possibility, even for us. Now the surest way to avert war, if it can be averted, is to be prepared to do well if forced to go into war. If we don't prepare for war in advance, then other powers will have a just contempt for us. They will fail to understand that with us unreadiness does not mean timidity, and they may at any time do things which would force us to make war, and which they would carefully refrain from doing if they were sure we were ready to resent them.

"Moreover, to go into war with a first-class power without adequate preparation is to write humiliation and disaster at the outset. In the long run I firmly believe our people would win, but meanwhile there would be incalculable loss and suffering. Therefore it is to our interest to be prepared, both because thereby we are most likely to secure peace and because, if war does come, we minimize by our preparation the chances of humiliation to the nation and suffering to the individual citizen.

THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

"Our experience with the navy offers a case in point. Very soon after the civil war we let our navy utterly run down, until on the seas we became of less moment than any third-rate power. In consequence we had occasionally to suffer from Spain, as in the Virginius affair, injuries which she would not have dreamed of inflicting had we been ready to retaliate.

"Fifteen years ago we began to build up the navy. The first great service this new navy performed was in 1890, when by the mere fact of its existence it served to prevent war with Chili. Nothing but our having the ships and being ready to use them made Chili keep the peace; and as a mere matter of expense, the war which the navy thus averted would have cost many times over more than the whole cost of the navy for the past fifteen years.

"The second great service performed by the navy for the country was this year, when we were at last forced into war, and when our thoroughly prepared navy, with its splendid material and splendid personnel, at once gained for us the command of the seas and thereby insured our victory.

"But let one who spent some very active months in helping make ready the navy for this war warn you against believing that even yet we have a navy equal in size to our national needs or our national greatness. Those who remember the panic into which our whole seacoast was thrown at the outset of this war will make up our minds that we need a powerful navy, not merely to protect our great interests—far greater now than ever before—in the islands of the ocean, but also to defend our own coasts. When I say indeed I wish it understood that I use the word in its proper sense, for the only defensive that is worth anything is the offensive. A peaceable man must not brawl; but when forced to fight, if he is worth his salt, he will defend himself by hitting, and not parrying. We want a navy that will defend us from the sea only by punishing the enemy—a navy which can strike as Hull and Perry struck in the days of our grandfathers, as Farragut and Porter struck in the civil war, and as Dewey and Sampson struck in the war that is just over.

BUILD UP OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

"We want to build up our army exactly as the navy has been built up within the last fifteen years. We have got to show forethought to spend the money that is necessary for the task. We have to exercise the forethought and to show such willingness to stand the necessary burdens year after year, we have got to thank ourselves if, when the strain comes, the downright fighting capacity of the officers and the men has to be relied upon to make good the faults which would never have existed if we had an army of sufficient size, and if we yearly put that army through such manœuvres which would test it as an army and not as an aggregation of small units, each unit excellent in its way, but each utterly unaccustomed to work on a large scale with the others.

"We need a far larger regular army than we now have, and we need to have it trained on a larger scale than it has been trained for the last quarter of a century. We don't need it in the least for police purposes at home; we don't need it to preserve order, for our people are quite able to preserve order themselves; but we do need it to protect our interests abroad.

"I doubt if there is an American to-day so ungenerous as not to appreciate the debt of gratitude he owes to the splendid officers and splendid men of the regular army, and we want to make our gratitude tangible by building up that regular army.

"But we in New York, like the people in the rest of the Union, must do our full share in building up another branch of our armed forces, the branch to which I myself have had the honor to belong. I mean our volunteer soldiers. They have won high credit for themselves in this war. In Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines they have spent their strength, poured out their blood, and won their right to a full share in the ultimate triumph. They have manned the small vessels that kept watch over our coasts, and they have contributed hundreds, aye, thousands, of sailors to the cruisers, and even to the great battle fleets.

OUR DUTY TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

"The volunteers, the National Guard, and the naval militia alike feel that they did their duty to the country, and they ask in return that the country should provide for them the means which would enable them to do their duty even more effectively in the future.

"For us of New York, this duty is especially imperative, both as regards the National Guard and the naval militia. We have the means. Our admirable naval militia must be fostered in every way; in the last few months they have given a good earnest of their usefulness. As for our National Guardsmen, they have shown a courage and patriotism and willingness to endure hardship and face danger which is beyond praise, and it is our duty to take immediate steps to see that they are armed with the best modern weapons and managed according to the best system; so that, on the one hand, the utmost can be gotten out of each man as a fighting machine, while, on the other hand, his health and well being are assiduously cared for.

"So much for the steps that are necessary if we are to uphold the honor and maintain the interest of the nation abroad. But we can do neither one nor the other if we fail at home so to order the affairs of our national, State and municipal households as to secure both our moral and our material well being, for though material prosperity is indispensable, yet it cannot by itself atone for the lack of that higher and finer moral and spiritual excellence which ultimately counts for more than all else in the true life of a great nation.

