falo boom on two trains of cars and then had put it on ice to try and keep it from decaying. Into the hall came the Becker brass bands and badges, the Maennerchor, Liedertafel, the local band of mandolins, and other stringed instruments, the privileged wives and sisters of delegates and magnates, and all the big bugs and high monkamonks of Empire State Republicanism; the reporters from as far away as Chicago, the cloud of district messengers, secretaries, ushers, imitation New York policemen of the local squad, and the rest of the army that makes up a Convention. It was an uncommonly fine Convention in its make-up. It may be said that seven in ten of the sixty counties sent either their best or their smartest men. The famous ones are all getting old very rapidly Senator Hiscock, for instance, has white hair now, so that his familiar figure, once likened to that of a noble Newfoundland, has been transformed to that of a great shaggy St. Bernard. Gen. Butterfield and Editor MacArthur are all white haired. Mr. Burleigh is very gray, and so are Barney Biglin and John W. Vrooman, while the only men who look precisely as they did fifteen years ago are Thomas C. Platt and the Bald Eagle of Westchester.

Over the heads of all the delegates bobbed the sixty placards that bore the names of the counties of the State. They were hung on invisible wires, and as they rose up and down in regular rhythm it seemed as if the hall itself were a living monster, breathing heavily under the load it carried.

Mr. James J. Belden says the ticket will get 75,000 to 100,000 majority. "But mind you," he added to a reporter, "I do not say which ticket I refer to." Apparently he is too good a Republican to specify which ticket he has in mind, but it must be either the Fassett or the coming Democratic ticket. To sum up the situation in a nut shell, as the great balloon was cut adrift and floated high among the clouds over Rochester, the malcontents are all gazing at it, and saying to one another under their breaths: "Pshaw, its only a paper balloon after all."

The Convention Opens With Prayer and Singing.

The Convention could not go ahead until Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock arrived. The rink was crowded in every nook and corner. The Committee of Arrangements named by the Republicans of Rochester had done excellent service. There was no crowding, and most of the arrangements were excellent. There was one fault, and a most exasperating one—there was no ventilation. At intervals many of the delegates demanded that the windows be thrown open, but they were windows that couldn't be thrown open unless they were kicked open. But notwithstanding this the delegates and all hands expressed themselves as under deep obligations to Mr. Frank Vanderlip for Rochester and his associates on the Committee of Arrangements. It was just 12:20 when John N. Knapp arose, and, for the first time in his career as Chairman of the State Committee, opened the proceedings of the Republican State Convention. The General has not been very well, and he was pale and rather nervous as he announced that the Rev. Dr. H. H. Stebbins of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester would invoke the Divine blessing on the proceedings of the Convention. After the prayer Gen. Knapp announced that there would be some music, and a quartet and the mandolin orchestra led the Convention in singing "America." Then there was more singing, this time led by the Maennerchor Liedertafel, which boomed out with a German song, and up to that hour that was about the only recognition of the jolly greyhounds from Buffalo. It was so close in the rink at this time that some of the delegates were faint, but Gen. Knapp hadn't got through with the singing, for he announced that the Mandolin Quartet would sing "The Star Spangled Banner." A delegate from Oneida shouted: "We do not want any more singing. We want to vote. We are for Fassett."

FASSETT LOUDLY CHEERED.

But "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and Gen. Knapp was on his feet and had started a preliminary speech when a great roar of cheers went up. Many of the delegates got on the chairs and waved their handkerchiefs, and others roared out in their enthusiasm and pointed to a young man going up the main aisle of the Convention. The cheering between the men who stood in the aisle and held his head down in a modest effort not to be at that time the most observed man in the Convention. He was Collector J. Sloat Fassett, and as he advanced close to the platform where the Chairman of the State was, the roaring cheers brought the pink into his cheeks. He sat down in the first seat that was vacant, and it happened to be one right next to John H. Vanduzer, the chief spokesman for the Flood contingent, who have come here to contest with Mr. Fassett the seats of the Chemung delegation. When the enthusiasm subsided Mr. Fassett discovered that another seat might be perhaps more congenial, and he took one a dozen feet away from Mr. Van Duzer.

Gen. Knapp then resumed his effort to make his opening speech, but he did not proceed until, pointing in the direction of Mr. Fassett, he said: "There'll be a great deal of ballooing about that man before we get through." The General decided, apparently, to defer his speech, or to confine it to the mere announcement that any changes in the delegations would then be reported. The rules were referred to Secretaries Frank S. Smith and John S. Kenyon.

During this proceeding Van Duzer, the leader of the Flood kickers, came forward and handed up what purported to be the credentials of the Flood delegates. Gen. Knapp told him to take his seat, and that at the proper time the credentials would be referred to the proper committee. One of the most interesting features of the call of the delegates was in the announcement from Albany county that for the first time in twelve years the county had sent a united delegation. The Albany men made this announcement believed that alone was an omen of success for the Republican State ticket this fall.

