principal parties. In a country like ours, which is governed by political parties and not by royal families, the existence of at least two great parties is essential to the general welfare. There must necessarily be differences of opinion on some public questions, and such differences, honestly entertained, furnish no excuse for coarse abuse or bitter personal reflections. I propose to conduct a creditable canvass in behalf of my party, which has honored me with its leadership, so that at its conclusion, whatever the result may be, I shall be able to retain at least my own self-respect, and I hope, as well, the personal respect of my adversaries. Facts and arguments are the weapons which I shall invoke, rather than vilification and vituperation. In great political contests measures, and not men, should be essentially the controlling factors.

THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES.

"For the distinguished and venerable gentleman whom the Republican party has selected as my opponent in this campaign—or, more accurately speaking, the gentleman whom Mr. Platt selected and whose selection the Convention subsequently ratified—I have nothing but the kindliest feelings and the most profound personal respect. I acknowledge his many excellent qualities, and am indebted to him for many courtesies while he was presiding officer of the Senate. Of genial disposition, of cultivated business ability and of large means, he naturally attracts friends, and his candidacy for any position which he may covet becomes most formidable and dangerous.

"Born in the State of Vermont—prohibition Vermont, let me observe—the State whose Republicanism is most extreme and illiberal in its character, he afterward removed to New Hampshire, where he was engaged in business for many years, as the Congressional Directory shows; and it is a peculiar and significant fact, not without special interest in this campaign, that all the while Mr. Morton lived in New Hampshire and until as late as the year 1867 the Constitution of that State was most prescriptive in its tests and actually prohibited any person 'not of the Protestant religion' from being Governor or a member of either House of the Legislature; and its bill of rights then provided and still provides that 'only Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality may be maintained at the public expense of the respective towns of the State, and this, too, in this enlightened nineteenth century. It is not impossible that the early narrow associations of Vermont and the prescriptive sentiments of New Hampshire which surrounded Mr. Morton during his residence in these States may have influenced his convictions upon certain public questions and led to his selection in this peculiar crisis.

THE REAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

"Everybody knows that the real Republican candidate for Governor is not Mr. Morton but Mr. Platt himself. It is the voice of Levi but the hand of Thomas. The people of the State, and especially thoughtful Republicans, have not forgotten the fact that the office to which Mr. Morton has aspired he has been pushed forward by Mr. Platt. When the Republicans of the State desired to send William M. Evarts to the United States Senate, his candidacy was opposed by Mr. Platt, who forced Mr. Morton into the contest against him. When Warner Miller's term as Senator expired, and by the usages of his party was entitled to a reflection, Mr. Platt again made Mr. Morton a candidate and succeeded in defeating Mr. Miller by finally throwing the Morton votes to Mr. Hiscock. Mr. Morton's nomination for Vice-Presidency was secured for him by Mr. Platt, who controlled the New York delegation. And now this same very respectable and venerable gentleman, at the age of 71 years, was selected by Mr. Platt, months before the Republican State Convention convened, as his candidate for Governor, when the nomination of right and according to precedent belonged to others whom the party would have delighted to honor, and the people of the State are asked to ratify his personal selection. It is to be said in favor of Mr. Morton that he has always been grateful to his benefactor, and has never antagonized his schemes or plans of party policy. He always thinks exactly as Mr. Platt thinks. When Mr. Platt aspired to the high and responsible position of Secretary of the Treasury in President Harrison's Cabinet, he had the warm support of his protegé and friend, Mr. Morton.

"Do not misunderstand me. I do not fail to appreciate the business qualifications, the excellent character, and unquestioned political ability of Mr. Platt. I differ with him politically, but as a citizen and a gentleman I have nothing to say against him, and decline to be one of his traducers. He has a perfect right to be ambitious and to aspire to the Governorship of this State, but I do insist that he should be a candidate in person and not by proxy. There is no demand or place for a Warwick in this State or in this country. His party should have nominated him instead of allowing him to drag his perennial candidate from his coveted retirement to attempt to assume, if elected, the arduous and exhaustive duties of Chief Executive of this State, onerous duties which would largely have to be performed by Mr. Platt himself.

IRRELEVANT ISSUES.

"We should not permit our opponents to obscure the real issues involved in this election. We decline to belittle the important questions which divide the two great parties by entering upon the discussion of the abuses pertaining to the Police Department of a single city, as though the correction of such abuse should be made a party question.