IMPORTANCE OF A STABLE CURRENCY.

"It is because of the importance of material well being that it is vital for our citizens to take no step which will seem to again reopen the question so happily settled at the last election. Above all we must do nothing to give the feeling that we may reverse our attitude on the question of a sound and stable currency; the question that comes closest to every man, and especially every man of small means, who either works with his hands or depends on his trade or business for his bread. If by your votes you put in power men who fail to meet this issue—and to dodge it is quite as dangerous as, say, for a very modest manner than, merely it the wrong way—you will have struck a heavy blow at your own well being; you will have done all in your power to set back the return of prosperity; and you will have only yourselves to thank if you suffer in consequence.

"When I make a plea not to vote, directly or indirectly, for those who favor any form of fiat money, I appeal for the exercise of intelligence. But on this, as on every other point, I also, and most strongly, appeal for the exercise of honesty. Honesty we must have; no brilliancy, no 'smartness' can take its place. Indeed, in our home affairs, both in the State and the municipality, it has always seemed to me that what we need is not so much genius as the homely, every-day virtues of common sense and common honesty.

"Of course there are many problems for the solution of which we need the best intellect of the commonwealth. But for the ordinary public officer what is necessary is to be watchful, energetic, broad-minded and disinterested. Every one will make mistakes, and, when made, the best remedy is cheerfully to recognize their existence and promptly proceed to undo them. If we proceed in this way; if we promptly punish men who mistehave and utterly refuse to let any consideration either of political or personal friendship be treated as an offset to wrongdoing, it is not very difficult to secure that honest administration which is indispensable if our republic is to endure. No influence of any kind must avail to shield the wrongdoer, be he of high or low degree.

BROTHERHOOD AND SELF-HELP.

In dealing with our citizens it is always best, where possible, not to treat any one class apart. On most points the interests of the workingman, of the man who toils with his hands, are simply those of all good American citizens. Yet he has special interests; interests that are peculiarly his. Wherever he can be helped he most certainly should be helped. Ordinarily I firmly believe, and shall ever insist, that the help that will most surely avail the man who works is self-help. But the history of the trades unions has shown that very much can also be done by that form of self-help where many join together to help one another.

"It is not well to teach any one to rely mainly upon the States; for the State can never play any but a very subordinate part in a man's welfare. Primarily the man must rely on himself. Yet the fact remains that along certain lines a great deal can be gained by legislation. Legislation cannot make a man prosperous, for it cannot make him honest, or thrifty or industrious; but it can sometimes secure the fruits of honesty, thrift and industry to the rightful owners, and in this case it should be resorted to.

"Yet, after all, it seems to me that the great lesson to be taught our people is the lesson both of brotherhood and of self-help. In our several ways each of us must work hard to do his duty, each must preserve his sturdy independence, and yet each must realize his duty to others. And to each who performs his duty, in whatever way, must be given the full measure of respect. This is a lesson which, it seems to me, can be learned by studying the composition of those forces, afloat and ashore, which have just fought to a finish the war with Spain.

"The man of leisure and the man to whom life had been always one of toil sprang together at the call of their country and stood side to side to share the same labor and to face the same death. They did whatever they were called to do. They served in the ranks and they bore commissions as fate and their own efforts willed it, but wherever they served they were American soldiers, no more and no less.

"Living, each one strove incessantly to do even more than his duty, scorning to do less, and ashamed to falter or ask for aid, yet always glad to help a brother, who, however willing, was weaker. Dying, each faced with equal courage the fate which, in an instant of time, blots out all the differences that we, year with such infinite labor on this earth, Living and dying, they gave us a lesson in American citizenship; and this lesson which they taught in the war, let us profit by as we live in peace."

The Colonel's remark that he should not be too patient with public servants who lacked capacity, and that short indeed would be the shrift of public servants who lacked integrity, brought out cries of "Good!" and "That's it!" His remark that a soft, easy life isn't worth the living if it means the slacking of fibre and brain and muscle, made his friends all yell at him. "And you believe it, Teddy," and when he said it was better to run the risk of wearing out instead of rusting out, he got their unqualified approval again.

His speech throughout was received with the greatest enthusiasm, though there was nothing of the ordinary whoop-it-up and shoot-off-fireworks speech about it. And when he had finished everybody said that it was a great campaign document, and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and everybody in the crowd stood up and applauded.

Somebody had provided some campaign songs, fashioned after popular airs, setting forth the virtue of things generally and the certainty of a Salt River trip for Mayor Van Wyck's brother. Gen. Woodford tried to stop the glee club when it was encored the first time. When it was encored the second time he waved both hands at them, but the crowd wanted to hear the songs and the club wanted to sing, and Gen. Woodford had to take a back seat in spite of himself. It was all over and the General got a chance again, he said:

"The next speaker upon the list is Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff. But with that rare courtesy that always marks our Lieutenant-Governor he will not speak now, but gives way to President Low and to Joseph H. Choate, and when they shall have spoken I am sure that this great audience will return Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff's courtesy by waiting for a few minutes in which he will ask your attention for a few words. Now it is my pleasure, in which you all share, to introduce our friend, Dr. Seth Low, President of Columbia College."