BLAINE'S NAME GREETED WITH A MIGHTY CHEER.

Gen. Knapp by this time was ready to make his speech. He said that he wished to congratulate the Republican State Committee and this Convention on what was a most auspicious opening of the campaign. He said that a victory was at hand and that its influence would be greater still on the Presidential campaign next year. "Victory now is victory then," declared Gen. Knapp, "and whether we are to be led by that wise and able statesman in the Executive Mansion, or whether we are to be led under the banner that well-beloved and united man from Maine—"

The General had to stop right there, for the Convention was in an uproar at the allusion to James G. Blaine, and with one mighty cheer they testified their enthusiastic allegiance to the Plumed Knight. The delegates got on the chairs and cheered, and they waved their handkerchiefs and hats and pounded on the floor with canes and umbrellas. The enthusiastic demonstration lasted a little over a minute. In contrast to this it is almost painful to state that not an individual of any kind whatever, either of approval or of disapproval, followed the mention by Gen. Knapp of President Harrison's name.

After the cheering had subsided the General resumed his speech, and in effect told the Convention that victory was at hand and that victory was certain in the Presidential fight next year. The General seemed to have lost the thread of his speech by the interruption at the mention of Mr. Blaine's name. He closed abruptly by naming W. W. Goodrich of Kings for temporary Chairman. Col. Elliott F. Shepard of New York and John Lamp of Wayne escorted Mr. Goodrich to the platform.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN GOODRICH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Goodrich made a long speech of the old hide-bound partisan stamp. He pointed with pride to the pure, sagacious, and conservative Administration of President Harrison as justifying the enthusiasm with which his nomination was received; to the growing commerce of the country under prosperity with our American neighbors, induced by the matchless foresight of Secretary Blaine, and to a navy already ranking with those of the other great maritime powers of the world. The delegates seemed to be a little ashamed of themselves, and they did give the cheers for two when Harrison's name was mentioned but on the mention of Mr. Blaine's name those cheers were as nothing compared to the roaring enthusiasm for the man from Maine. Then Mr. Goodrich cracked up the Republican party and said that that party, which was the mother who opened wide her arms and gathered forth in travail and tribulation her twin offspring of protection and civil service reform, who nurtured them at her bosom, and watched over their childhood and youth, is a safer guardian of their future than any Democratic foster mother or hireling stranger. The recent tariff legislation and the application of the principle of civil service reform to the Navy Yards show that the Administration takes no step backward."

He said that "the Republican party has always been the friend of the laborer. It was the champion of the slave and freed him. It is the friend of the wage earner and it will protect his interests. It seeks alliance with the workingman, who has been alternately caioled and cheated by the Democracy. Successive Republican Legislatures adopted the Australian ballot system only to meet the repeated veto of Gov. Hill, and we are only awaiting the coming victory in the State, when, with a Republican Governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, we will pass the law in its original simplicity."

Mr. Goodrich came out strong against silver, and quoted President Harrison's recent speech at Albany on this question. In conclusion he dramatically exclaimed:

> We sorrowfully behold the Governor of this great State as he stands strident like a modern Colossus, one foot in the executive chamber at Albany and the other in the legislative chamber at Washington, his hands grasping the lever of the Democratic machine, which he controls by filling the public offices with his subservient tools, his eyes steadily fixed on the Presidential chair in which he will never sit, his highest flight of oratory, "I am a Democrat," pandering to the liquor interest, playing with the question of honest money, cheating the laboring men by defeating for years the Australian ballot system, on which their protection depends, until he could emasculate it with a patter, giving the people mere husks instead of the corn of the actual system, defeating all efforts at enumeration, obstructing the entire legislation of the state to prevent an investigation of his partisan water rate in the canal, rising to no higher level than a ward politician, the very ripest and latest efforts fruit of Democracy. Verily, the coming contest is that of William Grafted on Tammanyism, against the political concubinage of the lovers of the commonwealth, and on such an issue we shall suffer no defeat.

All the delegates leaned back in their chairs and acted as though they were glad that the long speech was over. It was the same old claptrap that they had heard from their boyhood days.

GETTING INTO WORKING ORDER.

On motion of Walter W. Cheney of Onondaga, the Secretary of the State Committee was empowered to act as Secretary of the Convention.

The Bald Eagle of Westchester, James W. Husted, made the speech that he has made for twenty years back, with all the fire and dramatic effect at the General's command. He demanded that the Assembly rules govern the deliberations of this Convention as far as applicable. There wasn't even enough interest in the matter to take a vote. Mr. Goodrich then announced that J. Rider Cady of Columbia was Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. This committee, on motion of Mr. Cady, consists of one member from each Congress district in the State. Serano E. Payne of Cayuga was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Gen. Husted was made Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

While these announcements were being made, Mr. Platt and Mr. Hiscock came up the aisle and into the members of the New York delegation. The New Yorkers had held an early caucus in the morning and decided to vote as a delegation for Fassett for Governor.