"The Democratic party of the State will not sanction Republican or Democratic blackmailing, whether discovered in Democratic or Republican municipalities, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to assume otherwise. We refuse to be placed upon the defensive upon false issues. The plain truth is that the Police Department of New York city is a non-partisan or rather a bi-partisan department, governed by civil service rules, and that the irregularities or abuses recently exposed have already implicated more Republicans than Democratic police officials, and that such exposures have been followed by prompt dismissals from the force and prompt prosecutions at the instance of zealous Democratic city and county officers.

"It is idle to think that a State election can be made to turn upon such purely local matters. It has not escaped public attention that the partisan Lexow committee has not sought to discover any police abuses in any Republican cities in the State, and with such unfair discriminations the people will not tolerate any attempt to make partisan capital of the results of only a partial investigation. Neither do we propose to permit any old issues, already entirely disposed of, to engross our attention in this campaign. The question whether Democrats, properly or improperly, regularly or irregularly, secured control of the State Senate in 1891, is powder already burned which cannot be utilized again to the advantage of any party. The manner in which a single Senatorial district was for two short years obtained is overshadowed by the greater living question as to whether our opponents, by an unjust constitutional apportionment, shall obtain the control of the whole Legislature for all time to come. I do not intend to thrash old straw over again, but I desire simply to suggest that the Democrats had fairly carried the State ticket in 1891 by 47,000 majority, and no legal technicalities, and no harsh constructions of judicial orders should have been permitted to deprive them of the control of the Legislature to which, under such circumstances, the dominant party was fairly entitled; and no judicial law was strained or not justice did in fact prevail.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

"The Republicans last fall accidentally obtained control of the Constitutional Convention, and have proceeded to place an apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts in their constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people at this election. The control of that Convention was itself obtained by deception. The Republican delegates in several cities solicited support, not as Republicans, but as reformers, and promised non-partisan action. The election last fall in this State was itself proclaimed as a reform rather than a Republican triumph, but no sooner did the Convention convene than all disguises were thrown off, and Republican partisanship became rampant.

"The unfairness, the partisanship, the absolute injustice of the proposed apportionment admits of no argument. Its purpose was openly avowed on the floor of the Convention to secure for all the future the control of the Legislature of the State to the Republicans and no one doubts that such will be the effect. Every Democratic member of the Constitutional Convention voted against the scheme, and thereafter issued an address to the people giving their reasons therefor, and such address is worthy of the careful consideration of the fair-minded men of all parties. Its facts, its figures, its conclusions have not been, and cannot be, successfully refuted. It is absolutely unanswerable.

"I cannot better describe this iniquitous scheme to rob and disfranchise the Democrats of the State than by reading to you what our representatives in that Convention so truthfully and tersely said concerning it in their address.

"At the time the Convention assembled an apportionment adopted by a Democratic Legislature in the spring of 1892 was in force. Under this the Democratic party at the election of 1892, in which their candidate for President received a majority of over 45,000, elected a majority of twenty-three on joint ballot in the Legislature. Under this the Republican party at the election of 1893, in which their candidates for state officers received a majority of but 24,000 in the State, elected a majority of nineteen on joint ballot in the Legislature. It was quick to respond to the popular will. Under the present Constitution the people were entitled to an enumeration in 1895 as a basis of a new apportionment, instead of adopting a direction in the Constitution to the Legislature to frame a new apportionment upon the census of 1894, the Republican majority has incorporated in the Constitution a plan of apportionment which violates the fundamental rules of popular representation, and a scheme of districting which is an audacious gerrymander.

"This plan postpones any new enumeration until 1905. It prevents any new apportionment until after 1905. It forecloses the future by prescribing impossible conditions even to the Legislature of 1906. Without public demand it increases the Senate from 32 to 50 and the Assembly from 128 to 150, at an increased annual expense approaching $100,000. It destroys the proportion of four to one between the Assembly and the Senate, which has existed since 1821. It creates fifteen Senate districts with a population greater than fifteen other districts by 459,874. It leaves unrepresented a population in Democratic districts of 131,287. It over-represents Republican districts by 130,348. It thus makes a discrimination against Democratic districts of 261,635. It permits 35,572 citizens in Republican districts, but requires at least 41,000 in Democratic districts to elect an Assemblyman. It prescribes that 115,817 citizens shall be entitled to a Senator, but it affords to the Republican counties of Erie and Monroe an additional Senator by one-half that number. It refuses the Democratic county of New York and of Kings an additional Senator for any number less than 115,817. Should either the county of New York or of Kings become entitled by its increased population to additional Senators, it can only gain such Senators by an increase in the total number of the Senate, for the other districts of the State will still retain their quota of the Senators. It provides that New York shall never, no matter how great its population, have more than one-third the Senators. It provides that Kings county shall never, no matter how great its population, have more than one-third the Senators. It provides that New York and Kings counties shall never, no matter how great their joint population, have more than one-half of the Senators. It fastens Republican rule on the State regardless of popular will, inasmuch as a majority of 75,000 in the State against the Republican party will not disturb its hold upon the Legislature. By providing that in New York and in Kings each Senatorial district shall be within 500 of the population of the adjoining district, it seeks to prevent a new apportionment. The impracticability of this rule is confessed by the construction in the proposed apportionment of two adjoining districts in the county of Kings which differ in their population by 28,700.