There was no question but the loyal Republicans who were present at this meeting were glad to welcome Dr. Seth Low back into the Republican fold, for they shouted for him enthusiastically and made him feel happy. Dr. Low explained why he was there. He said:

THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

When Col. Roosevelt looked out upon this vast audience and considered the various elements that have gathered together to support his leadership, I should think that even the Colonel of the rough riders might have been tempted to have exclaimed with old John Milton:

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.

It seems to lie upon the surface of the present situation that every Republican should support the ticket nominated at Saratoga. [Applause.] And that they should also support at large the Republican candidates for the Assembly and for Congress. [Applause]. There is no manner of doubt that the candidate for Governor nominated by the party convention at Saratoga is the choice of the party. [Applause.] I gladly believe, also, that the Lieutenant-Governor is welcomed by the people of the State. I ask you also to notice that those who put those gentlemen in nomination were all of them chosen as delegates at honestly conducted primaries [applause], where every Republican that wanted to had a chance to express his opinion. The consequence was that the Committee on Contested Seats had no business to do. Another consequence is that an appeal can be made to the whole party stronger than ever can be made when the fountains of nomination are open to suspicion.

"I think also that it ought to be stated that the management of the party, as evidenced by this meeting, desire this campaign to be conducted by the whole party and not by any faction of it [applause], and if that is what Republicans want, a candidate of the people's heart, honestly nominated and supported by every Republican in the State of New York, they should earnestly and heartily support the party this year. [Applause.]

"But I want to show, if I can, why the independents in large numbers ought to come to the support of this ticket and to the support of our legislative candidates and our candidates for Congress. I am not going into the national question as it is affected by the war. I want to say only one thing. There are times when there is no safer attitude for the plain man than to follow a trusted leader. This country is going through critical days, and we are most fortunate that in the White House we have a humane, self-contained, ready, able, and patriotic man [great applause], and for one in this crisis of our nation's affairs I propose to follow William McKinley [applause], and to hold up his hands in every way that I can, and that, I think, is what the independents of New York ought to do at large.

CAMPAIGN OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

"Now, the Democrats tell us that this is to be a campaign upon State issues. I shall have something to say about State issues in a moment, but first of all I want to point out to you if I can why they are so anxious to confine it to State issues. You have heard something about the currency question. Let me try to state it as plainly as I can, and then show you how it is affected by this campaign. First of all, the National Democratic Convention had, at Chicago in 1896, challenged the standard of value. They asked the question settled question that can be asked about the currency. They said what is a dollar? The Republicans said a dollar is 100 cents in gold. The Democrats said it might be 100 cents in silver, worth 50 cents in gold. Now as long as that doubt prevails, it is idle to expect permanent good times in this country.

"There is one other aspect of the question. We have a most unscientific currency system. The trouble with it is that it is not elastic. It does not expand when trade needs more money and contracts when it needs less. When the cotton grower in the South or the wheat grower in the West needs money to move his crops he must deposit money in the bank there and buy securities which have to come to New York, or some other financial centre, to get money to send down there. We want a currency system that will enable the banks they have there to use the money as it is needed upon the cotton and the wheat where it is grown. Then we shall curr liberty to those sections of the South, and shall never have it until our currency system is placed upon that basis.

"Now the Republicans in the present Congress have drafted a bill and reported it for the Committee on Banking and Currency which, in the judgment of experts, will do precisely that thing. If the people of the State of New York send Republican Congressmen to Congress, and our other States do likewise, that bill will be passed. If we allow the House to become Democratic at this election that bill will not be passed, and we can go back again to just where we were in 1894, when the business of the nation virtually challenged our standard of value. Everything is at stake which money affect, and there are mighty few things which it does not affect.

DEMOCRACY DODGES THE ISSUE.

"Now, the Democratic platform has not a word to say upon that question. It is not bimetallist nor monometallic. It is as silent as the sphynx. It has no ring to it because it does not touch it. I think I know why. They probably have heard the story of the gentleman of Texas who came up to be examined as teacher in the public schools, but failed to pass, as the Democrat failed to pass in 1896. After a while some of his friends got him an opportunity to be examined again, but he failed a second time. One of those who had got him the second chance met him and asked him if he had not passed the second time. 'Why, no,' he said. 'How could I? They asked me the same questions.' [Laughter.]

"Now, gentlemen, every American has been proud of the Oregon—[applause]—a ship constructed in an American shipyard, of American material, by American mechanics, proud of her for her great voyage, and for her gallant fight under American officers and with American men behind the guns and in the engine rooms. But do not forget that neither ship nor men would have been at Santiago except for the foresight of the Government that sent her there. I appeal to the men of New York, the independents and the Republicans of New York, to exercise something of the same foresight on this currency question, and to see to it that the Democracy do not capture the next Congress nor the next Senate. [Applause.]