An adjournment of the Convention was taken until 4 P. M., and as the delegates straggled out it was observed that among the 77 on hand are some of the sturdiest men in the Republican party in the State. There are, for instance, from Albany, Eugene Burlingame, William Barnes, Jr., and George Campbell; from Cayuga, Serano E. Payne and G. W. Dickinson; from Chautauqua, O. E. Jones; from Chemung, J. Sloat Fassett; from Clinton, John M. Weaver; from Columbia, C. M. Bell and Albert Hoeysaradt; from Dutchess, John H. Ketchum, Willard Mace, and John B. Dutcher; from Erie, O. G. Warren, W. B. Serret, and Albert White; from Herkimer, Titus Shead and John W. Vrooman; from Jefferson, L. L. Hunt, E. G. Buckley, and W. Ainsworth; from Kings, Stephen V. White, Michael J. Dady, young Timothy Woodruff, Ernst Nathan, George H. Nason, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; from Lewis, Charles A. Chickering; from Livingston, Edwin A. Nash; from Monroe, William A. Southworth; from New York county, Steve French, Fred Gibbs, Sheridan Shook, Bernard Biglin, Col. Shepard, and others, including Senator William M. Evarts, though Evarts couldn't be present; from Niagara, T. E. Ellsworth and R. J. Porter; from Oneida, James S. Sheppard; from Onondaga, Congressman James J. Belden, E. B. Judson, Carroll E. Smith, young Dennis McCarthy, and Senator Hendricks; from Ontario, John Raines and W. L. Parkhurst; from Orange, ex-Congressman Stivers; from Oswego, F. W. Wilbur; from Rensselaer, Elias P. Wells, Charles S. McArthur, Irving Baucus, and Thomas Dickson; from St. Lawrence, Newton M. Curtis, John C. Keeler, and Senator George L. Erwin; from Saratoga, W. W. Worden and John L. Henning; from Steuben, F. F. Parkhurst and Milo N. Acker; from Suffolk, Frank Wheeler, R. S. Hawkins, James Otis, and Edward Thompson; from Tioga, the great chieftain himself, Thomas C. Platt; from Ulster, A. T. Clearwater, S. D. Coykendall, and James D. Lindsley; from Warren, Senator Emerson; from Washington, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, Isaac N. Baker, Jr., and Herbert Allen; from Wayne, Edgar Hull; from Yates, Senator Saxton, the authority on peppermint, and John Camp; from Westchester, Judge William H. Robertson, who is positive that he will yet run again for Senator; from Yates, George P. Lord.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates did not take much time for luncheon. They were greatly interested in discussing the situation, and also to learn the results of the deliberations of the committees on contested seats and platform. Then there were convivial obligations to be considered, and the time for the reassembling of the Convention at 4 o'clock came altogether too quickly for them. The Convention hall was still badly ventilated, and the smell of new pine boards was disagreeable in the extreme, especially to delegates whose nervous sensibilities had been pretty badly shattered by late hours. The band played its merriest tunes as the delegates dropped down from their kitchen chairs. Little Goodrich of Brooklyn, with the weight of the Convention temporarily intrusted to his care, was an interesting individual as he grasped the wooden bung starter and rapped for order.

Gen. Husted handed in the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. It named Gen. James M. Varnum as President of the Convention. It named also a score or more of Vice-Presidents and secretaries, some of them fairly well known in New York county. Gen. Varnum is especially well known in the Empire City as a Democrat. This was practically his first appearance after his defeat for Attorney-General of the State three years ago. Gen. Varnum, it appears, could not be expected to walk to the platform alone, so little Goodrich named Edmund O'Connor of Broome and Gen. Daniel Butterfield a delegate of Hamilton Fish's in the Putnam district, to conduct him into his presence.

GEN. VARNUM SPEAKS A PIECE.

Then Gen. Varnum began his speech. He had previously handed out proof slips of the interesting document to the newspaper correspondents. He started out to make it apparently an extemporaneous effort, but he forgot his speech, and he used one of the proof slips himself. It was twenty-six minutes by the county to watch the expression on Lou Payn's face as Gen. Varnum stepped to the edge of the platform and plunged off with: "No pent up Utica contracts our powers, but the whole boundless hemisphere is our—" Payn didn't seem to know what Varnum was driving at, but as the Chairman proceeded he leaned back in his chair resigned to any fate. The General's speech was of the Republican type—that is, that he and his party possessed all the virtue and goodness on earth, and that the sweetest and happiest notes in paradise had been composed and played for them from the beginning of the world. In one spot Gen. Varnum made a botch and demonstrated that he was quite as mortal as any poor, suppliant Democrat. In his proof slips he says: "The victories of peace are greater than those of war, and if we believe this principle of reciprocity can be carried out to the desired extent it will be a crowning glory to the national Administration, and especially to our able and far-seeing Secretary of State, the Hon. James G. Blaine." It will be observed by the foregoing that he does not mention the President by name, but in his apparently extemporaneous effort, after the word administration, he interpolated "headed by that noble statesman, Benjamin Harrison." The President's name was better cheered at this allusion than it had been in the morning, and Mr. Blaine's name came in for another rousing welcome.