"For the first time in the history of the State popular representation in the Senate is abandoned for territorial representation, and counties of the State which are increasing in population are deprived of representation for the benefit of those counties whose populations are steadily decreasing.

"Fellow Democrats: Let me tell you in all seriousness that the success of this scheme at the polls means the absolute control of the Legislature by the Republicans for all time to come. It means the loss of New York forever hereafter to the Democratic party. It means political annihilation to all of us. The partisans who contrived this scheme of injustice delight to prate about the 'stealing' of a single Senatorial district by the Democrats, and yet here they unblushingly propose to steal a whole State.

"One conclusive argument establishing the iniquity of these amendments is to be found in the fact that a Democratic majority in the State at large of from 50,000 to 70,000 would, under this apportionment, still leave the Legislature in the hands of the Republicans.

"Take the last full vote of 1892, when the Democrats carried the State by 45,000 majority, and yet that vote distributed or equalized according to these amendments would still give the Legislature to the other side. Any person can make the calculation for himself. How can any honest Republican defend such a scheme? It is outrageous, it is unjust, it is infamous.

"I need not argue that the proposition that an apportionment should be so constituted that the majority party in the State should control the Legislature is fair. That is a self-evident proposition, and yet this apportionment proceeds upon the theory that the Republicans of right should control the Legislature, regardless of the population of the respective districts. I appeal to our party friends everywhere to arouse to the danger which confronts them in this matter, and laying aside prejudices, disappointments, and preferences, unite together to preserve the life of our party, now seriously imperilled.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

"I condemned in my speech at Saratoga, and I condemn here also, that un-American spirit which is insidiously fastening itself upon portions of our community, which seek to set up a religious test as one of the qualifications for public office in this country. Any organization, secret or otherwise, which has this object in view deserves the execration of every good citizen. It is useless to deny the fact that sympathy for this intolerant spirit has found much support in Republican circles, much encouragement in the Republican press, and much aid at the polls in strong Republican localities. It is also a significant fact, which cannot well be explained away, that the recent Republican State Convention, although urgently requested so to do, deliberately refused to incorporate any provision in its platform condemning such an un-American policy of intolerance. Such a provision would have been very appropriate at this time; in fact, was absolutely demanded by every consideration of patriotism.

"In the national Constitution which our fathers framed it was wisely provided that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' This provision reflected the wisdom of our early statesmen, illustrated their liberty-loving spirit, and exemplified their true patriotism. This sacred constitutional provision prevents the enactment of any Federal statute creating a religious test for public position, but of course it does not and cannot prevent proscription by individuals, associations, or public bodies. That must be regulated by an intelligent public sentiment, which I invoke at this time in opposition to the rising spirit of intolerance which we observe cropping out on every hand.

"Let me read to you what that great Western statesman Stephen A. Douglas said in a speech at Philadelphia on July 4, 1854, when Know-Nothingism was then rampant:

"'To proscribe a man in this country on account of his birthplace or religious faith is subversive of all our ideas and principles of civil and religious freedom.'

"After quoting the constitutional provision to which I have referred, he further said: 'This provision was adopted unanimously. It was the common ground of justice and equality upon which all religious denominations could stand in harmony and security. It expressed in plain language the true principles of religious freedom. The correctness and wisdom of which had been thoroughly vindicated in the history and experience of each of the colonies. It was heartily concurred in by Protestant and Catholic, by Puritan and Cavalier, by Quaker and Huguenot—each and all of the religious and denominations agreed upon this great principle as a platform, a common ground upon which they and their descendants in all future time could and would stand in the bonds of brotherly affection.'

"I can add nothing to these splendid sentiments.

REPUBLICAN HARD TIMES.

