, their crystallization into law, devolved upon the present able Attorney General and his very able first assistant, the Hon. Henry B. Coman, of Madison.

Shoulder to shoulder, side by side, tireless and fearless, they have fought the legal battles that followed the enactment and attended the enforcement of these measures to which I have referred. No medium done legal intellects grappled with these great questions. The ablest lawyers this or any other State can produce have met Henry B. Coman in the legal forum.

He is no stranger; he needs no introduction; in every municipality in this State he is known; every section through which the telephone, telegraph or railroad runs knows Henry B. Coman. Tell me, who better than these people and political divisions; who better than those strong and able men who have met him continuously in the discharge of his duty for the last four years, caring for the interests of a great State, is better able to judge of his qualifications for a great office? They, opponent and associates alike, certify to his qualifications and urge the wisdom of his selection. One of the great common people, known to all, accessible to all, no politician, the people admire him; his weight and his worth are individual and personal to himself alone. Where, from any source, can you better fill the people's choice?

Mr. Chairman, the duty I have the honor to perform for Madison County is not irksome; it is a labor of love. We execute the commission given us to execute by the people of Madison County without reference to political party, without regard to race, color or religion, and we present to you as your candidate for the great office of Attorney General of this State the name of the Hon. Henry B. Coman, of Madison. We have never failed you in the past; we will never fail you in the future. We promise you that when the ides of November roll around the canvassers will count such a vote for the Republican ticket in old Madison as they have never counted before if the ticket bears the name of the Hon. Henry B. Coman.

The nomination was seconded by W. J. Kelly, of Steuben, and the secretary cast the ballot and Mr. Coman was declared the nominee.

For State Engineer and Surveyor the present incumbent, Edward A. Bond, was presented by ex-Congressman Charles L. Knapp, who called attention to the excellent work done by the State Engineer's office since Mr. Bond has directed its affairs. The nomination was unanimous.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE WERNER.

For associate judge of the Court of Appeals William E. Werner, of Monroe County, was nominated by Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State. Dr. Hill said:

The constitution of our State, like that of the nation, provides for the rights of the people a triple security. Behind the lawmakers, answerable to the people by frequent elections; behind the executive, armed with the power of veto, stands that incarnation of the majesty of law, the judiciary, the third line of defence against aggression, and the final guarantee of our constitutional liberties. It has long been a problem of government by what method of selection the most trustworthy judges may be obtained, and the disputes are still divided between the merits of choice by appointment and choice by popular election. But, whatever the respective advantages of these methods of choice may be, it is evident that a candidate who has stood the test of both requires no further commendation.

I have the honor, on behalf of the delegation from Monroe, to present such a candidate. Chosen by the people to be Judge of the Supreme Court, after ten years of previous judicial service as a county judge, he soon won throughout the State the same respect and confidence he had enjoyed in the community where, as an honored member of the bar, he had long lived and labored. When, therefore, in 1900, it became the duty of Governor Roosevelt to make an appointment to the Court of Appeals by promotion from the Supreme Court, looking carefully over the list of judges of that distinguished bench, with an eye to native adaptation, ripeness of legal attainment, maturity of powers in their full vigor of exercise, integrity of character and judicial temperament, he selected for that appointment Justice William E. Werner, of Monroe.

And now, in seeking from the people their approval of the wise and faithful administration of Governor Odell—an administration which for business like management and fidelity to public interests has never been surpassed in the history of our State—we may appropriately reinforce the principle that high public service should not pass without reward by asking for the confirmation of the appointment made by Governor Roosevelt in 1900. And, therefore, without lingering upon the history of a career too conspicuous to require recital, and without a personal eulogy which would be superfluous, with faith in the coming victory of our great Republican party, and with the belief that it may be augmented by the strength of the names presented to the people, I have the honor to place in nomination as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals one of its present temporary judges, the Hon. William E. Werner, of Rochester.

The nomination, like all that preceded it, was unanimous. At 1 p. m. the convention adjourned without day.

THE TICKET PLEASES PLATT.

WOODRUFF GLAD HIGGINS WAS NAMED FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Senator Platt said to-day regarding the Republican State ticket:

I think the nominations made most excellent ones, and that the majority of the voters of the State will approve of the action of the convention. Senator Higgins was my first choice for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and I am greatly pleased that he was named.

