TAMMANY BEATEN.

Continued from first page.

favored the day for Parker. But hour after hour passed before the real agreement was reached.

From 7 until 9 o'clock the impatient delegates waited in the convention hall for the arrival of the leaders. Again and again they arose to cheer the coming of the powers, only to sink back in weariness.

Presently the rumor spread that the Tammany delegation had served notice that they would quit the convention at 10:30 o'clock, and prospects of harmony vanished. It was long after 9 o'clock when ex-Senator Hill, Patrick H. McCarren, Charles F. Murphy and Victor J. Dowling reached the hall, and it became generally known that through the self-sacrifice of August Belmont the situation had been saved and the impending bolt of Tammany would not take place.

REPORT OF HILL BOUNCING MACHINE.

When the rival Hearst and Parker bands, which for two hours had shaken the foundation of the hall with Democratic harmony music, finally were stilled and the voice of the chairman, George Raines, could be heard, the final session of the convention opened with a report from the committee on credentials, known as the "Hill Bouncing Machine." To the general surprise of the convention this committee demonstrated unexpected moderation. In Cayuga, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, to be sure, the Hill delegations were seated, but in Syracuse the anti-Hill delegation headed by W. B. Kirk was seated. Again in Westchester, by a tie vote, the delegates, representing ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers, were recognized, the decision being made that the tie vote failed to unseat them. In Clinton County, contesting delegations buried the hatchet, an announcement which provoked applause from those who remembered the result of the factional fight in this county in 1902.

HUSH OF EXPECTANCY.

There was applause and then a hush of expectancy as Chairman Raines called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Senator McCarren rose and made toward the platform. The movement was the signal that the battle of the night was on. As soon as the Senator faced the audience the Hill men cheered and applauded. In a very hoarse voice the Brooklyn man read the committee's report.

A roar of hearty applause from the Tammany delegates an dthe Hearst men in the galleries greeted Senator Grady as he strode to the platform to offer the minority resolution. Mr. Grady said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the minority of the committee on resolutions I present the following substitute for the resolution of instructions:

The Democracy of New-York believes that the result of the Presidential election now pending involves the very existence of constitutional government in this country, and in such a grave crisis it has no favor to ask of the party in the nation, except the privilege of serving it. That this service may be most effective, the delegation here elected is left free to take such action at St. Louis as a majority thereof may consider most likely to insure the success of the candidates selected by the national convention.

Realizing, however, that the electoral votes of New-York are absolutely essential to Democratic success, we submit to our brethren throughout the country that Alton B. Parker, a Democrat in the prime of life, has been elected by a majority of over sixty thousand to the chief position in the judicial system of this State, and during the last six years has discharged the duties of his high office with such unvarying dignity, shining ability and scrupulous fidelity, that if his term were to expire this year he would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed himself by the concurring votes of all his fellow citizens.

Senator Grady continued:

That resolution clearly sets forth our views on Judge Parker's availability, and it shows that there is no objection on the part of the minority to the unit rule.

We ask to meet the question next July. We all have in memory times when conditions changed between April and July. Moreover, we believe this will comport better with the dignity of the chief judge of the Court of Appeals. An instructed delegation is never a very edifying sight. It usually carries very little weight to go in and favor a candidate because you were ordered to do so. How much better to act upon the basis of mature and conscientious judgment!

In so far as can be, conditions have changed in the following July. We ask that you leave the delegation bound by the unit rule to meet the situation in July next as they then find it, and as it then presents itself to the unquestioned friends of Judge Parker, who will be in absolute control of the convention at that time. An instructed delegation never is an edifying sight. (Applause.) An instructed delegat.on, if I may be pardoned for saying so, has very little weight. (Applause.)

SAYS IT LACKS ENTHUSIASM.

If you advocate a thing because you are told to advocate it, it lack enthusiasm. I take it that the only aim of this convention is to make New-York's electoral vote a contribution to national success. At another time and at another convention we shall have time to make arrangements for success in New-York. I leave it to the best judgment of the friends of Judge Parker if there is any evidence of a lack of appreciation of Judge Parker in the minority resolutions. We are meeting in April. The conditions may change in July. (Applause.)

This convention may unanimously adopt the unit rule. The resolution offered by the minority will bind every delegate to the support of Judge Parker at St. Louis, but at the same time it will leave the delegation free to take advantage of any situation at St. Louis that may present itself. We believe that a delegation acting under the unit rule and asking for Judge Parker's nomination at St. Louis (and the majority of the delegates believe him to be the best candidate) and acting from the dictates of conscience will arouse the best judgment of the St. Louis convention. (Applause.)

CONVENTION IN AN UPROAR.

Senator McCarren, who had stepped aside to hear the Senator's argument, stepped to the front to reply.

"Hello, Belmont!" shouted a galleryite. There were ironical cheers and laughter at this. Mr. McCarren smiled grimly, and amid perfect quiet said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the smallest boy in the gallery doesn't believe what Senator Grady has just said."

Instantly there were hisses and cries of "Oh! Oh!" and "Take it back!" Chairman Raines hammered away like a Trojan with his gavel, and threatened to clear the galleries.