"I deny the oft-repeated statement that the Democratic party is justly responsible for the hard times through which the country has just passed. The financial panic of last year and the succeeding hard times were the results of the Republican legislation enacted during Mr. Harrison's Administration. You know who passed the Sherman Silver bill and the McKinley tariff bill, and you know that one was detrimental to the finances of the country as the other. One exhausted the surplus—especially the gold of the Treasury—to purchase silver bullion to be stored in the Treasury as a commodity, and the other by its high prohibitory duties failed to produce sufficient revenues to support the Government. The McKinley bill was a complete failure. It virtually broke down during the last year of the Harrison Administration. The receipts were so meagre that the expenditures of the Government nearly exceeded its revenues—drafts made upon the Treasury Department were not promptly met, among others drafts for the payment of moneys due for pensions, as accounting officers well recollect, and a system of transfers of balances from the different Sub-Treasuries became necessary and was entered upon, which gave an excuse for delay in settlement of Government claims, when, in truth and in fact, the nation for the time being was virtually bankrupt, because the available funds had been used to carry out the provisions of the Sherman Silver law and the McKinley bill failed to produce the required revenues. These conditions kept getting worse until the Sherman Silver law was repealed, and they were not fully relieved until the repeal of the McKinley law. What has been the result since then?

DEMOCRATIC BETTER TIMES.

"With these two obnoxious statutes repealed, the country is now entering upon better times. Money is easier, trade is reviving, manufacturers are resuming operations, new enterprises are starting up, and everywhere there is a feeling of security, of confidence, and of prosperity. Our workingmen are rapidly finding employment and the great army of the unemployed will soon disappear.

"What the country needs now is industrial peace. Any attempt to repeal the existing law and to substitute the McKinley law in its place will disturb the business interests of the country and will restore the recent hard times, and should be frowned down by every business man in the country. Besides, it would be an ill-advised and idle effort, because it cannot succeed. Even if a Republican House of Representatives should be chosen, supplemented by a Republican Senate, no law could be passed without the approval of a Democratic President. It is better for the country, better for its business interests, better for everybody, that no such effort should be made, but that a Democratic House and Senate should be chosen to cooperate with the President in giving the country industrial peace for the next two years. Those who advocate a different course do so for political sake alone and not for the good of our common country. Relief from tariff agitation at this time, no radical changes in the near future, a fair trial of the existing law before a general revision is again attempted, this is the wise and safe policy which will continue the restoration of prosperity.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Here the speaker reviewed the tariff legislation at some length, covering many of the points brought out in his speech before the Democratic Convention at Saratoga. He said the demand for free raw material had been recognized in part by the placing of wool upon the free list, and that further raw materials could be provided if the Democratic party was continued in control.

The record of our party upon free raw materials," he said, "is sufficient to entitle it to the suffrages of the people. The price of wool is now higher, because since it has been been made free there has been an increasing demand for wool on the part of our manufacturers, and every business man knows the law of supply and demand regulates the price of a commodity. The Democratic position is that the business interests of the country be allowed to regulate themselves with the least possible governmental interference. Under the McKinley law the Government was in partnership with and showed favoritism to certain private enterprises. Every man should stand on his own bottom in this country, and one class should not be taxed to help another class. Our Republican opponents are charging the past financial distress to Democratic rule. Do they think the people are fools? Every thinking man knows that the McKinley tariff was so high as to almost prohibit imports and consequently reduce the revenues of the Government when these imports fell off. The McKinley law broke down of its own weight. When President Cleveland retired from the White House in 1889 in favor of Mr. Harrison there was an abundant surplus in the Treasury. The result of the operation of the McKinley law was that when the Administration was again turned over in 1893 by Mr. Harrison to Mr. Cleveland the national Treasury was bankrupt. We have enacted a tariff bill which will not create a surplus of money taken through taxation from the pockets of the people, and which will not create a deficiency. It will simply raise the necessary revenues for the support of the Government. The panic of last year was a Republican one. It was Republican in its inception and Republican in its conclusion. The criticism against the delay in repealing the McKinley law is easily accounted for when the obstructive rules of the United States Senate are remembered. This should be remedied so that the majority, whether Republican or Democratic, may legislate to carry out the will of the people. It might be interesting to state, however, that the McKinley law was repealed in a much shorter time than it took to enact it. The panic was the direct result of Republican rule and legislation, especially brought on by the Sherman silver law and by the McKinley tariff law, both of which the Democrats have repealed. The merchants of the country should now see to it that there is no further general tariff legislation, and should continue the Democratic party in power until the new tariff law has had a fair trial. Its beneficent results will soon become manifest. If the new tariff erred at all, it erred because it was not radical enough. Under its operation every manufacturer can thrive, and no one employer of them can reduce the wages of his employees and attribute its cause to the new tariff.