"The Legislature to be elected this time elects a United States Senator to succeed Senator Murphy. The Democracy know as well as we do that upon the currency question Senator Murphy has misrepresented the State ever since 1896, and has the Democratic party of the nation, and every man who thinks knows that if the next Legislature of the State of New York is Democratic the successor of Senator Murphy will do the same thing. Therefore, no man who thinks that this question is fundamentally important ought to hesitate for one moment to support the Republican candidate for the Legislature and for Congress.

"I think, also, that you have the measure of the statesmanship and the measure of the incapacity of the Democratic party to handle the great questions of our day when, meeting such conditions, they have not one word to say upon a question of such paramount importance. I think the people of the State of New York should say to that party what the children of the Church of Laodicea were commissioned to say to that church: 'I know your work, that you are neither hot nor cold. I would that you were either hot or cold, but because you are lukewarm and neither hot nor cold I will spew thee out of my mouth.'

A WORD ABOUT MR. CROKER.

"But I promised to speak upon State issues. I think that my intimacy with the Prince of Wales must be making him very exclusive [laughter], I thought that Ward McAllister had figured it down pretty fine when he said there were only 400 in old New York that were the real thing. But Mr. Croker seems to believe that in the whole Democracy of the State of New York there is only a single family that is just the thing [laughter and applause]; either this, or he has taken the *World* Court Circular too seriously and feels called upon to establish a royal family of Van Wycks. [Laughter and applause.] I wonder if he has a third Van Wyck up his sleeve. [Laughter.]

"But they say Col. Roosevelt is not eligible; how they wished he wasn't. [Laughter and applause.] Well, he is a good deal more eligible, in my judgment, than Mr. Croker is to be boss of Tammany Hall. He spends more of his time in this country. [Laughter and applause.] It is true that both of them spent their summer of 1898 upon an island, but Mr. Roosevelt rode his own horses. [Great applause and cheers.] That is, he rode until he saw his men in danger; then he got off his horse and led them on foot. [Applause.]

"But to be serious for a moment. No man can lose his citizenship by accident. No man can lose his citizenship, unless he means to, and the letters of Col. Roosevelt show that he never dreamed for one moment of becoming a citizen of the only city in the land where a man does not have a vote. [Laughter.] I pity his fellow countrymen who needed his own letters to convince them of that, for his life could not have answered that question. [Applause.]

"But then the Democrats say if he is eligible then he is a tax dodger. Well, I don't think it follows. Certainly he was not a bullet dodger [applause], and I should be slow to believe it of any man who bared his breast to the enemy that the bullets might reach not those which were honestly due. No, gentlemen, it isn't like him, and nobody knows it better than the Democrats of the State of New York.

GETTING DOWN TO STATE ISSUES.

"Well, the Democrats say that the canals have been mismanaged. How do they know? Only because a commission appointed by Gov. Black has told them all that any of us know. But I ask you to remember that the Republican Convention at Saratoga said that they would correct the system if the system was wrong, and that they would punish the wrongdoer if the man was at fault. What man in New York would hesitate to trust Col. Roosevelt in the Governor's chair [applause] in the presence of that situation if his own fortune were at stake?

"The Democracy say the National Guard needs attention. I am glad they said that. For would not any of us rather put the National Guard under the fostering care of Col. Roosevelt than a Judge of the Supreme Court? Isn't it a good deal like those civilian appointments in the army with which they find so much fault?

"But they say they don't like the election legislation. I hope it is no sin even in this meeting to acknowledge that there is a difference of opinion even in the Republican party upon that subject. But there is no difference of opinion in the Republican party upon the infamous affront to the manhood of the State contained in Democracy's placing upon their ticket for the office of Lieutenant-Governor a man who has been fined by the Court of Appeals for not obeying the Election laws of the State of New York.

"But the Democrats say they want civil service reform. [Laughter.] I am always glad when I hear the Democracy clamoring for civil service reform. I fear there is new hope of snatching some of the brands from the burning. Who could they have better than Col. Roosevelt to administer the civil service reform laws of the State in their spirit and in their letter and to improve them where they need improvement? He has been tested upon that subject. When he was Civil Service Commissioner for the United States under Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison alike, he showed himself fearless and unbiased in the discharge of his duties.

ROOSEVELT AND THE LEGISLATURE, TOO.

"Now, gentlemen, let us elect Col. Roosevelt, and let us give him a Legislature that will work with him. Negative results are very poor results, and the State can hope for nothing but negative results unless Legislature and Governor are prepared to work together.