Senator Depew said:

A better State ticket could not have been nominated. It is satisfactory in every way. Governor Odell has made a very fine record as Governor. Senator Higgins is an admirable candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the candidates are a credit to the Republican party in every respect.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff said:

I always thought Senator Higgins was the logical candidate for Lieutenant Governor. I have sincerely advocated his nomination or that of Senator White. There is not the slightest doubt that Senator Higgins will poll the entire vote of the party, that he will be elected, and that he will reflect credit on those who have honored him with their suffrages.

THE NEW-YORK STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

1 Edward A. Bond, for State Engineer; 2 Benjamin B. Odell, jr., for Governor; 3 Frank W. Higgins, for Lieutenant Governor; 4 Nathan L. Miller, for State Controller; 5 John F. OBrien, for Secretary of State; 6 John G. Wickser, for State Treasurer; 7 William E. Werner, for Judge of the Court of Appeals; 8 Henry B. Coman, for Attorney General.

GODDARD DEFEATED BY GIBBS.

THE FORMER KEPT OFF THE STATE COMMITTEE BECAUSE HE VOTED AGAINST QUIGG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, Sept. 24.—The members of the new Republican State Committee were announced in the convention hall to-day, and the committee afterward met and re-elected Colonel George W. Dunn as chairman and Reuben L. Fox as secretary. The committee was elected in accordance with the last Congress apportionment, and, therefore, will have thirty-seven members instead of thirty-four, as formerly. Its members are:

Dist.	Dist.
1—William McKinney.	21—Louis F. Payn.
2—Henry Jacquillard.	22—Isaac V. Baker, jr.
3—L. M. Swasey.	23—William Barnes, jr.
4—William Watson.	24—Reuben L. Fox.
5—.	25—William W. Worden.
6—Charles S. Devoy.	26—Walter C. Witherbee.
7—Michael J. Dady.	27—Thomas Wheeler.
8—Cornelius Van Cott.	28—John T. Mott.
9—Charles H. Murray.	29—Francis Hendricks.
10—Ferdinand Eidman.	30—George W. Dunn.
11—Clarence W. Mead.	31—Anson S. Wood.
12—.	32—George W. Aldridge.
13—Robert C. Morris.	33—J. Sloat Fassett.
14—John H. Gunner.	34—Timothy E. Ellsworth.
15—Lemuel E. Quigg.	35—John Grimm, jr.
16—Frank Raymond.	36—William C. Warren.
17—Samuel Strasburger.	37—George H. Witter.
18—William H. Ten Eyck.	
19—William L. Ward.	
20—Lewis F. Goodsell.	

It will be noticed that there is a vacancy in the XIIth, a New-York City district. This is caused by a deadlock among the delegates from that district over the election of the committeeman to represent it. Captain F. Norton Goddard expected to be elected, but on his arrival here on Sunday night he was met by Frederick S. Gibbs, who asked him if he intended to vote in the convention against the election of Mr. Quigg as temporary chairman.

Captain Goddard replied: "I have conscientious scruples against voting for Mr. Quigg, and have decided not to do so."

"Senator Platt wants Quigg elected," Mr. Gibbs then said, "and you want to be a member of the State committee from the XIIth Congress District. If you vote against Quigg you will be beaten."

Mr. Goddard said that he would persist in his intention to vote against Quigg, and he did so yesterday. After the convention adjourned the delegates of the XIIth District met to elect a committeeman, and Mr. Gibbs defeated Mr. Goddard. Captain Goddard received seven votes and Smith Pine seven votes.

Captain Goddard then went to see if Senator Platt would support him for the place. He said that he left Senator Platt under the belief that the Senator would use his influence with Mr. Gibbs for him (Captain Goddard). At a later period he returned to Senator Platt, and stated afterward that the Senator said to him, "I understand that you and your delegation were the only ones who voted against Mr. Quigg for temporary chairman."

"I do not understand that to be so," Captain Goddard replied. "But, at any rate, that makes no difference. You promised to persuade Mr. Gibbs to do nothing further."

"Well," Senator Platt is reported as saying, "I have seen Mr. Quigg since and I have changed my mind. I think it was a shame for you to vote against him."

The State Committee has power to fill the vacancy. It took no action to-day.

REMOVAL

Knox, Hatter, of 194 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue Hotel, has the honor to announce that his Ladies' and Children's department has removed to his new building, 452 Fifth Avenue, corner of 40th Street, where he is showing the latest domestic and foreign creations in hats, furs, umbrellas, gloves, golf and military capes for Ladies.

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