"President Cleveland's Administration, in all of its departments, commends itself to the warm approval of all the people. It has been honest, consistent, and conscientious, and he deserves the confidence of the people. Therefore, you should remember that one of the issues the people are to pass upon this fall in this State is the approval or disapproval of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and give it the endorsement and approval which its wise acts entitle it to. Not one of us regrets the splendid vote we gave Mr. Cleveland in 1892."

Mr. Hill then reviewed his record as Governor and the labor legislation which he said the Democratic party had placed upon the statute books. He reviewed the action of the Democratic party in this State on ballot reform and high license, and said the Republican party could not be trusted to deal liberally with the excise question no matter what their professions might be before election. He said he favored the liberal policy of canal improvements which was begun under his administration as Governor in 1885. He referred to what he termed the "turning down" of Congressman Belden of Syracuse, and was cheered for the allusion. In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

MUNICIPAL AND POLITICAL REFORM.

"I believe in home rule for cities, and I steadily enforced that doctrine during the seven years of my administration of the State government. The opposition to that salutary policy came solely from our Republican friends, whose political interests have usually been subserved by interference in the local affairs of Democratic cities.

"I believe in honest government in nation, State, city, and town, and have no sympathy with fraud or corruption anywhere. I pledge my best efforts to uproot rascality wherever it may exist in our State, and to punish the offenders wherever found.

"If the nomination which I have reluctantly accepted, under circumstances with which you are familiar, shall be ratified by the people, I shall assume the office under no obligation to any ring, machine, cabal, or political clique, and free from any entangling alliances whatever, and with the unfettered power to discharge my duty to the whole people according to the best of my ability. To party friends I have only to say that past differences shall be forgotten, and that all interests, all sections, and all factions shall be treated fairly and alike. I have consented to make the present contest not to gratify any personal ambition, but to assist in aiding the Democratic cause, which is near and dear to my heart, and with which I have been identified all my political life.

"I cannot too severely denounce those men in either political party who identify themselves with political affairs for personal or pecuniary advantage, but I welcome to the Democratic ranks all those who are patriotic, honest, of strict integrity, ambitious though they may be, who desire to promote the success of right principles—to aid the cause of good government, and to elevate official standards.

AN IMPORTANT CRISIS.

"I regret that certain very estimable gentlemen in New York and Brooklyn have announced their intention to withdraw to give me their support at the election, and express a desire to advocate a third ticket. I deplore such action, not on account of any injustice or result to myself personally, but for the Democratic cause which their action tends to imperil. They know as well as I do that this nomination was not of my own seeking, and that for a week I sought in every honorable way to be relieved from the burdens and responsibilities which its acceptance imposed, but I found it impossible. With malice toward none, and with charity to all, with no words of censure or complaint, I leave them to discharge their duty to their country and their party according to their conscientious convictions of what the exigency demands, and that if they cannot consistently see their way clear to give me their suffrage they will loyally support my honorable associates upon this ticket, Daniel N. Lockwood and Charles F. Brown, and I have their consent to the use of their names as candidates upon the third ticket, if a third ticket there must be. I am willing to make any sacrifice of pride, of feeling, or advantage which will aid the Democratic cause or any of its candidates in any respect.

UNITED WE SHALL WIN.

"A united Democratic party in this State will give us the victory. A majority of the people believe in Democratic principles and desire their triumph. With no false or misleading issues to distrust us, with honest and vigorous efforts to poll our full vote, with a firm reliance upon Heaven we can and we will win. Let us enter the contest with a determination that we can and shall place the Democratic party again in the victorious column where it stood for seven straight years during my former administration, and I will vote for him this fall. Mr. Owen predicts Hill's majority in Montgomery county at 140. Secretary of State Palmer, last fall, carried the county by 939.

Senator Hill Returns Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The mails have been bringing from Albany to Washington during the past few days quite a number of letters to Government officials from David B. Hill. These letters are in response to those sent tendering the cordial support of the writers to Mr. Hill during the pending campaign, and Mr. Hill simply expresses his thanks at the assurances of the friendly feeling thus conveyed.

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BROOKLYN G. O. P. CANDIDATES.

The County Ticket as All-around Turn-Downs of Theodore B. Willis.