It was ascertained that Mr. Platt and Mr. Hiscock did not like the proceedings of the morning when Harrison's name only was coldly passed by and Blaine was so rapturously cheered. They thought that it was an odd proceeding for a Republican State Convention to adopt such a policy. Mr. Platt therefore spoke to Johnny Brooks and Mr. Hiscock spoke to others, and both supervised Gen. Varnum's speech, so that the President's name was mentioned and a decent amount of cheers was worked up for him at the proper time. This, it will be recalled, is in strong contrast to the last time that Mr. Platt sat in this, the Washington rink, at a Republican State Convention. This was in 1887, when he and Roscoe Conklin denounced from the platform Hayes as a traitor to his party. That was long before Frank Hiscock was ever heard of. Gen. Varnum further along in his speech attacked the Democratic party of the State, and was especially severe on Tammany. In closing he spoke of the candidates before the Convention, and said:

> Some of us have the preference for the genial and gallant soldier from Rensselaer, some for the brilliant and accomplished orator from Kings, some for the able and scholarly candidate from Tompkins. Erie presents to us as its favorite son, a gentleman, who, during a long and honorable business and official career, has won the love and esteem and confidence of all who know him. Some of us believe that the mantle should fall upon the shoulders of that faithful public official and prince of good fellows, the representatives in Congress from Livingstone. And to some of us it appears wise to select as our leader in the fight that clear headed, into lighted, and courageous young man from Chemung, who has so long been the Republican leader in the senate of the State.

The references to Joseph B. Carr, to Woodford and White were cheered. Becker's followers also howled when he was referred to, and young Wadsworth's friends were especially demonstrative. But when he came to refer to the young Senator from Chemung there was a roar that could be heard a block away.

Ryder Cady, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials announced that he had only to report two contests, the well-known one in Chemung district and another in the Seneca district. The committee had instructed him to announce that the Fassett delegates in Chemung and Senator Sweet's delegates in Seneca county were to be seated and the other fellows turned out in the cold.

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

The new State Committee was then announced. It is as follows: First district, Stephen R. Williams, in place of George Cromwell; Second, Israel F. Fisher, in place of Timothy L. Woodruff; Third, Charles L. Dunwell, in place of Thomas A. McWhinney; Fourth, S. V. White holds on until his successor is named; Fifth, Francis C. Williams, re-elected; Sixth, William A. Corsa, in place of John Jacobus, but this result was not announced without a vigorous protest upon the part of Uncle George Dean. He insisted that Corsa had got there by unfair means and he stood up in his convention and said so several times. Finally Francis got on his feet and said that Dean's statement was not true. He added that all hands had been notified to attend the meeting, and that Dean alone was absent. Dean said he never got any notice to attend the meeting. Corsa was recognized as the committeeman. Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott for the Seventh, and Deputy Surveyor John Collins for the Eighth are reelected. Ex-Coroner John Nugent succeeds George Hilliard in the Ninth. Ex-Assemblyman William M. Hoag succeeds B. V. R. Cruger in the Tenth. Sheridan Shook remains in the Eleventh. Chairman William Brookfield of the New York Republican County Committee succeeds Justice Sol Smith in the Twelfth. Frank Raymond for the Thirteenth, James W. Husted for the Fourteenth, B. B. Odell, Jr., for the Fifteenth, and Louis F. Payn for the Sixteenth are reelected. James Ballentine succeeds William M. Hayes in the Seventeenth. John A. Quackenbush in the Eighteenth and George Campbell for the Nineteenth are reelected. Edward T. Ellis succeeds John Kellogg in the Twentieth. E. D. Kilborn succeeds John M. Weaver in the Twenty-first. Isaac L. Hunt succeeds William L. Proctor in the Twenty-third. Charles L. Chickering for the Twenty-third and Robert Krum for the Twenty-fourth are reelected. Francis Hendricks succeeds John C. Barry in the Twenty-sixth. George W. Dunn is reelected in the Twenty-sixth. John H. Camp succeeds that old veteran, Gen. Knapp, in the Twenty-seventh. John W. Dwight, Collector Fassett's chum, succeeds Edward L. Adams, the managing editor of Fassett's paper, in the Twenty-eighth. J. F. Parkhurst succeeds William L. Parkhurst in the Twenty-ninth. George W. Aldridge is reelected in the Thirtieth, and Frank G. Moulton of the Thirty-first will hold on until his successor is named. John N. Scatchard succeeds O. G. Warren in the Thirty-second. A. J. Porter takes the place of George Urban, Jr., in the Thirty-third; and W. J. Glen succeeds Orsino G. Jones in the Thirty-fourth.