"Hurrah for Grady!" yelled a Hearst rooter in the gallery. Resuming after the racket had partially ceased, Senator McCarren said:

Senator Grady doesn't believe what he said (applause and hisses). The species argument of the Senator will not appeal to a man of intelligence. If you think over for a minute the proposition of Senator Grady, you will agree that it does not appeal to the sense, the honesty or the judgment of any delegate in this room. He asks you to adopt a senseless bolting policy that every one opposed to the nomination of Judge Parker will instantly approve. An instructed delegation in 1884 secured the nomination of Cleveland. In 1888 it secured his renomination. An instructed delegation in 1896——

"How about 1892?" chirped in a Tammany man with a memory. McCarren resumed, disregarding the interruption:

An instructed delegation in 1900 secured the nomination of Bryan. So I say no true friend of Judge Parker will allow it to go out from this convention to-night that this convention has failed to instruct for him. Senator Grady has said something may occur to change conditions between now and July. Nothing will occur that will make Alton B. Parker less available as a candidate than he is now, and we are fortunate in having such an honest, unassailable, invulnerable candidate as Judge Parker. We must herald to the Democrats of the United States to-night that the Democracy of New-York advocates the nomination of the most available Democrat in the country to-day.

COCKRAN HEARTILY APPLAUDED.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, the oratorical heavy hammer thrower, was next. The applause was tremendous as he picked his way to the platform. He began:

Senator McCarren seems to have addressed himself to the smallest boy in the gallery. I will address my remarks to the largest man in the convention and let you choose the appeals on their merits. The minority resolutions state the reasons why Judge Parker might be the best and most available candidate which the Democrats could name. The resolutions of the majority give no reasons whatever for nominating him. The minority ask the delegates to consider Judge Parker because it might be for the best interests of the party if he were nominated. The majority decide to go to St. Louis and ask for a favor at their hands. The minority believe we should give reasons why Judge Parker should be named.

The majority begin by declaring that this is a government. That fact is fairly well established. No one cares to dispute it. They say further that this is a government for men, and wind up by saying that Parker should be nominated. The minority believe that on his record Parker may be, and, we hope, will be, the strongest man we can nominate. We state that record in perfect sincerity. We state that he occupies the highest judiciate position in the State. We believe we have done the best service to Judge Parker that we are able to perform. We plant him on his record and on his virtue. You plant him on the desire of certain eminent statesmen to make him a candidate. You propose to hang around his neck the fortunes of certain individuals. (Great applause.) Whether that should be for purposes of decoration or burden, let the recollection of the last few years of Democratic history be an answer. (App ause.)

AN ACADEMIC DISCUSSION.

Mr. Cockran then plunged into an academic discussion on the dangers of the Republic from Republican control. He has given the same speech in varying forms several times. Resuming, he said:

The man who makes the best judge may not be the best executive officer. We hope and expect he will be; but what the minority desires is that the New-York delegates shall have an opportunity to offer to the St. Louis convention an advantage rather than a burden. Let us put things in such shape that the St. Louis convention may pick out the man most likely to win. Me must not foreclose it now. Are you gentlemen of the majority prepared to distrust yourselves? I don't believe we should be tied down to Judge Parker or any other man. We don't believe this is a Judge Parker convention, but a Democratic convention.

Applause followed Mr. Cockran's finish. Assemblyman Cook, a young Albany lawyer, spoke at length on the advantage of instructing the delegation for Parker.

It was 9:54 o'clock when Assemblyman Cook had completed the Hill insult to Cockran by his choice, as an unknown stripling, to answer the chief orator of the Wigwam, and the chairman, on a motion made by Senator Grady, ordered a rollcall. Here for the first time ex-Senator Hill interposed and suggested that the roll should be called by counties. No objection being raised, the roll was called. From Albany County ex-Senator Hill cast a solid vote against the Grady resolution amid great applause. As the roll continued it became apparent Tammany had enlisted friends in several rural districts.

Brooke County gave Tammany five votes out of six. Cattaraugus, Chenango, Clinton and Franklin voted with Tammany. Charles F. Murphy was greeted with wild applause from his associates as he cast the solid 105 votes of New-York County for the resolution. Patrick H. McCarren cast sixty votes against the resolution and William A. Doyle cast the three remaining Kings votes for it. Queens, Putnam, Westchester and Richmond voted with Tammany. When the Onondaga delegation was reached an effort was made to cast the twelve votes against Tammany. On a protest raised by W. B. Kirk there was a bitter exchange of personalities, at the end of which the delegation divided, nine votes being cast against the Tammany resolution and three for it. The final vote showed that ex-Senator Hill had carried the day by a vote of 301 to 149, and loud cheering greeted the announcement of the vote.

With this vote the Tammany faction rested its fight. Grimly, but without further protest, the followers of Charles F. Murphy accepted the result. The fact that an agreement had been reached had already been made apparent. The terms were announced a moment later, when the committee on national delegates and electors made their report. Ex-Senaaors Hill and Murphy, James W. Ridgway and George Ehret were named as the "big four," and Charles N. Bulger, W. Caryl Ely, C. H. Ackerman and Francis Burton Harrison as alternates. James T. Woodward and Harry Payne Whitney were selected as candidates for electors-at-large.

THE PLATFORM OF THE STATE DEMOCRATS.

INSTRUCTS FOR PARKER AND A REASONABLE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Albany, April 18.—The platform adopted to-night is as follows:

The Democrats of New-York, in renewing their pledge of fidelity to the essential principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as repeatedly enunciated in our national and State platforms, make these further declarations upon the national issues of the hour, reserving an expression upon State issues until the fall convention, when State candidates are to be nominated.

First—This is a government of laws, not of men; one law for Presidents, Cabinets and people; no usurpation; no executive encroachment upon the legislative or judicial department.

