

CONVENTION'S WORK FINISHED.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—The crush at the hotels was so great that at 9 o'clock, the time set for the convening of the last session of the convention, half the delegates had not been fed. They were late in getting back to the hall.

In the meantime the leaders had called together the champions of the various candidates for minor offices on the ticket and had persuaded them to make their nominating speeches very short, and in some instances, not to make them at all, so as to shorten the session. It was 9:30 o'clock before Mr. Platt entered the hall and took his seat, and it was still later when the gavel fell—9:45 o'clock.

The Platform.

When order had been obtained from chaos the Chairman announced that the platform was ready, and Gen. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, amid applause, took the platform and read the resolutions. The reading was frequently interspersed with applause, and when Gen. Woodford finished, the resolutions were adopted unanimously. Following is the text of the platform adopted:

The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity, and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet, with resolute faith, all the responsibilities which our victories impose. We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage, and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people give honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced that National will and upheld the National arms.

We congratulate our army and navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship, and given new power and meaning to our flag.

We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment, and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our Nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines, we assumed solemn duties and obligations alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers.

Our Responsibilities as Victors.

We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican Party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress, and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and Statesmen and voters of the Republican Party will meet those issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

We commend the annexation of Hawaii, in the interest of commerce, of National security, and National development.

We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic Party of the Nation adheres to these policies of free silver and free trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violence. On the coming 8th of November we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatives in Congress and members of our State Legislature. That Legislature, in its turn, will elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from this State.

Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic Party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there, and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver, supported the nominees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election, gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington.

The Money Question Involved.

We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign, and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard, and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar, issued under the authority of the United States, shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere.

The Republican Party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment, and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard, which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National Administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured.

In the interests of American labor and commerce, we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace, and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war.

Black Administration Indorsed.

We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has had since 1856.

We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol Building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters, in throttling all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy, in meeting every demand required by the war, in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads, in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote, in passing a primary election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since 1832.

State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law, during its brief period of existence, more than \$33,000,000, which has been applied to the reduction of State and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and the savings of all the people of the State.

New York is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld, and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican Party. The Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1898 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a ten-hour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its violation has been made a crime. The right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the security of employes

in factories and stores and for their better treatment. The mechanics' lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants, without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Subletting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in New York City. These are examples of what the Republican Party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent friends of labor in the future.

The Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the canals, and so fearlessly begun by Gov. Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them. If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers.

Proud of the imperial position of New York among the States of the Union, and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation, we present our candidates to the vote of the people, asking their support, and calmly confident of their approving verdict in November.

The Chair announced that nominations were in order. William A. Prendergast of Kings, placing in nomination a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said:

Two years ago, as the representative of a united delegation from Kings County, I had the honor of presenting to the Republican State Convention the name of a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. At that time, because of the fact that he was comparatively unknown beyond the limits of his own and neighboring counties, although enjoying the highest esteem and popularity among his friends and neighbors, it was necessary to dilate upon his qualities as a man, and to make such claims as to his ability to discharge official duties as we felt were justified by our intimate knowledge of him.

To-day the Republicans of Kings County, with unbroken ranks, speaking through their delegates, ask for his renomination, but at this time there does not exist any necessity for an extended plea in his behalf. The exceptional ability, the splendid energy, the unchallenged excellence with which he has graced the office, added to his unrivaled popularity throughout the entire domain of the State, constitute in themselves an argument of unanswerable logic and matchless eloquence. I have, therefore, the honor of presenting to this convention the name of that able official, gallant political leader, uncompromising Republican, tried, true, and loyal friend, Timothy L. Woodruff.

A delegate named Waters got up and said he desired to name George E. Waring. He was jeered down. Mr. Woodruff's nomination was quickly made by acclamation amid great cheering.

In nominating John T. McDonough for the office of Secretary of State, Arthur L. Andrews of Albany assured the convention that, if he was elected, the wise, able, and efficient administration of the present incumbent of that office would be continued for the ensuing two years. Continuing, Mr. Andrews said, in part:

Born in Ireland, with the native wit, quick perception, and persistent energy which characterize those who trace their origin to the Emerald Isle, he came to this country in early boyhood and quickly grew up to American ideas and institutions. As a citizen, he has been admired and honored by those with whom he has associated, and he has advanced in his chosen profession of the law with learning and ability.

As a member of the responsible Committee on Prisons in the Constitutional Convention, he framed that provision of the Constitution which prohibited the competition of convict with honest labor, and was largely instrumental in securing its adoption. When Mr. McDonough took the office, it was a mere depository for newspaper clippings and magazine articles, but under his efficient administration it has become a bureau of valuable information respecting labor and its relations to social and political life.

Mr. McDonough's nomination was made by acclamation.

N. J. Norton of Erie named William J. Morgan of Buffalo for the office of Controller, and George Greene of Binghamton withdrew Addison B. Colvin's name and seconded Mr. Morgan's. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Serenio E. Payne named John B. Jaeckel of Cayuga for State Treasurer, and it was made by acclamation.

For Attorney General Congressman Sherman of Utica named John C. Davies of Oneida, and the present Attorney General, Mr. Hancock, seconded it. Senator Malby named John M. Kellogg for the office, and pleaded that St. Lawrence County, always favorable to the party, should have recognition. Bank Superintendent Kilburn seconded the nomination, as did also Senator Raines, who said that all the offices should not go along the line of the canal. On the ballot Mr. Davies received 741 votes and Mr. Kellogg 229, and Mr. Davies's nomination was made unanimous.

For State Engineer Senator Brown of Jefferson named Edward A. Bond of Jefferson, and he was nominated by acclamation.