The additional member, that now is the Rev. Dr. William D. Ferrick, the notable colored clergyman of New York county. There is a young colored gentleman named Baker in the Buffalo district who wants Derrick turned out. This dispute will be settled by the committee later on.

WHITE'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

Gen. Varnum then announced that it was time to name the candidates for Governor, and everybody rose on tiptoe. A silver-haired gentleman stepped from the rear of the platform and announced that he had a letter to read. He was George M. Priest of Tompkins, one of the oldest friends of Andrew D. White. He read the letter in clear and incisive tones amid universal silence.

George E. Priest, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

> DEAR SIR: I enclose to you a letter which, should circumstances warrant it, I desire to have presented to the Convention by the spokesman of the Tompkins county delegation. It seems to be the view of my friends here, as it was that of those in New York, that, in case the sentiment of the party leaders at Rochester, after a ballot, was decidedly in my favor, the whole field is that some other person is more likely to unite the various elements, my name should be withdrawn before the balloting begins, and before the meeting of the Convention.
>
> When I put myself in the hands of my friends as regards the nomination, I did so because at that time, under all the circumstances, it was the best, if not only ticket, to unite all the elements of the party, but I expressly stated to them then and have said at various times since to them and to those leading the organization, that at any moment when my name should seem likely to give the good cause more strength in the State they would render me a personal favor by withdrawing my name and taking up a person as their candidate.
>
> That condition of things has now, in my opinion, probably arrived, and if on conference with the trusted leaders of the party, you are satisfied that there are strong reasons for believing this to be the case, I ask that the enclosed letter be read before the Convention. I have phrased it strongly as regards my declination, in order that there may be no mistake as to my decision, and no straggling votes cast by earnest friends in the idea that my feeling is not fully as stated or may be changed.
>
> Allow me to express to you again the assurance of my most sincere thanks for your long-continued kind words in the past, and for the support of the Republican county for the hearty good will which they have shown toward me. I remain, dear sir, very sincerely yours, ANDREW D. WHITE.

The enclosed letter was read as follows:

> SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1891.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: In view of the above new teaching me, rendering it probable that some candidate for the office of Governor other than myself can best unite all the elements opposed to the Democratic party, and put upon the State of New York, I hereby respectfully request you to withdraw my name from the consideration of the Convention.
>
> Highly as I esteem the honor, even of serious mention, for so important an office, under all the circumstances as they now present themselves, I feel it is my duty to say that I can no longer be a candidate and couldn't not accept the nomination. Allow me also to thank most heartily those friends in various parts of the State whose kind words have brought me to this decision, and to assure them that the evidence of their confidence will always remain among my most cherished possessions. To my friends here also I owe much, and Republicans who have supported the claims of others. So far as I know they have steadily shown themselves actuated by no motives of a personal nature, but by love for the success of the cause and the Republican party.
>
> I am confident that all personal considerations will be laid aside, and that a standard-bearer will be chosen who shall unite all hearts and lead the party to victory. The signs are auspicious. Thoughtful and patriotic people of all parties are aware of the existing maladministration of our commonwealth, which has degraded the name of the great Empire State. A united front under strong leadership will rally all the opposition to this evil, combine and redeem the State, and thus aid in the work of redeeming the nation, so nobly begun by the Republican party to the State, to the nation, and to humanity. I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours, ANDREW D. WHITE.

O'CONNOR OF BROOME NOMINATES FASSETT.

But the Convention had no time for dead men politically, for up popped ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Broome, and he had not uttered two words before the Convention knew that he was on his feet to nominate Collector Fassett for Governor. Everybody wanted O'Connor to take the platform. He declined the honor, saying that he wanted to say what he did from the ranks. It spoke in the highest praise of the ability of Senator Miller, who had to take second place on the ticket with Fassett, and puffed Hendricks and Robertson and others, and went so far as to refer to George Erwin as the handsome gentleman from St. Lawrence. He closed as follows:

> I stand here to tell why, a number of years ago, we selected as leader of the Republican party in this State a man 35 years old. We selected him because he was loyal to his party, loyal to his family, loyal to his friends, and a first class fighter. He is a fighter in the senate, he is a defender of the tariff. He believes in the reciprocity principles inaugurated by his distinguished friend Mr. Blaine. (Cheers.) He has an admiration, sincere and deep, for President Harrison, and he hates Grover Cleveland. He believes in an honest dollar just as the President does, and for a number of years he hasstood in the senate with the Republicans of this State and the country directed against him, and he has escaped without a scar on his personal and political integrity. (Cheers.) He is a man whom the Republican can for a single instant point and say that he is a Republican whose record is unqualified and sturdy support of every Republican in the State. He is an aggressive Republican, and he stands for all that is best in the Republican creed. He is brilliant and clear headed, and he can lead us to victory. That man is J. Sloat Fassett. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. O'Connor had to wait until the uproar had subsided, and then he closed by swinging his flag over the State and pointing with his voice was heard in the furthest corner of the rink.