Second—We must keep inviolate the pledges of our treaties; we must renew and reinvigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love of liberty and of peace which the spirit of military domination tends eventually to weaken and destroy.

Third—Unsteady national policies and a restless spirit of adventure engender alarms that check our commercial growth; let us have peace, to the end that business confidence may be restored, and that our people may again in tranquillity enjoy the gains of their toil.

Fourth—Corporations chartered by the State must be subject to just regulation by the State in the interest of the people; taxation for public purposes only; no government partnership with protected monopolies

Fifth—Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.

Sixth—A check upon extravagance in public expenditures; that the burden of the people's taxes may be lightened.

Seventh—Reasonable revision of the tariff. Needless duties upon imported raw material weigh heavily upon the manufacturer, are a menace to the American wage earner, and by increasing the cost of production shut out our products from the foreign markets.

Eighth—The maintenance of State rights and home rule; no centralization.

Ninth—Honesty in the public service; vigilance in the prevention of fraud, and firmness in the punishment of guilt when detected.

Tenth—The impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital; no unequal discrimination; no abuse of the powers of law for favoritism or oppression.

The Democracy of New-York favor the nomination for President of the United States of that distinguished Democrat and eminent jurist of our own State, Alton Brooks Parker; and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to present and support such nomination at the approaching national convention.

That the said delegates are hereby further instructed to act and vote as a unit in all matters pertaining to said convention, in accordance with the will of the majority of the said delegates, and the said delegates are further authorized to fill any vacancies which may arise from any cause in said delegation in case of the absence of both the delegate and alternate.

DISORDERLY SCENES.

Raines at Afternoon Session Refers to "a United Democracy."

Albany, April 18.—The Democratic State Convention, to elect delegates to the national convention and to nominate electors-at-large and Presidential electors, was called to order in Harmanus Bleecker Hall by Frank Campbell, chairman of the State committee, this afternoon.

There was little decoration of the hall. Looped flags hung from the proscenium arch, and the railing of the steps to the stage was festooned, otherwise there was no attempt at decoration.

Among those who occupied boxes were Mrs. Hall, daughter of Judge Alton B. Parker; Judge Denis O'Brien, of the Court of Appeals, and the Misses O'Brien; ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy, and party; Charles F. Murphy and party, Norman E. Mack and Elliot F. Danforth and party, Attorney General John Cunneen and Anthony N. Brady, of Albany.

The places of the delegates were not indicated by placards, as is usual, but the delegates were given numbered seat checks, which told them where to go. Great confusion resulted from orders which had been given to keep the doors closed until the last moment. When the doors were opened, at three minutes before 2 o'clock, the crowd burst in with a yell and a rush. In three minutes the top gallery was filled with a stamping, shouting mass of men and boys. In the galleries were a number of Hearst banners, and a running fire of shouts and comments was maintained by the gallery crowd.

The stage filled early with invited guests, women and prominent local and out-of-town Democrats. There was also a sprinkling of well known Republicans, among them being State Senator John Raines, the Republican leader of the Senate, and Archie Baxter, the clerk of the Assembly. The wide interest in the convention was evidenced by the presence of an unusually large number of well known newspaper men from Washington, Boston and even Chicago.

ASA BIRD GARDINER AMONG THE FIRST.

The floor filled rapidly with delegates after the doors were opened. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-District Attorney of New-York, was among the first delegates to arrive. Others early on the floor were ex-United States Senator Charles A. Towne, ex-State Senator Roesch, William P. Mitchell, Assemblyman McManus and George M. Palmer, the Democratic leader of the Assembly.

While the delegates were assembling, a rumor gained circulation that Senator Hill and the Parker forces had partially decided that between the sessions of the convention they would inform the Tammany people that they would concede the choice of Charles F. Murphy in the delegation at large to the National convention.

The majority of those who held delegates' tickets arrived in a body, marching up Washington-ave., headed by a band, and escorted by the Albany County Democratic Club. Another band headed the Ulster County Democracy.

At 2:20 p. m., the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," which instantly brought the entire gathering to their feet cheering and waving hats, handkerchiefs and banners.

In the mean while a dense and howling crowd was surging in front of the hall, held back by lines of police. There had been ten applicants for every possible admission, and it was plain that the crush would be great, but the police had given orders that neither the aisles would be permitted to be filled, nor the space in the rear unduly crowded.

At 2.30 p. m., John A. Mason, secretary, took his place at the table on the front of the stage.

HATS SMASHED, CLOTHING TORN.

All this time the hall was in an uproar, the aisles filled with a scrambling crowd, demanding seats at the ratio of about three persons to one seat. The police were helpless. As fast as they got one man out of a seat to which he was not entitled, another stepped into it.

Hats were smashed, clothing torn, faces scratched and feet trampled in the rush. Suddenly the band broke out with "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

At first there was a laugh, then a cheer and in a moment the crowd was in a wild turmoil of enthusiasm. Then it was discovered that Charles F. Murphy was coming down the aisle. The band played "Hail to the Chief," to the accompaniment of deafening cheers. Bourke Cockran, ex-United States Senator Murphy, of Troy; Senator Grady and many others came in amid wild cheering, above which the sound of the band was hardly audible. Mr. Campbell, the chairman, was welcomed with great applause, but waited before calling the convention to order until something faintly resembling order could be secured.