"I have the pleasure of knowing the Democratic nominee for Governor and I would not willingly say one word to his disparagement, and yet I think I may fairly say that in variety of experience in public office he is not to be compared with the Republican candidate. [Applause.] Mr. Roosevelt began his public life in the Assembly of the State of New York. Then he became a Civil Service Commissioner of the United States. Then he became a Police Commissioner in the city of New York. [Applause.] Then he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.] Then he became an officer of the rough riders [applause and cheers] and now he has become our candidate for Governor. [Applause.] I challenge any honest man to study Theodore Roosevelt's record in any one of those public offices and to point to one occasion in which he subordinated the public interest as he saw it to the private interests of Theodore Roosevelt. Let us elect him by an immense majority." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Low's fun with the Hon. Richard Croker made everybody in the crowd whoop it up. His declaration that Mr. Croker felt called upon to establish a royal family of Van Wycks was approved, and when he said he wondered if Mr. Croker had a third Van Wyck up his sleeve the crowd wondered too. The doctor had everybody happy before he finished, and everybody roared in response to his advice to vote and elect McKinley, because, that that was just what they were going to do.

"And now," said Gen. Woodford, bowing low to Mr. Choate and then to the audience, "It will be your pleasure to hear that great lawyer and prince of orators, Mr. Joseph H. Choate."

With his characteristically innocent smile Mr. Choate bowed to the people and then entwined his fingers together and pulled them apart while the big crowd cheered him. They shouted with laughter when he dryly remarked that it was a very different crowd from that which he had faced when he stood on that same platform almost a year ago.

The Republicans joy in joy when he referred playfully to the holy horror of his friend Dr. Parkhurst over Col. Roosevelt's acceptance of Senator Platt's leadership, and fairly screamed with delight when he added, on mentioning Dr. Parkhurst's name: "and with all his faults I love him still."

"He's all right," howled a lone, thin voice up in the upper gallery. A great roar of laughter answered the announcement. Mr. Choate looked up quizzically in the direction from which the voice came, and said, "Yes, my friend, he's all right." Seth Low almost had a fit over the reference to the clergyman's "ardent spirits." Continuing the line, and mentioning "the old man," meaning Senator Platt, Mr. Choate turned and grinned at the end of the first gallery at his left. Lots of people thought Mr. Platt was there and craned their necks to see him, but he was not visible.

Later, when he referred to Senator Platt as the "presiding genius of the Republican party," he bowed to the same corner of the gallery and added, in a very personal tone, "You see how polite I have grown since last year." He was promptly and generously hissed when he confessed that he was a chronic reader of the *Evening Post*.

The big, genuine, ringing cheers (aside from those that followed every mention of Col. Roosevelt's name) came when he coupled the names of Gen. Tracy and Seth Low and said of the Mayoralty contest last year: "We've learned something since then." A steady crescendo giggle of pure joy ripples up and down the house when he cocked his head toward the left-hand corner of that second gallery and solemnly said: "We, the managers of the Republican party," and again when he said he didn't know whether Justice Van Wyck was blessed "with the same divine sweetness of temper" which marks his brother Robert. Mr. Choate said:

"As I see a great many people before me who ought already to be on their way to bed, I will be commendably brief. I could not stay away from this meeting, because I have known Col. Roosevelt and loved Col. Roosevelt from his cradle [applause], and I know that there is not one drop of blood in his body that does not qualify him for being a brave, honest, and patriotic. [Applause.] He is just the man that in this emergency the State of New York wants for Governor, and it would be a great disgrace to the Empire State if the people should fail to put him in the Governor's chair.

"I see that my friend, Dr. Parkhurst [laughter]—and with all his faults I love him still—[He's all right!]—yes, I think he is all right. [A man in the gallery proposed three cheers for Dr. Parkhurst.] I see that Dr. Parkhurst, using strong language, in that ardent spirit to which he is so much addicted [laughter] has expressed his fears that Col. Roosevelt will be damned if he has seen the old man. [Laughter.] As that is Dr. Parkhurst's language, "The Old Man," I should have said if he had seen the presiding genius of the Republicans of New York. [Laughter and applause.] See how polite I have grown since last year. [Laughter.] I still read the *Evening Post* [hissed every night before I go to bed, but for all that I can defer to the proprieties of the occasion. [Laughter.] Well, now, Dr. Parkhurst need not be afraid. I know perfectly well that, it does not make any difference whether Col Roosevelt saw Senator Platt; the Colonel's neck is too stiff to receive any collar but his own. [Laughter and cheers.] And, even if I may strip him before this audience, and you will find no man's monogram stamped upon his manly chest. [Applause.]

"Now, this is a very different meeting from that which I addressed about a year ago tonight in this very hall. [Laughter.] Circumstances are not the same. You know, and Roosevelt is the circumstance that has altered this case. [Laughter and applause.] We witnessed then what, as I look back upon it, was a somewhat mortifying spectacle. The Republican party was all out in full force, but it was in two divisions, one commanded by that gallant military chieftain, Gen. Tracy [applause and cheers], and the other by the equally gallant civilian, President Seth Low. [Applause and cheers.] Of course Gen. Tracy's followers were the regulars [applause], but Mr. Low's followers were the volunteers [applause], and as usually happens when great crises occur and all the forces of the State or nation are called out, the volunteers outnumbered the regulars, and it seemed as though in a country that acknowledges the rule of the majority that the majority should have prevailed. Well now, what did we do? We had an immense army in battle array against us ready for the storming of the city, and we thought—yes, we did thought—that the best way of beating the common enemy was first to have a pitched battle with each other, and while we were engaged in that the terrible enemy overran and trampled upon us both, taking possession of the city and giving no quarter to any of us. [Applause.]

