

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER.

## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Telegraphic Summary.

#### EASTERN.

During a fireman's parade at Paterson, N. J., the silk-mill of R. & S. Adams was damaged to the extent of \$45,000 by flames.

Flames broke out in the basement of Nos. 537 and 539 Broadway, New York, and soon destroyed the building. It cost \$500,000 some years ago, and the mercantile firms occupying it report losses aggregating \$700,000.

Jay-Eye-See trotted a mile in Boston in 2:11 1/2 and showed no signs of exhaustion.

On a bet of \$1,000, on Cayuga lake, Charles E. Courtney, the carman, made three miles in 20:05, beating the record by nine seconds.

The will of Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, bequeaths property amounting to \$16,000,000.

In the bicycle tournament at Springfield, Mass., Higham made twenty miles in 66 minutes 2 1/2 seconds, beating the record by 7 1/2 seconds, taking a purse of \$1,000 and the championship of the world.

A boiler in the Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburgh, exploded with great violence, killing three men and seriously injuring eight. The shops of the Lake Erie road and several dwelling-houses were set on fire. The largest fragment of the exploded boiler flew to the center of the Monongahela river. The loss is \$13,000.

There were 177 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's New York Commercial Agency during the week ending Sept. 22, forty-one more than the preceding week, thirty-six more than the corresponding week of 1882, and eighty-one more than the same week of 1881. Dunn's Commercial Agency reports that trade generally is in a healthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that the clearing-house exchanges are reduced in volume. Speculation, they assert, is not so rampant as at this time last year, but legitimate business is fully as large and more satisfactory. Country collections are good, money is abundant, and rates to borrowers are low.

The great drought in New Hampshire has compelled the closing of the saw and grist mills, and cattle are driven long distances to water.

The Pittsburgh members of the Knights of Labor threatened to withdraw because a free-trader of Massachusetts was placed at the head of the Executive Committee.

Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, who was Moderator of the last Presbyterian Assembly, died the other day in New York.

While six men were timbering the Woodward mine shaft at Kingston, Pa., a heavy block of timber fell on the platform supporting them, and four of the men tumbled sixty feet to the bottom and were drowned. The other two saved their lives by hanging to a beam until rescued.

#### WESTERN.

Christopher Mann, of Independence, Mo., had the aid of eighty-five descendants in celebrating his 100th birthday. Of seventeen living children, one is 72 and another 17.

Charles McComas, the boy whose parents were slaughtered, and who was taken into captivity by the Apaches, has been rescued—according to a report from Mexico.

Two belligerent cowboys were slain by a plucky Mexican at Ute Creek, Col. He was promptly filled with lead by the victims' companions. J. B. Pruden, a mail-carrier of Deadwood and Miles City, his stock-tender Jack Harris and two cowboys, while playing cards at Little Missouri, Dak., became involved in a quarrel, when all agreed to settle it by fighting. A man named O'Neil, Pruden, and Harris started out in advance, when the cowboys began firing, whereupon Pruden and Harris turned and fired, killing one cowboy instantly and mortally wounding the other. Thomas Hayes, a Texas cattle-king, was killed at Coleman, in that State, by a saloon-keeper named Pendleton. Jesus Mason, a rich cattle-raiser, was killed at his ranch in the Zuni mountains, without provocation, by a Navajo Indian. Friends of the dead man promptly dispatched his murderer.

The Piegan Indians, after a conference with Senator Vest and Delegate Maginnis, agreed to cede to the Government a large tract from their reservation, and requested to be furnished with cattle and farming implements.

The brewing firm of Anthony & Kuhn, of St. Louis, has suspended, with liabilities of nearly \$400,000, the chief creditors being two banks.

The Northern Pacific road reports gross earnings of \$7,655,459 for the year and expenses of \$5,336,924.

Two men at Camp Point, Ill., procured at a drug-store a quart bottle of biters, and, after drinking freely, both dropped dead. A third man was seized with spasms.

In a dispute over cards in a Lockland (Ohio) saloon Philip Kuhn struck Ezekiel Lee (colored) with his fist, killing him instantly.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, was banqueted by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in Chicago.

A correspondent who recently visited Kelley's Island, reports that the grape crop this year will be nearly as bad a failure as that of 1875.