At 2:49 p. m. his gavel fell and he presented the nomination of ex-Senator George Raines, of Monroe, as chairman of the convention. The nomination was accepted with applause, and Mr. Raines was escorted to the platform by Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New-York; John L. Shea, of Kings, and Robert A. Maxwell, of Genesee, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance. As they struggled down the aisle the band played "Yankee Doodle," and "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," while the convention cheered.

GEORGE RAINES'S SPEECH.

Mr. Raines was enthusiastically welcomed and began his address. Mr. Raines said:

Thank you for your cordial reception. Never in the history of our country was there so great need of a union of all lovers of constitutional liberty in its defence. In State and nation a unified Democracy answers to the call of duty undismayed by the boastful challenge of the leaders of the new era of Republicanism who assume now to be the masters of the people.

Mr. Depew has been once more before the footlights of a convention, and with no lack of confidence in the promise of a Carnegie, the Laird of Skibo Castle, to contribute a million, if needed, has assured his party and the country of unbounded prosperity. The walls of Carnegie Hall echoed with Skibo rhetoric and applause. Said Senator Depew, speaking of the Bankruptcy law and the debtors discharged under its provisions from obligations to pay their creditors: "It is the best tribute to the prosperity resulting from the measures which came after 1896, and to the inherent honesty of American business men, that nine-tenths of those who were compelled to take advantage of this remedial measure have since, in their abundent success, paid principal and interest of their indebtedness." I am reminded of the remark of Cato when Cicero, in defending Murena, whom Cato had impeached, by witty remarks had raised a laugh in the assembly and even among the judges, "what a pleasant consul we have!"

AGGRANDIZEMENT OF EXECUTIVE.

We, as Democrats, have in our State recently complained bitterly of the concentration at Albany of power over matters of local administration of every kind. Yet the work has gone on until perhaps local police appointments are the only defect in the system of aggrandizement of the Executive, but soon to be remedied by the passage of the State Constabulary bill. The artful Governor of our State has seemed not to be acquainted with the traditions of liberty loving peoples who were ever jealous of the invasion of their control of affairs except in matters affecting the commonwealth. He has absorbed powers of local administration until the Executive is swollen with privileges, duties and powers once deemed the badges of distinction of free institutions, because towns and cities had them. It is not wonderful, therefore, that this ambitious chief of the era of centralization, as he sees that the times are not auspicious for submitting by his own candidacy his work to the people for approval, and yet unwilling to lose the fruit of his labor, has accepted the chairmanship of his party committee. In the presence of the people, with the same audacity which has marked the creation by law of the governmental machine, he now unites the functions of control as the Governor of the State with the functions of the party manager in control of its committee's organization. Truly this is the era of great combinations, extinguishing competition. Is this part of the new imperialism which wins so upon the Laird of Skibo? Time was when legislation was sought through suffrage of the people. The voice of the representatives of the people gave the decree for a protective tariff in behalf of the infant industries of the Laird of Skibo. Is the lid off that infant industry? Is it necessary to unite the powers of the Executive of the State and nation with those of the party boss to meet the popular movement for reduction of the tariff protection enjoyed by the Laird of Skibo? We observe that the nation has not been able since the Civil War to pay off more than half the debt created by it. But the Laird of Skibo from an infant industry in the same period has saved as much as the nation has reduced its debt.

Would it not be well to take a census of the savings of the numerous little lairds of Skibo who nestle under the tariff and see what other infant industries have created billionaires who are not foolish enough to go about the country "buying a pennyworth of paradise" by endowing seminaries and libraries?

NO LONGER DISCORD IN GRAND OLD PARTY.

Great opportunities of usefulness come with great power, and in this new sort of combination of governor and party chief we see that the necessity for creating a balance of power against a political rival ceases. There can be no rival. Time was when the legislature of New-York was in doubt whether to consult Albany or Tioga, and when the Governor needed a balance of power in the Senate against the sway of Senator Platt. But now how different. The Senator from Ontario and the Senator from Saratoga need not differ longer because of their temperaments nor again "open the books," as that troublesome account of Odell with Platt has been permanently adjusted, and there shall no longer be discord in the grand old party.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends
And interjoin their issues.

But this absorption by the party boss of the functions of the office of Governor is but a symptom of the general failure of clear perception of the distinctions which should be jealously guarded between the prerogatives of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government. The bar of New-York has denounced the attack of the executive upon the independence of the judiciary, and everywhere there is unrest over this malign influence in the courts of the country. But the decadence of the House of Representatives is a conspicuous fact of evil omen in the national administration. The brilliant member from New-York, Mr. Cockran, has well outlined the change which all recognize and none other had the courage and ability to formulate at this critical period. He has rendered a distinct service to the nation. Who does not know that the patronage of the Executive holds the Congress cringing and subservient to his will, and that it is boldly used to secure legislation? The Democracy propose the election of Senators by popular vote as a partial remedy, but the sure remedy is a return of the whole people to the sound teachings of Democracy as to the true theory and limitations of powers of every branch of government under the constitution. These have been long disregarded, and what has seemed an expedient has been preferred to the dictates of sound principles of permanent application. We approach a campaign of gravest moment to the future of the country. Its decision will be of far reaching consequence.

HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER.