> Fassett possesses two qualities which come from on high—brains and a conscience. He is as incorruptible as the everlasting hills. His name means victory and, Mr. Chairman, I nominate J. Sloat Fassett as the Republican candidate for Governor of this State.

As O'Connor sat down there was another wild wave of cheers rushing over the Convention.

OTHER CANDIDATES NAMED.

Then up rose Thomas J. Farthing, a delegate from Erie. He spoke with a brogue and plainly announced that he had another candidate, who represented the people. He was a Democrat and that he was a sure winner. He named Philip Becker, ex-Mayor of Buffalo. That, though, was only an incident, for Judge Seymore Dexter of Chemung was promptly on his feet to second the nomination of Fassett. Judge Dexter said that the Republicans had gathered with the success of the Republican party in the State in their minds. They had come believing that the man named at this Convention would be the next Governor of the State. He, for his part, was proud to have at his head the Chemung delegation in the name of J. Sloat Fassett. All knew his reputation as Senator. No name stands higher for integrity, ability, and leadership.

William H. Williams, ex-President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, then put in a modest word in behalf of Lieut.-Gov. Jerry Wadsworth of Kings. Gen. Woodford sat in the Convention at the time. Fassett, Becker, Carr, and Wadsworth did not attend the afternoon session, knowing that nominations would be made. Young Mr. Williams went over Mr. Woodford's head. He (Mr. Woodford) was Lieutenant-Governor in 1866. The cheers for Woodford when Williams sat down were so indifferent and listless that the General's face flushed perceptibly.

The next boom in order was that of Gen. Joseph Bowen Carr. This boom was launched on the Convention by James H. Potts of Carr's own county, Rensselaer. Potts spoke of Carr's career as the one solitary success of the Republican party in the State for ten years.

Clarence M. Smith of Richmond joined up a voice for Fassett. He said that the young man from Chemung hadn't much hair on the top of his head, and this conclusively proved to Smith that Fassett had brains, and was also a worker. But the Carr boom was not allowed to slumber. It wasn't very sturdy at any time, and McArthur of the *Troy Budget*, shaking his white hair like a leaden tragedian, stepped forward to invigorate it. Looking over to where Gen. Woodford sat, McArthur in sneering tones said that in presenting the name of Gen. Carr it was not necessary to tell who he was or to delve into his antecedents. Carr's record, he insisted, spoke for itself, and he needed no professional convention orator to call attention to it. "Carr is a vote getter; he has that vote getting power, the most wonderful power on earth, and a power that most of us would give our lives to possess. Gen. Carr is a man here who has this vote-getting power more than Carr. I want to know if a voice from back in the hall roared out 'Philip Becker is the daisy for that'. I warn you to make no mistakes to-day. Carr is above factions; he is superior to them. He does not represent any clique. I beg you to put a man in nomination to-day who has won the respect of the Republicans of his State."

WADSWORTH'S NAME CLOSES THE NOMINATIONS

Then came the Wadsworth boom. Gen. Daniel Butterfield hurled it at the Convention in these words:

> The very agreeable duty is assigned me by the united delegation, not only of the county which I represent, but also of a number of other Republican counties and districts whose majorities are always assured for the Republican ticket, to present our choice for the nomination for Governor. In the interest of harmony I select the gentleman who have been and will be presented for the nomination and whose merits and claims are and will be so ably presented, we claim for our choice a record of private life and of public and patriotic service unsurpassed; if equal ed. He is descended from brave revolutionary stock, through an ancestor who in the war of 1812 distinguished himself for his country, and his blood mingled in its final end on the field of fame, a willing sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism for his dear home and country. Our candidate thus born and bred, true to the race, his generous nature, and his political creed, endeared his country's service in the army at the age of 18, and served to the close of the last war for the Union, where he was noted, distinguished, and brevetted for gallant service on the battlefield. Since then, always at the front in the ranks of our party, as a worker he has been tried and honored in public station and trust. Interested by lifelong work and thorough study, through his own interest and property in security, he has been the friend of the farmers and the agricultural, he is thoroughly in touch and accord with the masses of the Republican strength in the farming community. His character and record make an unexceptional candidate, free from all taints of embarrassments. We promise you his triumphant election if you make him the standard bearer at the head of our ticket, and in any event, like all true and earnest Republicans, his and our earnest and hearty support to sound Republican candidates and principles I need hardly mention his name to you. It has been a Republican watchward for two generations—James W. Wadsworth of Livingston.