"Well, now, since last year we have learned something [great applause], and I think it is one of the most promising signs of the regeneration and redemption of the Republican party that the managers of that party this year have seen fit to call the people into their councils. [Applause.] It did seem as though there was a breach that never could be healed only twelve months ago, and now it is healed already, and how has it been done? We have made a great discovery. We have discovered in Col. Roosevelt the missing link. [Applause mingled with laughter.] Time has been in search of it for ages. Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, all the scientists, have spent their lives in vain in its discovery, and here in New York, in the person of this hero, we have found it—at least, for the Republican party. [Applause.]

"Now pretty much everything has been said by the speakers who have occupied so much of my time. Laughter and cries of "Go on! Go on!"] I will say one or two things more. I have come here to-night upon the invitation of the County Committee. They have done me this unusual honor, which I have most gladly accepted. Now I do not propose to address my remarks to anybody in this audience. I do not propose to address the district leaders, the Captains of hundreds, nor the Captains of thousands, the organization men or the machine men, because they are all right. [Laughter and applause.] But I would like a few words to reach not those who are of the party but the good men; the better element as they consider themselves and as they are generally described. [Laughter.] I would like to reach the ears of the independent men of this State, who, when they go to the polls, like to know that their vote will tell for something, and achieve something. [Applause.] I think that the managers of this campaign and of the Republican party have learned that our triumph at the polls depends upon the votes of these very men, whether in the city or in the State. And now there are certain points of view which, as it seems to me, constrain every intelligent and honest man in the State who is not in the pay of the Democratic party to cast his vote for Col. Roosevelt. [Applause.]

CONTRASTS THE CANDIDATES.

"In the first place, I want to call your attention to the way in which the two gentlemen now presented for the suffrages of the people of the State of New York were placed in nomination. Have you read the account of the convention at Syracuse? Is not that a most extraordinary example of government of the people, by the people, and for the people? [Laughter.] Why, just see what happened there. The convention met; not one word was said about candidates, not a single word of consideration or discussion as to who there was in the Democratic party that would make a good Governor, but three—it seems they have in that party three, instead of one—presiding genius of the Democracy got together in a private room and from what can be learned they almost came to blows. Which prevailed over the other nobody knows, but at last they hunted up the Chairman of the convention for him to announce as the candidate for the Democratic party the name of a man whom nobody had ever thought of as a possibility for Governor, and all that they could say of him was that he is a respectable citizen of Brooklyn. Well, Brooklyn was once like Nineveh and Babylon and Thebes, a great city [laughter], but now it is the dormitory of Greater New York and in the night shade of that suburb they discovered this man who has been reposing quietly on the bench for fourteen years; and they said he is the best man in New York to present to the people for their suffrages for Governor. Well, now, I do not call that Democracy or Republicanism; it is pure despotism. It is a corrupt trinity from which no man is safe or should be willing to accept.

"Well, how was the other nomination made? The convention was held at Saratoga, I believe, Mr. President. [Laughter.] Well, it doesn't make any difference where it was held. The place meant nothing; the people that attended it meant nothing; the people that supervised it meant nothing. Now, what did happen? I tell you that the presiding genius of our party put his honored ears to the ground to catch the rumble of the people's voice, and heard it, and all his associates heard it, all of us who are now following under his banner. [Applause.] Was there any reluctance on the part of the managers of the Republican party to obey that voice? For the first time they have before us declared *voz populi voz Dei*; the voice of the people is the voice of liberty. Do you suppose if all authority of party was vested in one man and he heard the response that came from the people in all parts of the State, from Montauk to Erie, there could have been the least hesitation on his part? I imagine he heard it as it came from the lips of the people with infinite delight, for it is his business to look out for a strong man who shall lead the party. With infinite delight he heard it, and he said to himself as he heard, What, Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Roosevelt the reformer, Roosevelt, the Civil Service Commissioner, who extended the boundaries of the civil service as no other man ever has; Roosevelt, the Commissioner who had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed and executed it although it was a law prepared by his Democratic enemies; Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the man for a whole year before this war broke out, while the navy was being prepared and the officers and the men of the navy were being prepared, was the man who stood behind the gunners all the time; and Roosevelt, the rough rider, he who stormed the heights of San Juan as with a consuming fire, who took more than his share of the peril, more than his followers, exposing himself to death, ever willing to lead them.