The evils of Republican rule are flagrant, and the increase of false theories and their intrenchment in legislation threaten permanent changes in the inspiration of our laws and institutions. We cease to regard the history of the Republic and its lessons. Its early political literature is scoffed at by the party manager who holds in his hand the balance of power in State and nation. The deception of the people as to the extent of the plunder gathered under many clauses of the protective tariff has been gradually discovered, yet special promises to change such schedules have been trusted too long by the people. Even the promise of reciprocity arrangements has been reiterated until many have thought it sincere, but the lapse of time without progress and the deliberate battle against Canadian reciprocity just fought in Massachusetts by representatives of the party in power have put the matter of tariff reciprocity before the people as another delusive hope under Republican management. Widespread corruption has been brought to light, and such investigation as could not be withheld has shown that every department needs probing by no friendly hands with a fixed purpose to find, expose and punish fraud. Incapacity and perfunctory discharge of duty by superior officers are apparent wherever there has been investigation. There is a feeling of unrest among business men, a lack of confidence in the judgment and level headed conservatism of the national administration. The continual invention of schemes of spectacular effect to attract attention, the evident determination to do things whether within the warrant of the Constitution or requiring evasive methods, have tired the people. The great and complicated business interests of the people, as well as the laboring classes, who depend for their wages on business being steady and secure, demand relief by a complete change of administration. They wish relief to come by installing in power the party of the whole people, not bound to the service of any class or section of the country.

WANT NO OBSOLETE ISSUE.

The Democracy of New-York desires to enter upon this campaign with no narrow sectional or obsolete issues, but upon the ever living and dominant issues of the time which touch the present and future interests of the people, and upon which every man who is or has been a Democrat can unite. We wish those issues to be such as appeal to the patriotism of conservative as well as radical opponents of Republican misrule. The Democracy of New-York desires to act in accord with the rest of the Democracy of the Union. We have no peculiar tenets to put forth, no isolated ideas to frame as a "New-York idea," and no single war-cry for this campaign.

We stand for a strict construction of the constitution. This is the safety of Republican institutions. Loose construction leads us into innumerable difficulties and consequent absurdities of policy. We believe in the separation of each department of the government, legislative, executive, judicial. We hold that the distinct line of demarcation, so wisely established by the founders of our government, is not to be rashly obliterated. In the jealous preservation of the prudent limitations of each branch of government is the greatest assurance of constitutional liberty. It is the guarantee against usurpations of power.

We declare that the Democratic party stands in favor of State rights. We do not believe in centralizing further powers in the national government. We believe that there is no place for our permanent territorial possessions outside of the privileges and obligations of the federal constitution. We believe that our government has no right to maintain a revenue system favoring one portion of our people at the expense of another portion without necessity. A tariff for revenue is a just act of constitutional power. A tariff for plunder, for profit, for monopoly, for personal enrichment, is a partisan tariff, and everywhere are the evidences throughout our business world that many clauses of our tariff law were designed to operate in this manner. These will not be changed by the Republican party. They are friends of these abuses, extortions and discriminations.

"TARIFF THE MOTHER OF ALL TRUSTS."

The issue is plain. A revision of these plundering clauses will disturb no business interest, but will rather encourage and strengthen all legitimate business, and end agitation as to which are such. When the coal famine laid its icy finger on the faces of the people it was seen that the persistent advocacy of free anthracite coal by the Democracy had been too long disregarded. But it was Democratic persistence and Democratic advocacy that aroused a favorable public sentiment which compelled a Republican President and Congress reluctantly to recognize the wisdom of adopting the Democratic policy of free anthracite coal at a time when the industries of the country and the comfort and safety of the people were endangered.

It has been truly said, and to-day it is as true as ever, that "the tariff is the mother of all trusts." And here the Democratic position is so simple that every man can comprehend it. We hold that our fellow countrymen are entitled to purchase the products of our own industries as cheaply as those products can be sold in Europe, and that the operation of a tariff which makes our own people pay more than foreigners for these very same products is unjust, iniquitous and not longer to be tolerated or endured.

Democracy is the friend of labor. It is not the ostentatious, noisy champion whose attitude is sometimes assumed for selfish purposes, but it is the constant advocate of a policy of taxation which would leave labor free to reap the full reward of its efforts, and would not oppress it with exactions grievous to be borne. We still take pride in the fact that as a party we drove the McKinley administration to the war for the relief of the Cuban people, for Democracy is the friend of the oppressed throughout the world. At our very doors the cry of distress could not be longer disregarded. The Democracy gave commissions to the brave and true sons of the Republic to march across the swamp and through the jungles of Santiago to rescue civil liberty. The shotted guns of the Republic sought the echoes of Manila Bay because the Democracy would not suffer on the floor of Congress the demand of humanity to be denied.

WRUNG FROM THE REPUBLICANS.

The early establishment of independent government in Cuba and the reduced tariffs were wrung from the Republican administration by Democratic insistence, and the day advances when the nation will yield to the Philippines that sovereignty which was taken from Spain.

The colonial doctrines of the Republican party threaten us with evils a hundredfold greater than we sought to remedy by the war with Spain. We desire no wars, no permanent colonies at the ends of the earth, and no alien and subject peoples to coerce into peace and to civilize with arms.

The Democracy will ever pledge itself to enforce the foreign policy made sacred and traditionary by the precepts and practices of Washington, as President, when Jefferson was his Secretary of State and his guide and adviser in matters of foreign relation. The distinctly and broadly American policy of "friendly relations of all nations and entangling alliances with none" is the Democratic ideal of foreign relations. This means no abandonment of the commerce of our citizens abroad, but the maintenance with courage of the "open door" for the world's commerce in the Orient, and of the Monroe Doctrine on our continent.