Young Wadsworth's boom was a stunner. If the applause of the Convention could be accepted as any indication. His name was almost as heartily cheered as Fassett's had been. It astonished many in the Convention, and led many to say that Wadsworth was quite as popular as Fassett.

THE BECKER BOOM.

Then came that long-dreaded Becker boom. It had been dubbed "Becker, Beer, and Buncombe." People who have been around town the last two or three nights have found it a most erratic boom. Becker's followers have precluded some of the Hessians of George III.'s time. A great crowd of them pranced the streets last night roaring: "Who built our music hall? Who discovered Niagara's fall? Good old Philip Becker." Then the Becker Hessians roared for their chief, then for Fassett, then for Grover Hill, and for a while, as the leader said, "I propose business now, boys; let's give three cheers for Roswell P. Flower."

Senator Laughlin, with a voice as heavy as himself, waddled up to the platform, lugging his speech which was to nominate Becker. It was typewritten, and it must take four columns of The SUN. It is an absolute and positive fact that while Laughlin was telling of the virtues and magnificent intellect and everything else concerning Becker, delegates right under his nose noted and nodded from sheer weariness. It was getting dangerous toward dusk, and it was hot and stuffy in the rink. If Laughlin got a fee for that brief for Becker it ought to be a mighty handsome one. But if anybody put Becker to sleep it was Laughlin and his interminable speech.

RAINES CLOSES FOR FASSETT.

Senator Raines then came to the front for Fassett. He was the third man who had seconded the Chemung man's nomination. The senator said that this was a fight for blood and that nothing must be lost of the victory gained by the Republicans three years ago in the national contest. This Republican orator further on quoted from the letter of Fay-the-Fright Jones to ex-President Cleveland. Raines read Jones's letter to the Convention saying to Cleveland: "It is understood that you are a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1892. Your strength as a Presidential candidate lies in your popularity with the masses, the wage earners, the toilers, and the producers of the great majority of the people of the country, and they are not in sympathy with the class of people whom Mr. Flower represents." Then this Republican orator compared Sloat Fassett to Mr. Flower, whom the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor of the State had denounced. Finally Raines quoted poetry in support of Fassett's boom.

It was now getting late and the Convention was tired, but it renewed its energy and interest when a smooth-shaven young man with bright eyes advanced and said his name was D. J. Kenefick. He said he has been an assistant District Attorney of the county and he was for Becker. It was by all odds, up to this time, the most interesting speech of the Convention. His references to Fassett and the comparison with Charles J. Folger as a candidate on a Democratic Administration called out a storm of disapproval. "Take your seat." "Tumble him out." "Shut up." Sit down." were only a part of the angry comments fired at him.

"I have a right to speak here and I will," shouted back Kenefick. When he ended he was heartily cheered.

Senator Laughlin by this time was convinced that the Becker boom was dead at least for to-day. He tried tactics of delay, and moved that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Fassett's friends wouldn't listen to this, and Gen. Husted, who had been coaching Gen. Varnum all the time, scented danger and moved that Laughlin's resolution lie on the table and Laughlin demanded a call of the ayes and nees. He was promptly squelched and Uncle George Deane of John Wesley Jacobus's district demanded that the ballot proceed.

THE BALLOT.

From the start it was shown that Fassett was a winner. His vote was as follows: Albany county, 14; Allegany, 7; Broome, 4; Cattaraugus, 2; Cayuga, 12; Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 6; Chenango, 7; Clinton, 7; Columbia, 7; Cortland, 3; Delaware, 8; Dutchess, 10; Essex, 6; Franklin, 7; Fulton and Hamilton, 6; Greene, 5; Herkimer, 8; Jefferson, 7; Lewis, 4; Madison, 8; Monroe, 22; Montgomery, 5; New York, 133; Oneida, 13; Onondaga, 14; Ontario, 8; Orange, 13; Oswego, 8; Otsego, 9; Queens, 8. When this point was reached everybody saw that Fassett was nominated, for the ballot went right on. Richmond gave him 5; Rensselaer, 4; St. Lawrence, 11; Saratoga, 8; Schenectady, 4; Schuyler, 4; Schoharie, 4; Seneca, 5; Steuben, 8; Suffolk, 9; Sullivan, 5; Tioga, 6. The vote of this county being announced by Big Chief Platt himself: Tompkins, 6; Ulster, 14; Warren, 3; Wayne, 7; Westchester, 15; Yates, 4. Total, 508, out of the 777 delegates.

Becker's vote was: Albany county, 7; Cattaraugus, 8; Erie, 36; Monroe, 1; Saratoga, 1. Total, 53.

Carr's vote was: Albany, 3; Jefferson, 1; Oswego, 2; Rensselaer, 18; Saratoga, 1; Suffolk, 1, and Washington, 1. Total, 26.