"And he heard all this and he said, 'Why, yes, that is the man; that is the very man that we have been looking for all this while. Is it possible that such a man as that will be willing to take the office of Governor of New York? If so we will put him there at once.'

DANGER IN THE TWO VAN WYCKS.

"Well, now, I want to call your attention to one or two other considerations, and I must be very brief. [Cries of "Never mind; go ahead."] Mr. Low has referred to the fact that they propose to put two Van Wycks upon us. Well, there may be such a thing as having too much of a good thing. I am sure I do not know what we should do with two Roosevelts, let alone two Van Wycks. Now, what is the position? In the first place, we know nothing of their description, except from the point of view from which they are presented. There never was a more perfectly cased Tom Thumb Mayor than Robert Van Wyck is now making, and there will never be a more perfect Tammany Governor than Augustus will make, if, under the tuition and leadership of Croker, Hill and McLaughlin, he is ushered into the Governor's chair. I am not sure, but I understand that there are at least three Dromios. Whether Augustus is possessed of the same divine sweetness of temper, I do not know. But what I want to call your attention to is the peril that is threatening the interests of the people of this city and State if you have one of those gentlemen for Mayor and the other for Governor of New York and the other for two years more in the Governor's chair at Albany. Every bill affecting the interests of this city, before it is submitted to the Governor, has to be submitted to the Mayor for his signature or his veto. It must come from his hands approved or disapproved before it shall be presented to the Governor for his consideration. Now, how often do you think Augustus, finding that Robert has vetoed a bill affecting this city, will give it any further consideration, or will for a moment think of giving it his approval?

"Well, then there are great interests of the city of New York to be affected every year by the legislation of the Legislature of Tammany Hall are always seeking what they call relief there. Do you suppose that anything that is sent up there with the approval of the Mayor beforehand will fail to receive the support and encouragement of his brother Augustus, after it gets there? Now, that is a very serious consideration. It was never intended by the Constitution. It certainly was intended that there should be independent administration in the city by the Magistrate there of the city and in the Gubernatorial chair at Albany. But you give us this second Van Wyck and you have got practically only one Magistrate for city and one Magistrate for the country; the two are one so far as there are two.

"Now, another thing I would like to say to these people whose votes are going to decide this, as they will every other election in New York State for a long time to come, in the direction of good government: those who hold the balance of power and ought to be with us, because we are presenting the only candidate that stands for good government. What has this man Roosevelt done? What sort of a man is he? He is courageous, aggressive, honest, intelligent, patriotic, and, above all, a true American to the very centre of his soul. [Applause.] He is a first rate public servant, exhibited on many stages, and when you are going to compare these two men for the consideration of the people, one who has been an acceptable Judge, never interested in public affairs, and the other, who, since he became a man, has been fully, with all his life and all his energy, inquiring into and participating in public affairs, how can you hesitate?

ROOSEVELT'S PUBLIC RECORD.

"Now Mr. Roosevelt was for three terms a member of the Legislature. He was a very young man, but nobody owned him and nobody controlled him. That is very certain. It would not be possible for any man to dictate his vote to him in that Assembly. What was the consequence? He commanded the confidence of everybody there, even of the Governor, who was of another style of politics, Gov. Cleveland. He framed and procured legislation for this city which actually received the approval of a Democratic Governor, and made no enemies while he was doing it. The character of the man is a wonderful feature.

"Well, then for six years he was one of the Commissioners, and for a time the Chief Commissioner of the National Civil Service. In that he was aggressive as he always has been and always will be. He went for extending the bounds of the lists. He knew as we know perfectly well that in the full development of civil service and in its final triumphs lie the salvation of politics and the purify of this country. [Applause.] And he devoted himself to it with immense ardor and immense success. And what is more, let me tell you that when the Republican Senators and Republican Representatives flocked to his office, as they did week after week and day after day, beseeching him to make exceptions in their favor, he steadily and constantly refused.

"Now, will you bear with me one moment while I read what President Cleveland said to him when he allowed him to leave that office? Here is a disinterested witness, here is something that the friends of good government might lend a moment's ear to. The President said: 'My Dear Mr. Roosevelt, I desire to assure you that I accept your resignation as Civil Service Commissioner with great regret. Permit me also to thank you for the service you have rendered good government during your incumbency of the office you have just relinquished. You are certainly to be congratulated upon the extent and permanency of civil service reform methods which you have so substantially aided in bringing about. The struggle for a firm establishment and recognition of the law is now passed.' [Applause.]

"This is the man who saw how he conducted the affairs intrusted to him first in the interest of the people of the State, and then in the interest of the people of the nation.