We believe, with Jefferson and Adams and Henry, that no government has a right to maintain one set of laws for those "at home" and another set of laws for those "in the colonies." We ought to announce that we believe that wherever there exists a people not capable of being assimilated by our own people and not capable of being governed safely by ourselves under American laws, that people ought to be told at once that their territory is not ultimately to constitute a part of the American domain. The white man has no right to superimpose himself or his civilization upon the brown man in the brown man's country. He will have enough to do to maintain, in its purity and integrity, the white man's civilization in all parts of the white man's country. That the Filipinos can work out a civilization of their own, the Japanese, more racially akin to them than any other nation of the globe, have demonstrated. History demonstrates that the civilization evolved by any people for themselves is far better for them and for mankind generally than any foreign veneering that can be plastered on them.

NOT LOOKING FOR ONE ADVENTUROUS.

We do not doubt the wisdom of our national convention and shall abide by its decision what interests of the nation shall receive its attention. We recognize the patent fact that the eyes of the whole country are turned to the New-York Democracy here assembled. Your action is awaited with keenest interest. What does New-York think? What will New-York do? Our large electoral vote, our commercial interests, our great laboring population in factories and upon the farms, our stake in the maintenance of the government in its purity, our contribution to the illustrious names in Democratic history, warrant the respectful deference with which our equals in Democratic councils wait the voice of New-York.

In four national campaigns in thirty years past the candidate of the Democracy has been selected from New-York, and three times was approved by the suffrage of the people of the country. We to-day know whom the satellites of Republican rule—officeholders, bosses and tariff beneficiaries—have selected as their candidate. He is a citizen of New-York. But the people at large are not seeking military heroes, nor for one who is vociferous, spectacular or adventurous. They are looking for a safe, conservative, level headed, well balanced candidate. Your advocacy of the choice of such a man will make this convention distinguished in the annals of the State.

There is among us no division essentially as to our choice. As I read the sentiment of this convention, it is practically unanimous; if there is a difference in sentiment, it is merely as to the form in which the one choice should be expressed. That is a question of judgment, of propriety, of discretion, which the majority will properly decide for itself. In that decision when deliberately made every Democrat will heartily acquiesce. The responsibility to the Democracy of the Union of this decision dictates that with no uncertain voice an unequivocal decision should be fearlessly announced.

HUDSON VALLEY A CRADLE OF GENIUS.

Let the welkin ring with the voice of the New-York Democracy for her favorite son, under whose leadership we believe victory shall be assuredly won in November. The gaze of the Democracy of the Union is centred upon a citizen of our State. From the valley of the Hudson Andrew Jackson selected his Secretary of State, and made choice for his successor in the Presidency of the stalwart facile son of Kinderhook, Martin Van Buren, and the nation approved his choice. In the valley of the Hudson was born the genius in political leadership, who lifted the Democracy of the Union from the defeat of 1872 to the magnificent triumph of 1876, but who would not for the highest honor of this world embroil his country in a bloody strife to gather the fruits of the victory.

There again rises into view from similar ancestry and training in patriotic thought one whose Democracy has never been questioned, whose popularity is well tested, whose fairness, impartiality and learning have attracted the attention of the conservative business men of the country, and have conferred renown upon the highest court of our State. When you shall speak, the States whose sons are true, patriotic and loyal to the great cause of the people, will listen. If you shall utter clearly your choice, your judgment will be approved and you will have assisted in determining the nominee of the St. Louis convention.

GEORGE RAINES FACES JOHN RAINES.

As Mr. Raines spoke, he stood almost face to face with his brother, John Raines, of Canandaigua, the Republican State Senator. From time to time he turned and addressed him directly, especially when he referred sarcastically to the recent reconciliation of Senator Raines and Senator Brackett, of Saratoga.

Mr. Raines's speech commanded close attention, and was frequently interrupted with cheers. A burst of laughter greeted the reference to the Raines-Brackett reconciliation. Senator Raines himself enjoyed it as much as any one, and nodded to his brother with an amused smile.

Mr. Raines woke the crowd to enthusiasm again and again by his references to well known leaders. The name of Bourke Cockran especially aroused cheers and applause, and the band played a bar of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

Marked applause was given Chairman Raines's appeal for Democratic harmony and his assurance that the platform would be one upon which all Democrats would be able to unite in substantial agreement. A reference by Mr. Raines to President Roosevelt as one who "daily got on the nerves of the people" was greeted with cheers.

When he spoke indirectly of the substantial unanimity of the Democracy of the State as to its "safe, conservative candidate," the enthusiasm began to rise. As he went on to draw attention toward the Valley of the Hudson as the region of the State from which the Democratic party had in the past drawn able public servants, the applause became more and more enthusiastic, until when he closed with the declaration that the convention had an unrivalled opportunity to name the man whom the national convention would accept, the whole convention was cheering in a deafening roar.

HILL'S NAME CAUSES A FEW HISSES.

The first mention of the name of Mr. Hill was in the call of the roll of delegates. He was not in the hall, but his name was received with great enthusiasm, though from the galleries came some dissent and a few audible hisses.

Other names received with enthusiasm were those of William F. Sheehan, of Erie; Robert A. Maxwell, of Genesee, and Hugh McLaughlin, though the latter was not present.

Senator P. H. McCarren's name brought three cheers, and the mention of George Raines, of Monroe; Timothy D. Sullivan and John J. Delany also evoked applause. The name of Charles F. Murphy aroused the convention to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm. The applause lasted for fully sixty seconds, was twice renewed, and closed with three deafening cheers. Senator Grady also received an ovation.