The Kings County Republican Convention did not get through with its work until almost 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was in continuous session nearly eight hours. No such turbulent and exciting scenes were ever witnessed at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn as attended this extraordinary political gathering, and it was a matter of surprise that the proceedings were finally brought to a close without some riotous demonstration. The Convention was the first practical illustration of the working out of the election district plan of representation on a large scale, and, under the embarrassing circumstances, the proceedings moved probably as smoothly as could be expected. Each of the 685 delegates was entitled to as many votes as were cast in his particular district in the last Presidential campaign, and, as over 75,000 votes were thus involved, the mathematical work for the secretaries and tellers was something enormous. It will depend very much on the result of the election whether the plan will be continued. Should the candidates be defeated some other plan of nomination less cumbersome will be adopted. This is the complete county ticket:

For County Register—Granville W. Harman.
For County Clerk—Henry C. Saffen.
For County Treasurer—Hubert G. Taylor.
For Associate Justice—John C. Matthews.

The turning down of ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis by Granville W. Harman was the significant feature of the Convention. Mr. Willis had laid his plans carefully and skilfully to capture the nomination for Register, and it was generally supposed when the Convention met that he had the prize within his grasp. In addition to having the support of all the old machine managers, Mayor Schieren and all the members of the reform administration had for weeks been pulling wires in his behalf. On the first ballot he led Newins, his nearest competitor, by several thousand votes, and outstripped Harman by more than two to one. Soon after the second roll call began Willis's forces began to waver, and, in a flash, Harman shot to the front and won in a canter.

When Willis realized what was coming he tried to cover his defeat by withdrawing in favor of Harman. The result has made it perfectly clear that the retired Naval Officer, even with the aid of the Mayor and all the old machine managers, is not equal to the task of bossing the reorganized Republican hosts in Kings county. The downfall of Willis was still further emphasized by the defeat of Schlueter and Litten, his candidates for County Clerk and County Treasurer, respectively.

The ticket as put up is regarded as a strong one, and is sure to poll the full Republican vote. It is a partisan one from top to bottom, without touch or taint of Mugwumpery. Mr. Harman has served in the Revenue Department, and has been Deputy Police Commissioner since Mayor Schieren came into power. He will probably resign his present place, so that he can devote himself to the canvass without any official embarrassment. Mr. Saffen is a popular printer, who has been Supervisor of the Fifteenth ward. Mr. Taylor is in the real estate business and has served two terms in the Assembly.

THE UNION LEAGUE FOR REFORM.

Will Support the Committee of Seventy Ticket if Completed to Suit Them.

The Union League Club's Committee on Political Reform made a long report to that body at a meeting held last night, and the report was adopted with the resolutions with which the report concludes. The committee consisted of E. B. Hinsdale, Thomas L. James, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, James A. Blanchard, Henry W. Cannon, John H. Hinton, Emerson Foote, and C. C. Ball.

The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we approve and ratify the Republican ticket nominated at Saratoga, knowing that each of the candidates in his place is peculiarly qualified and adapted to fill the office for which he is nominated, and this club pledges its hearty support to such State ticket.

Resolved, That if the Committee of Seventy, the Republican County Convention, and the various other organizations which have conferred with them, shall complete the ticket now headed by William L. Strong and John W. Goff in a manner to give hope of a permanent reform in the city government, we commend such ticket to the earnest and cordial support of all Republicans and all citizens who sincerely desire municipal reform. We regret that the names of the individuals who may be finally placed upon such ticket as of secondary importance, provided only that they are of such character as to represent the sentiments expressed by Mr. Strong and Mr. Goff's resolution, which demand a change in the government of our municipal affairs.

JUST SMITH.

Recorder Smyth, by Request, Tells a Sun Reporter How He Pronounces It.

There is probably not another public man in this city whose name is pronounced in so many different ways as Recorder Smyth's. Even the clerks who have been with him for years pronounce it differently. Most of them have quit giving him a family name at all, and simply address him as "Mr. Recorder." There is an idea existing in the minds of the men around the General Sessions building that the Recorder is vexed when his name is mispronounced.

"Oh! it doesn't make a bit of difference to me what they call me," said the Recorder yesterday. "I know what they mean, and that's sufficient. But then it is peculiar how many different ways they can twist poor Smyth around. Some say Smith, some say Smithee, while others say Smythe. Now my father and mother pronounce it Smith, and I do the same. If there was an 'e' on the end of my name it would be pronounced Smythe of course, but there isn't, so it is plain, simple Smith, spelt with a 'y.' But I don't care what they call me, and am rather amused than angry when they twist it around."

Republican Candidates for Aldermen.

The following candidates for Aldermen were nominated by the Republicans last night:

Dist.			
2.	William H. Kilboy.	17.	Andrew Johnson.
9.	Joseph T. Hackett.	20.	Peter J. Carpenter.
11.	Frederick A. Ware.	23.	W. M. K. Olcott.
12.	Clarence F. Magowan.	26.	Charles Wiss.
16.	Thomas F. Egan.	27.	Elias Goodwin.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth district also nominated Robert Miller for Assemblyman.