Wadsworth's vote was Cortland, 3; Dutchess, 2; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 6; Jefferson, 4; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 7; Monroe, 22; Montgomery, 1; Niagara, 9; Oneida, 6; Onondago, 9; Orleans, 5; Otsego, 3; Putnam, 3; Queens, 3; St. Lawrence, 1; Steuben, 6; Suffolk, 2; Westchester, 2, and Wyoming, 6. Total, 83.

It will be observed that James J. Belden was influential enough to cast nine votes for Wadsworth, from Onondaga, and that Ham Fish's Putnam delegation dropped in their three votes as against Fassett's 8 on the first ballot, after Gen. Butterfield, a Putnam delegate, had nominated Gen. Woodford. Kings county cast its 81 votes solidly for Woodford; Montgomery gave him 1, and Queens 1, making 84 in all.

The only thing heard of Andrew D. White was when Chautauqua gave him two votes.

MAKING IT UNANIMOUS.

Gen. Woodford, while the cheering was going on over Fassett's nomination, scrambled to his feet and mounted his kitchen chair. He wanted his eighty-one votes from Kings turned to Fassett and he promised that Kings would do more cheerful things for Fassett this fall. He also asked that Fassett's nomination be made unanimous. Young Kenefick turned over Erie's 36 votes that had been cast for Becker to Fassett. Cortland's 3 for Wadsworth were changed for Fassett and Gen. Butterfield supported Woodford's request that Fassett's nomination be made unanimous. Editor McArthur turned over Rensselaer's eighteen votes for Carr to Fassett in the general scramble to go in with the winner. Secretary George Raines said that Gen. Husted had backed and filled and didn't want to go in on the ticket with Fassett because James J. Belden said he mustn't took this most inopportune time to stand upon his dignity with the laudatory speech for Fassett. The delegate close to the platform were heard to say that Sloan was the most gorgeous mid-it Republican in the State. Sloan was heard to heard to say above the racket that he had known Fassett for years, but in his next sentence he was so disconcerted that he spoke of the candidate as "Joe Fassett." Then he blushed like a beet, corrected himself, but the blunder brought a grin to the faces of the delegates. Fassett's nomination was made unanimous and amid the booming of guns outside, and the thumping and the tooting of the band inside, Senator Charles L. Wooddford, and Gen. Husted were appointed a Committee to hunt up the candidate and fetch him before the Convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the State of New York, by their chosen representatives, appeal to the electors, and declare:

1. They adhere to the principles on which the national victory was won in 1888, by the decisive electoral votes of this State and they approve the legislation of the fifty-first congress in the embodiment of those principles.

2. They commend the wisdom, patriotism, and purity of the Administration of President Harrison, who has brought honor and fame to the hearts of the people by his able and faithful discharge of the duties of the office and the performance of his duties, and also by the admirable presentation of American principles which he has made in his addresses to the people.

3. The Administration commands the confidence and respect of the American people by its intelligent, efficient, and zealous conduct of the public business in all the departments, and by the ability and energy displayed by a distinguished citizen of the state in building a navy to become adequate to the maintenance of the dignity and successful management of the vast transaction of the Treasury under the present secretary and his lamented predecessor, and by the brilliant and conservative treatment of our foreign relations by the secretary of state, which has raised the American name to the highest position ever attained among the nations of the globe.

4. We favor the speedy completion of the work of the present congress, both in the tariff and the administrative act, in a just and proper application of the policy of protection to American labor and the creation of home markets for the industries of our own people, and the fruits of this legislation are increasing daily in the establishment of new factories, in steadier employment to wage earners, in better prices to the farmer for the products of the soil, and in the assurance of financial independence for our country, in the face of monetary distress throughout Europe and South America.

5. By well adjusted treaties of reciprocity the Administration is opening the markets of the western world to our surplus farm products and manufactures, by admitting free of duty such articles as we need and cannot produce in adequate quantity and securing in exchange the exemption from duty of such articles as it is profitable for our farms and factories to export. The joint operation of such reciprocity and of the protective system, with the restoration of the American flag in the foreign carrying trade, promises to develop our foreign commerce on a healthful basis advantageous to all our industries.

6. The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of the silver product of American mines and issuing of the new Treasury note protected by a reserve of 100 cents worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the Treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at par with gold. The voice of New York is emphatic against any degradation of the currency, and demands with President Harrison that "Every dollar issued by the Government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar."

7. The Republican party, not forgetting the critical days when the seeds of the republic counted neither blood nor treasure, while mindful of the dictates of economy and avoiding reaction invited by excess of appropriations, favors the fulfilment of the pledges given to the soldiers of the Union that the nation which they saved would not fail in just recognition of survivors, the veterans and of the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives that the nation might live.

8. That we approve the spirit of construction of the Nicaragua Canal under American char