Bourke Cockran's name produced a sensation scarcely less enthusiastic than that of Mr. Murphy and Senator Victor Dowling. Charles A. Towne and Harry Payne Whitney were cordially welcomed.

The roll of delegates was called by Secretary Mason, who was assisted by Thomas F. Smith, W. F. Kearney, Francis A. Willard, Daniel Frisbie, Charles Morris, Thomas Sweeney and E. S. Underhill.

CONTESTS NOTED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Contests were noted in Cattaraugus, 1st District; Cayuga, IId District; Chautauqua, IId District; Clinton, IId District, and Westchester, 1st District and IId District.

When the name of ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy was called in the Rensselaer County delegation he was roundly cheered, as also was ex-Mayor Conway of Troy.

On motion of Assemblyman Palmer, of Schoharie, the Assembly rules were adopted to govern the convention, and on that of Delegate Carmody, of Yates, all resolutions were directed to be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions.

In like manner, resolutions were adopted providing for the necessary committees.

The committee chairmen were as follows:

Resolutions—PATRICK H. M'CARREN, of Kings.
Credentials—FREDERICK SCHRAUB, of Lewis.
Permanent Organization—JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, of Chemung.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Charles N. Bulger, of Oswego, that the electors, district delegates to the national convention, and new State committees be elected at this convention.

On motion of Senator McCarren, a recess was then taken until 7 p. m.

MURPHY CAST THE VOTE.

This Power Had Been Given Him by Tammany Caucus.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 18.—Charles F. Murphy was authorized by the unanimous vote of the Tammany delegates in caucus at the Hotel Ten Eyck to cast the vote of the New-York County delegates.

Mr. Delany, the corporation counsel, of New-York, addressed the caucus. He said that the Democracy of New-York had acted in a straightforward, manly fashion, in standing out against an instructed delegation.

"Tammany is proud of the record," said he, "that it always comes out of a convention carrying the stamp of regularity; nevertheless, as free men, we insist on the right of going into the convention unpledged and uncommitted. We have nothing against the distinguished gentleman favored by a majority of the delegates, and if the convention at St. Louis sees fit to nominate that gentleman, I am sure the Democrats of Tammany Hall will do so enthusiastically."

Mr. Delany's remarks were vigorously applauded, and Senator George W. Plunkitt moved that Charles F. Murphy be authorized to cast the vote of the entire delegation. The motion was passed unanimously. Notice was given that the Tammany specials would leave for home at 10:30 p. m., whether the convention had finished its work or not. The caucus broke up with the Tammany men wrathful.

STAYED IN THEIR OWN CORNERS.

Murphy and M'Carren Delegates Didn't Fraternize Before Departure for Albany.

The Tammany Hall delegation, 635 strong, bound for the Democratic State Convention at Albany, started for the capital yesterday in two trains of seven Pullman coaches each at about 9 a. m. There was a supply of sandwiches, barrels of "pop," baskets of champagne and other liquid refreshments, and cigars by the thousand. On the sides of each car were long banners, marked "The Tammany Hall Delegation."

Senator Plunkitt had charge of the arrangement of the first section. The second section was in charge of Senator B. F. Martin. The cars in most instances were divided into Senate Distiicts, each car being a district.

The Sullivan contingent, consisting of Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy P. Sullivan, Dennis Sullivan, Florence J. Sullivan and several more Sullivans, sat in the first car of the second section. "Battery Dan" Finn had a fur overcoat which he insisted on wearing. When asked why he wore such a heavy coat on a Spring day, he replied.

"I'll need that before I get back. I understand that I am up against a frost, and am not going to take any chances."

Senator Plunkitt carried a bottle of whiskey. The same whiskey, he said, was with him at Kansas City and Chicago conventions. He said he didn't drink, except for medicinal purposes."

The delegation from Brooklyn left the city on a train of seven Pullman coaches a few minutes after the Tammany party had gone. It numbered 280. The Brooklynites kept by themselves and did not mingle with the Tammany men.

TAMMANY IN BAD HUMOR.

Continued from first page.

hostile and silent, but when the trembling voice of the nervous secretary, John A. Mason, wailed forth the name of Charles F. Murphy, all Tammany was on foot in a moment. The Tammany braves acclaimed their leader, while the Hill machine sat grim and angry, resenting the fact that their leader could not silence as well as humiliate the Tammany delegates. Not until they had dwarfed all other applause by their demonstration would the Tammany applause cease, and a moment later it broke forth anew with the mention of the name of W. Bourke Cockran.

The most pathetic incident was the greeting given to ex-Senator Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy, once more returned to the fold. Sitting beside his former enemy, ex-Mayor Conway, white, pale and manifestly embarrassed, the ancient ally of Hill finally broke down under the applause, and tears were visible in his eyes. The name of ex-Mayor Conway of Troy was greeted with prolonged hisses from both the Hearst and Hogan followers in the gallery. Thus it was along the whole line. Elliot Danforth, Norman E. Mack and a score of other Democrats of past days were cheered faintly or loudly as the crowd favored, and the while the Hearst delegation in the galleries waved its banners and sent its placards floating through the air.

For the main effort of the day, the real thirty-knot oratorical speed trial, ex-Senator Hill had fixed on George Raines, of Monroe, another of the imposing former political luminaries. Greeted with pleasant smiles from his brother, the Republican Senator, in the galleries, the temporary chairman spoke for an hour, devoting his main topic to an entirely unexpected and unexplained assault on Andrew Carnegie. Fifty times at least, in the midst of his eloquence, the orator referred to the "Laird of Skibo Castle," to the complete disgust of the Tammany crowd, who had brought Harry Payne Whitney and Perry Belmont along, and cheered the former to the skies out of consideration for campaign funds, and could not see the occasion for an assault on a possible campaign "barrel."