The administrators of seven of the girls who were roasted alive in the rag warehouse at Cincinnati have filed suits for \$10,000 each against the owners of the building, alleging that they knew the danger and neglected to provide exits.

#### SOUTHERN.

The Kentucky Methodist Conference endorsed the withdrawal of Sunday trains by the Louisville road, and resolved that camp-meetings shall be abolished unless unnecessary traffic on the grounds is stopped during the Sabbath.

H. A. Ramsey, of the Vulcan Iron

Works, at Baltimore, Md., has made an assignment.

In Sumter county, S. C., citizens took a negro who had assaulted a 12-year-old girl, tied him to a tree, shot him, and then beat the corpse into a jelly.

Five men were killed by the explosion of a steamboat boiler at Shreveport, La.

Fire destroyed the Oxmoor iron furnaces at Birmingham, Ala., causing a loss of \$500,000.

Miss Sallie Johnson, a handsome Baltimore girl, hanged herself on the staircase by rope, from grief at the insanity of a companion.

Col. R. S. Strader, a leading horseman of Lexington, Ky., had an affray with a colored employee, killing him with a shotgun.

#### WASHINGTON.

Mr. Hill, Supervising Architect, has tendered his resignation.

The pension appropriations are holding out far beyond the expectations of the experts.

Postmaster General Gresham has ordered the Postmaster at New Orleans to deliver no more registered letters or money-orders, to the New Orleans National Bank until it shall have discontinued receiving the lottery-man Dauphin's mails.

Secretary Folger has made a call for \$15,000,000 in 3-per-cent, the interest to cease Dec. 1.

Although polar explorers have volunteered their services, Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln perceive no feasible way to relieve Lieut. Greely this fall.

The requisitions upon the Postoffice Department by the Postmasters for the new 2-cent stamps are so large that the contractors are unable to supply the demand, and the Department consequently is reducing the amounts called for in the requisitions.

The announcement comes from Washington that the Pension Office is unable to expend the money appropriated at the last session. Commissioner Dudley called for \$170,000,000, and now finds that \$75,000,000 will suffice. As a result, a large amount of bonds will doubtless be called in.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the construction of the "charcoal iron" and "round iron" provisions of the last Tariff act is adverse to the claims of manufacturers on both points.

#### POLITICAL.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention met at Trenton and nominated Judge Jonathan Dixon for Governor. Among other things, the resolutions endorse President Arthur's administration, oppose monopolies, call for the protection of American industries, and demand an equitable system of State taxation.

The New York Republican State Convention was called to order at Richfield Springs by John F. Smyth. Senator Lapham presided. Among the delegates who failed to appear were George William Curtis, Whitelaw Reid, Thomas C. Platt and Gen. Sharpe. Senator Lapham was called to the chair, and made a few remarks which evoked hearty cheers. A platform was adopted, eulogizing President Arthur and calling for a moderate protective tariff and the taxation of corporations. The following ticket was placed in nomination: Secretary of State, Gen. Joseph B. Carr; Comptroller, Ira Davenport; State Treasurer, Pliny T. Sexton; State Engineer and Surveyor, Silas Seymour; Attorney General, Leslie W. Russell.

Col. Charles R. Codman was chosen to preside over the Massachusetts Republican Convention, at Boston, and in taking the chair said there was no room in that Commonwealth for a cheap and vulgar dictatorship, but there was a necessity for a Governor of decent manners and seemly behavior. On the first ballot for Governor Hon. George D. Robinson received 996 votes and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., 117. Mr. Adams at once caused the nomination of Mr. Robinson to be made unanimous. The remaining State officers were renominated. Mr. Dawes presented the platform, which was unanimously adopted, and which, after endorsing Arthur's administration, favoring civil-service reform, a currency based on specie and a higher standard of temperance legislation, arraigns and denounces the administration of Gov. Butler.