The O'Brien Democrats of the Fourteenth district put J. J. O'Neill in nomination for Alderman. The Republicans will support O'Neill in return for O'Brien's support of the Republican candidate for the Assembly.

In the Second district the Chairman of the Republican Convention declared William H. Kilboy nominated, although his opponent, Edward Cotter, Sr., was said to have had 27 votes to 22 for Kilboy.

Most of the conventions were adjourned for deals.

Campaign Odds and Ends.

The New York State Democracy Committee of Leadership will meet in Cooper Union every afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, excepting Sundays, from now until election day.

John McCue, a brother-in-law of ex-Senator Plunkitt, is said to be slated for the Tammany nomination for Assemblyman in the Eighteenth district.

The corrected registration for the first day in this city is 102,622. The police figures were 102,906.

The Milholland men are going to name Frank S. Baker for the Assembly in the Twenth-third district, and August Clausen for the Board of Aldermen. Judson Lawson is the regular Republican candidate for the Assembly. With this fight on there should be no difficulty. Sheriff Sexton thinks, of electing Democrats for both places.

The candidates on the Tammany municipal ticket will be notified in the Union Square Hotel this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The Executive Committee of the Latin-American Democratic Union met at the Hotel Española last night and endorsed the Democratic State ticket.

HILL ON THE THIRD TICKET.

LET LOCKWOOD AND BROWN STAY ON IT, HE SAYS.

Maybe They'll Capture Some Votes, Though He Doesn't, that Would Otherwise Go to the Republicans—Women as Orators.

The Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, came to the front again yesterday and sent the following telegram:

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 11, 1894.

To Senator David B. Hill, via Hotel Normandie, New York:

I have wired Gov. Sheehan that I will speak in New York State Oct. 26 and 27; greatly regret impossibility of giving more time. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The telegram was transmitted to Senator Hill at Syracuse. The Vice-President's message came at a time when there was a very interesting discussion going on at Democratic State headquarters over the endorsement of Representative Lockwood and Judge Brown by the Shepardites. The nomination of Everett P. Wheeler for Governor by these people is admitted to be a stab at Senator Hill, and Mr. Lockwood and Judge Brown do not believe that they should remain on the ticket. Judge Brown came down from Newburgh yesterday and conferred with John Boyd Thacher and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan. The Judge did not care to speak just at the moment, but it was ascertained from others close to him that he is averse to remaining on the Shepard ticket.

But a new turn has been developed. Senator Hill does not believe that Mr. Lockwood or Judge Brown should retire from the Shepard ticket. The Democrats at headquarters have had telegraphic communication with the Senator and he has declared that the Democratic party must win in the State and that he personally should not be considered. He hasn't the slightest objection to Mr. Lockwood and Judge Brown remaining on the Shepard ticket. On the contrary, if they regard his wishes they will stick and thus bring out votes that might otherwise go to the Republicans, even though these votes are cast against Hill and in favor of Wheeler. Mr. Lockwood and Judge Brown have not determined exactly what they will do. They wish to accede to Senator Hill's wishes and yet they are averse to allowing their names to remain on the Shepard ticket.

The Finance Committee of the Executive Committee, headed by James T. Woodward and aided by Col. William L. Brown, had a long session yesterday discussing ways and means. The announcement was made that under the leadership of Mr. Woodward and his friends there will be no lack of money for all the necessaries of a good, stout campaign. It was added that there will be no money thrown away and no extravagance; but for all that Mr. Woodward, Col. Brown, and others will see to it that the Democratic State ticket has all the funds necessary.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidate for Governor, remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day, discussing with the Republican lieutenants the situation in the State, and especially New York city and Brooklyn. Ex-Senator Platt, Executive Chairman Odell, State Chairman Hackett, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, and many others, including Police Commissioner Murray, had talks with Mr. Morton. All were very confident of victory for their State ticket. Indeed, some of the self-confident Republicans have eliminated that feature of the campaign from their discussions. They are now hard at work in an effort to capture a majority of the Congress delegation in the State and also to retain control of the Assembly at Albany. In fact, these Republicans think that they are to have a landslide, and that the New York county ticket headed by Col. Strong is to win by certainly 20,000 majority. There is hardly any limit to their hope. The Republicans are going to work the voters on the hard times. They are abundantly provided with campaign funds.