THE SILENCE WAS IMPRESSIVE.

While ex-Senator Raines skimmed gracefully over the thin ice in his reference to the anthracite coal situation, and solid members of the gold plated Tammany delegation, like J. Edward Simmons, held their breath lest the coal plank should be reiterated, the silence was impressive. When he turned his unchained eloquence loose on the imperialistic development the silence was still impressive. All his assaults on these Republican policies were greeted with no applause from a Democratic convention. When the speaker delicately referred to the recent deliverance of W. Bourke Cockran in the House of Representatives Tammany gave a grudging applause, and the Hill men hesitated and finally clapped with deliberation. The speaker's assault on the character of the President provoked laughter rather than applause, and his attempt to make political capital out of the fact that Governor Odell had become State chairman, suggested by a passing reference to monopoly, the only one that might by any chance offend the sensibilities of a Belmont campaign contributor, the applause was but scattering.

The peroration with which the orator closed, the fact that Democracy was once more turning to the Hudson Valley for a candidate, a glowing panegyric of the "favorite son," fell on dead ears, and the noise closed the speech and drowned its final gem. From first to last the preliminary convention was an apotheosis of David B. Hill. His machine glided along well oiled grooves. His programme went through without a hitch, and only a hundred grim Tammany men sitting in silence marred the harmony of the occasion.

The boxes of the auditorium were filled with Albany and Troy people of social and professional prominence. Some of these were Mrs. James H. Manning, Miss Manning, Mrs. J. C. N. Scott, Mrs. J. L. Ten Eyck, Mrs. J. Newton Fiero, Mrs. George H. Thackera, Mrs. Charles E. Gilbert, Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mrs. Manwitler, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Miss Brady, Mrs. Palmer Gavitt, Mrs. Richard Lord Annesley, Mrs. Charles H. Jackson, of Idaho; Mrs. Dix and Miss Dorney. These were from Kingston: Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, Mrs. Benjamin Bugler, Mrs. Edward Leuer, Mrs. Simon W. Rosendale, Mrs. Spencer L. Daw, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hoyt and party. August Belmont sat in a box near the stage, with a party of Albany and New-York friends.

A SOP TO TAMMANY.

George Ehret Substituted for August Belmont as a Delegate.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 18.—The eleventh hour repentance of the Hill faction, resulting in the shelving of August Belmont and the substitution of George Ehret, furnishes one of the chief topics of discussion here to-night. That the friends of Chief Judge Parker, of whom Mr. Belmont is one of the most aggressive, united in a request, carried by ex-Lieutenant Governor Sheehan to ex-Senator Hill, that the punishment of Tammany should not be too severe, is generally regarded as one explanation. Doubtless a contributory factor was the realization that the naming of Mr. Belmont would mean the loss of thousands of labor votes throughout the country. Moreover, there is little doubt that Mr. Belmont viewed the substitution with equanimity, consenting gladly to the change. The negotiations which resulted in the final agreement were carried on in behalf of Tammany by Maurice Featherson and J. J. Martin. To them the suggestion was made that Charles F. Murphy should succeed Mr. Belmont. This offer was rejected. Mr. Murphy had no desire to find himself in a position at St. Louis where he would have to do aggressive missionary work for Chief Judge Parker. Then the name of George Ehret was suggested by the Tammany leader, who hit on a man satisfactory to ex-Senator Hill.

As a further concession to Tammany, hardly palatable to Mr. Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, the heir to his father's surface railroad interests, and thus the rival of the Belmont subway interests, was named as an elector. Out of this slim showing Tammany is obliged to derive the little comfort remaining to it. The shelving of August Belmont is the one victory of Tammany. With this concession they yielded in the convention, and later, as they departed, there was a suspicious calmness, which raised doubts in the minds of the onlookers. A Tammany revenge is expected by all who noted the temper of the departing braves.

Senator Victor J. Dowling declared that Mr. Murphy had nothing to say. "We have said all we have to say and made our fight on the floor of the convention. There is nothing to add." was his statement.

Before the convention adjourned the Tammany delegates began to go and before midnight the last of them had departed.

FEAR HILL WILL GET "THE NEWS."

Not content with his prospective victory over the Tammany machine up the State, David B. Hill is making an attempt to oust the Tammany machine from its own bailiwick. Hill's agents are said to have been busy in the city for several days sounding Tammany men whose stanchness is not all that C. F. Murphy could desire. Last week Norman E. Mack was in town for some time, and on Wednesday visited the office of "The News," which Mr. Munsey is anxious to dispose of.

Mr. Mack's visit of inspection to "The News" is believed by many to have a deep significance. As one of Hill's chief lieutenants, his control of a New-York newspaper would probably be the entering wedge for Hill in local politics. As the real controlling power of a paper with an almost exclusively Democratic patronage, Hill would be in good position to take advantage of a lean year for Tammany.

Mack made a thorough tour of "The News" plant, in Twenty-fifth-st., from composing to press room, and was favorably impressed by what he saw of the equipment of the paper. So far as known, he is the first, if not the only, one that has favorably considered the purchase of "The News," and Hill's probable acquisition of a paper in their stronghold is worrying the Tammany men more than they will admit.

JUST REMEMBER
one thing to-day: to look over those "Little Ads. of the People."

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