The usual committees to notify candidates of the nominations were named. The committee to notify Col. Roosevelt consists of Thomas C. Platt, John R. Hazel, L. N. Littauer, James A. Roberts, C. M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Francis Hendricks, C. V. Collins, John T. Mott, Hubert Krums, and George Malby.

The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the State Committee: Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Edward Lauterbach, and Frank S. Witherbee.

The old eagle emblem was readopted for the party.

This resolution was adopted: (Whereas, Under the Constitution no State officers are to be elected by the people in 1899; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in any office.

The convention at 10:57 adjourned sine die.

Executive Committee—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman; Reuben L. Fox, Secretary. Advisory Committee—Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Hiscock, Frank S. Witherbee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., George W. Aldridge, George W. Dunn, John F. Parkhurst, John R. Hazel, Cornelius Van Cott, Barnet H. Davis, W. W. Worden, John T. Mott, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber, M. J. Dady, John G. Deubert, and W. J. Glenn.

THE CANDIDATES' CAREERS.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga yesterday, comes of an old Dutch family, and one honored in New York for generations. His blood is Dutch, French, Irish, and Scotch. He was born in this city in 1858, and was the son of Theodore Roosevelt. He went to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1880. His pertinacity was noticeable even in college, and the fondness for boxing, which he developed there, was characteristic.

After leaving college, he made a trip to Europe, where he climbed the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn. He was elected to the Assembly as a Republican in 1881, having previously studied law, and he served three consecutive terms. In the session of 1883 he did much to further the passage of the State civil service reform law, and the act to regulate primary elections. He made a record for himself as an energetic, able, and honest legislator.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket, and was defeated. Later he was appointed a United States Civil Service Commissioner.

When Mayor Strong was elected in 1894 Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner, and his career in that office will not soon be forgotten. He saw to it that laws were enforced, however unpopular they might be, believing that that was the way to get rid of a bad law, and knowing that the system in vogue fostered blackmail. He used every possible means to take politics out of the conduct of the department.

In 1897 he resigned to take the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where his characteristic activity was again in evidence. He left this position to become Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders and engage in the campaign which has put him prominently forward as a gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt was twice married, the second time in 1886. He has six children. Since his advent in politics he has always been a Republican.

John P. Jaeckel.

John P. Jaeckel, nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican Convention, was born of German parents at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 22, 1865. He removed to Auburn, N. Y., at an early age, and has since been a resident of that city. He was educated in the public schools, and has been employed variously in positions of trust. Mr. Jaeckel served one term as money-order clerk at the Auburn Post Office. He afterward entered the employ of Douglas Beardsley, wholesale and retail coal dealer, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper.

He continued in this position for ten years, until selected by the Republican Party in 1894 as its nominee for City Treasurer, to oppose the veteran City Treasurer, Charles J. Stupp, a Democrat, who had theretofore been invincible, having defeated five Republican nominees in succession, covering a period of ten years. Mr. Jaeckel defeated his opponent by a majority of 950, after one of the most remarkable political contests in the history of the city. He was unanimously renominated by his party two years later and re-elected by a majority of 1,550.

Timothy L. Woodruff.

Timothy L. Woodruff was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1858. His father was the late John Woodruff, Congressman from New Haven from 1855 to 1865. Mr. Woodruff was graduated from Yale in 1879. He is an enthusiastic wheelman, and popular with cyclists. In January, 1896, Mayor Wurster appointed him Park Commissioner in Brooklyn, and his record there was one of efficiency.

In the Fall of 1896 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican Party, with which he has always been connected, and was elected. He is a prominent clubman of Brooklyn, and connected with various commercial enterprises and trust companies. His predilection for fancy waistcoats is one of his distinguishing features.

William J. Morgan.

William J. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Controller, was born in Canada fifty-two years ago, and has lived in Buffalo since he was ten years old. While he was preparing for college the civil war began, and he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry as a private. He was wounded four times in the attack on Port Hudson, and was promoted to a Captaincy before the close of the war.

When his regiment was mustered out Capt. Morgan engaged in the customs service, and had many desperate fights with smugglers on the Canadian border. In 1869 he joined the staff of *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, and was connected with it for twenty years. In 1880 Gov. Cornell appointed Mr. Morgan Canal Appraiser and he served as Chairman of the board. In 1889 he was made Collector of Customs for the District of Buffalo Creek, and held the position for four years.

In 1894 Mr. Morgan was appointed Deputy State Controller by Controller Roberts, and he still holds this position. Mr. Morgan is a prominent Mason and club man.

John T. McDonough.

John T. McDonough, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, was born in Ireland fifty-three years ago, and came to this country with his parents when he was seven years old, making his home at Dunkirk. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and studied law in the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and promptly began practice.

Shortly afterward he removed to Albany, but returned to Dunkirk, and then went to Buffalo, where he practiced law for several years. He had also practiced in New York City. In 1881 Mr. McDonough located permanently in Albany.

Mr. McDonough has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held several offices of responsibility. He was Police Justice in Dunkirk and Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County. In 1884 he was a candidate for Recorder in the City of Albany.

In 1891 he was honored with the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, but was defeated by Justice D. Cady Herrick. He was delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and while in that body took an active part in framing the present prison labor law. In April, 1896, he was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

John C. Davies.

John C. Davies, whom the Republican Convention nominated for Attorney General, is a resident of Camden, Oneida County, and a member of the law firm of Davies & Johnson. He is about forty years of age, and during the term of Attorney General Hancock he served as one of the deputies in his office. He was one of the most ardent supporters of Attorney General Hancock, and did, perhaps, more to secure his nomination than any other one person. While always a Republican, Mr. Davies has associated himself but little with the organization work of his party. He is a popular, well-liked young man, and a lawyer of recognized ability.