Not the least interesting feature concerning these funds was the declaration that Deacon Hackett has appropriated a specified sum to pay six women $25 a week to talk for the Republican ticket throughout the campaign. The Woman's Republican Association, of which Mrs. Judith Helen Foster and Miss Helen Varick Boswell are leading spirits, will be prevailed upon the Utica statesman that he has opened his treasury to the ladies.

THIRD TICKET HEADQUARTERS

To Be Established Near Union Square, It Is Said—2,000 Petitioners So Far.

It was definitely settled yesterday that ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild is to act as Chairman of the Campaign Committee which has charge of Everett P. Wheeler's canvass for the Governorship. A meeting of the committee was held in his office at 45 Wall street yesterday afternoon. Candidate Wheeler was present. It was decided that an Executive Committee shall be appointed, of which Mr. Fairchild is to be a member. Mr. Parker K. Bowker will be Chairman.

The question of opening headquarters in this city was discussed, and it was said that a suitable place had been found near Union square. It will probably be opened to-day, with Secretary Robert Baker of the Campaign Committee in charge. Alfred Nelson, Patrick Gleason's Long Island City opponent, has been added to the Campaign Committee.

At the Shepardite headquarters in Brooklyn last night, it was stated that over 2,000 signatures to the nominating petition had been received. These, with the others that come in, will be filed at Albany on Monday. One of E. M. Shepard's lieutenants said yesterday that there was no doubt whatever that Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Brown would allow their names to remain on the ticket, as that had been ascertained in advance of their nomination.

BOODLE FOR MILHOLLANDITES.

John Says Hackett Is Fighting Him With Cash—He Will Run Aldermen.

Milholland's Executive Committee had a meeting yesterday afternoon and elected Henry C. Piercy Chairman in place of Gen. Kerwin. William F. Day First Vice-Chirman, Gen. Le Grange Second Vice-Chairman in place of Joseph Wilkinson, M. M. Mulhall Third and Louis W. Bock Fourth Vice-Chairman. W. A. Graham of the Nineteenth was elected Financial Secretary in place of T. Thomas Fortune, and Samuel Kenig Recording Secretary in place of M. P. B. Voullaire.

After this reports from the district leaders were heard, and, strange to say, almost every district leader declared that money, received from the State Committee, had been around trying to buy up workers for the purpose of disrupting the organization. They were offering everything from spot cash to appointments on the police force and even better than that, a job. One Milholland club, the Wide Awakes, had got $150 from the State Committee for the ostensible purpose of buying and putting up a banner. When they got it they voted to get out of the Milholland organization. These reports of boodle led Mr. Milholland to make remarks last night. He said:

"The State Committee is not giving its attention so much to fighting the Democrats as it is to fighting this organization. To fighting the Republican party. I don't charge this against the whole committee, but against Charley Hackett. He's the man who is doing it. They've hired a lot of speakers that they never would have hired if it wasn't to fight us. Anybody who goes there all he's got to say is that he's against Milholland and he gets a job. There's where money is going. And further. Men are being sent for to come to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and to 49 Broadway and they are told they must get out of the organization. But for all that they won't take away more than one-half of one per cent. of our party. Who is it that has left us? Not a man except those who got jobs through us."

It is the intention of the Milhollandites to put up Assembly and Aldermanic tickets of their own, and stand up and be counted on them. The Aldermanic Conventions will be held to-night. The City and County Conventions will be held some day next week. Mr. Milholland was asked: "Will the ticket of the Committee of Seventy be endorsed?" He said:

"Well, we want to find out first whether it's the ticket of the Committee of Seventy or the ticket of Grace. We are investigating now."

Plenty of Republican Money.

"There is one good thing about this campaign," remarked John Sabine Smith yesterday, rubbing his hands with much evidence of satisfaction. "There is plenty of money to conduct it properly. It was hard work to squeeze a cent out of the pockets of anybody a year ago, but this year it comes almost unsolicited. It is Republican money, of course. I speak particularly of the way in which the money has been coming in to the Republican Club for its campaign fund. The boys are contributing very liberally this year where they did not drop a cent into the basket last year."

The Author of "Ben Bolt" Renominated for Congress.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, poet and politician, was renominated for Congress from the Sixth New Jersey district yesterday at the Convention held in Newark. Col. Fellows of this city addressed the Convention after Dr. English had been nominated by acclamation.

Dr. English, the author of "Ben Bolt," which was recently brought into renewed prominence by the references to it in "Trilby," lives in Newark with his son and daughter. Although over 70 years old he retains remarkable vigor of mind and physical energy. His sight is failing, but he continues his literary work and keeps abreast of the times by close study of the daily newspapers.

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