"He was made a Police Commissioner of the city of New York, and he was informed that he would be expected to promote and take care of the interests of the Republican party in that office. What was his reply? 'While my office I know no parties, but outside of it I shall remain as I have ever been, a strong Republican.' [Applause.] And what is his offence? A great many people are going to vote for him for that offence. He had sworn to see that the laws had nothing to do with the passage of the law. His party had opposed its passage. But he was sworn to execute the law and he executed it, to the great disturbance of many of the people of this city. I must say that I personally was a good deal inconvenienced. For when I drive my body else is safe in church I like to wander up and down and to and fro anywhere in this island. Well, it never occurred to me that anything was at fault but the law and the maker of the law, but Col. Roosevelt would have been false to his honor and his trust if he had violated his oath and disobeyed the law. So I say to these independent men to whom I am appealing, these men to whom the honor of the State and the good of its people and the safety of its families and the welfare of its children are and ought to be so dear, I say to them I believe that for those acts we shall gain far more votes for our Gubernatorial ticket this fall than ever we lose by arresting Roosevelt in his office.

"And then you know—it is so recent that it is not worth while for me to recall it to you, as it has been repeated to you so often—what he did as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. You don't want to hear what Mr. Roosevelt did then. You don't care to know what I think about that. But I believe that you will be interested to hear—because probably most of you have forgotten it—the prophetic words of President McKinley, and the noble words of Secretary Long, Mr. Roosevelt's superior in the navy, when against their protest, against the protest of his friends, of his wife and children, of everybody that surrounded him, he concluded to resign his office, and, as he had done, as he said, as much as any one to bring on the war, he would go and peril his life to see it safely through. [Applause and cheers.]

"Now, I shall dismiss you after I have read this—and this is a good benediction. First I will read what Secretary Long said on the 7th day of May last. Bear in mind that all of Mr. Roosevelt's glory as a soldier has been won since then:

"'I have often expressed, perhaps too emphatically and harshly, my conviction that you ought not to leave the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where your services have not only been of such great value, but of so much inspiration to me and to the whole service. But now that you have determined to go to the front I feel bound to say that, while I do not approve of the change, I do most heartily appreciate the patriotism and the sincere fidelity to your conviction which actuate you. Let me assure you how profoundly I feel the loss I sustain in your going. Your energy, industry, and great knowledge of naval interests and especially your inspiring influence in stimulating and lifting the whole force of the personnel of the navy have been invaluable.' [Applause.]

"And now listen to the equally fervent and still more prophetic language of President McKinley on that same occasion. He knew the kind of man he was dealing with. He knew into what service he was going. He knew what his aspirations were to be a soldier, and he prophesied the illustrious success that Roosevelt would achieve:

"'Although the President was obliged to accept your resignation'——

"And this is written by the President's direction by the hand of his private secretary, Mr. Porter:

"'Of recent date, I can assure you that he has done so with very great regret. Only the circumstances mentioned in your letter and your decided and unchangeable preference for your new patriotic work have induced the President to consent to your severing your connection with the Navy Department. The services here during your entire term of office have been faithful, able and successful in the highest degree, and no one appreciates the fact more keenly than the President himself. Without doubt your connection with the navy will be beneficially felt in several of its departments for many years to come. In the President's behalf, therefore, I wish at this time to thank you most heartily, and to wish you all success in your new and important undertaking, for which I hope and predict a brilliantly victorious result.' [Applause.]

"I wish to repeat one sentiment that every speaker has uttered already before me, and that is the duty of the people of the United States and of the State of New York who put President McKinley in the chair at Washington and imposed upon him more terrible responsibilities than have been borne by any President since Lincoln, to hold up his arm now in this trying hour. [Applause.] History will tell in a very few words the great things that have been done under him. It will tell that an army of 265,000 men expelled the Spanish power which had lingered here for two centuries from every inch of American soil, and that they did it with a loss, all told, of only about 1 per cent. of the whole number of the forces engaged, including all those who died on the field of battle, those who subsequently died of their wounds, and all who have since died in hospitals, in transports, in camps, wherever they have suffered. And then history will also tell that under his direction the navy of the United States, with the loss, I believe, of only one man for each achievement, completely destroyed each of the two Spanish fleets. And then it will also tell that with the loss of the few hundred men they not only conquered one valuable city and island in Manila Bay, but that they also conquered more islands in that archipelago than anybody will ever know what to do with. [Applause and cheers].

When Gen. Woodford introduced Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff he asked the crowd to remember Mr. Woodruff's courtesy in giving way to the last two speakers and remain to hear him for the ten minutes he would speak. The Lieutenant-Governor at this sight the applause that greeted him by emphatically motioning with his hands for silence. "If I am limited," he said, "to ten minutes I want all of it." People were going out when he began because it was late. When he was half way through many who had risen to go were back in their seats and no more were going out. The Lieutenant-Governor came dangerously near founding a reputation for himself as an orator by his unaccustomed fire and energy of enunciation. He said:

"As I was deprived on account of official duties of the privilege of active participation in the war which has added luster to the previous brilliant civic record of the man who is now so gallantly bearing the standard of Republicanism in this contest, and as I have never been called upon to participate officially in national affairs, I propose to-night to confine myself to a consideration of State issues. The Republican platform adopted at Saratoga challenged the