The Dakota Constitutional Convention, which met at Sioux Falls, has adjourned, leaving the final arrangement of the constitution in the hands of the Committee of Arrangement and Phraseology. Very stringent safeguards will be made against the monopolies of banking and railroads. The convention defeated an amendment to the article on corporations, assessing railroads upon their gross earnings. The question of salaries to be allowed State officers, was decided as follows: The Governor, \$2,000; the Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General, \$1,000 each; the Secretary and Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$1,500. The Legislature will fix other salaries. A provision was adopted to submit to a popular vote any prohibitory measures upon the petition of 5,000 legal voters, and upon a majority vote it shall become a part of the State constitution.

A mass convention of colored voters of Ohio was held at Columbus, Sept. 20. The Democrats took control at the outset, but the Republicans reorganized the affair after recess. Then a split took place. One convention refused to send delegates to the Louisville convocation; the other appointed a full set.

The Civil Service Commissioners have been informed by Congressman Dezen-dorf, of Virginia, that Mahone's agent last week assessed all employees of the Norfolk Navy Yard 5 per cent on their salaries, the third levy this year.

The prohibitionists held a State Convention at Boston. Resolutions were adopted declaring for equal political rights for both sexes, civil-service reform, protection to American industries, and, in consequence, as an aid to these, the suppression of the liquor traffic. The following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor, Charles Almy, of New Bedford; Lieutenant Governor, John Blackmer; Secretary of State, Solon E. Root; Treasurer and Receiver, Thomas J. Lathrop; Auditor, Jonathan Brick; Attorney General, Samuel M. Fairfield.

John Bigelow, ex-Minister to France in war times, was interviewed at Chicago. He believes Blaine, Conkling and Arthur can settle their differences satisfactorily, with the result of the re-election of Arthur. Mr. Bigelow states that Tilden told him six weeks ago that if every man, woman and child in America (thus including Rutherford B. Hayes) were to sign a petition that he should run for President he would still refuse.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

F. B. Thurber, of the New York Anti-Monopoly League, was before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. In the opinion of the witness the use of steam and electricity had revolutionized labor and commerce within a few years, and had much to do with the present unsatisfactory relations of labor and capital. Corporations had grown to tremendous proportions, and had conferred benefits on humanity as a whole, but the attending evils had likewise made their appearance, and proper regulation had come to be a necessity. There were numerous monopolies, such as those in land, currency, transportation, tariff, combination in trade, and taxation, and all had a bearing on the problem under discussion. Intemperance and ignorance were also vital factors. The carrying trade on land could be centered in a few hands, but on the sea competitors would prevent undue exactions by carriers. Legislation was enacted in the interest of corporations, and offenders in this direction could only be reached with great difficulty. If the State constructed railroads and directed other public works it would not have watered stocks, discriminated against persons and places, corrupted elections and Legislatures, and debauched courts. Witness asserted that in the last Congress there were 364 lawyers, the majority of whom were retained by corporations, or were directly or indirectly influenced by others in legislation in the interest of corporations.

The Chicago Christian Convention, led by Moody and Sankey, opened at Farwell Hall, in that city, in the presence of an immense audience. Many noted evangelists were present in attendance, and during the series of meetings the best methods of Christian work were elaborately discussed. Interest in the meetings did not flag as they progressed, but there was a great rush and packed houses each day.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil is now given to the public, via Galveston and Valparaiso. President Arthur, upon the opening of the line, sent a dispatch of congratulation to the Emperor Don Pedro. Nordenkjold, the Arctic explorer, has been heard from. He reports that his expedition penetrated Greenland a distance of 300 kilometers, and found the whole region an ice desert. They attained a height of 7,000 feet above the sea.

C. T. Meade & Co., fur manufacturers, at Toronto, Ontario, have failed for \$60,000.

The steamer Alaska, which arrived at New York the other day, made the trip across the Atlantic in six days, two hours and forty minutes.

Prof. Nordenkjold states that Dr. Nathorst, while traveling inland last July, was told by an Esquimaux interpreter that fifteen Esquimaux told him that the commander of the American expedition, whose name they pronounced "Kaslegh," and another member of the party were dead, and that the rest of the explorers had returned southward on sledges.

The ships Pauline and Shirley, which sailed from New York on Nov. 19 and March 18, respectively, are now given up as lost.

The new Brook's comet is rapidly approaching the earth and sun, and will be visible to the naked eye before Christmas.

#### FOREIGN.

A box of dynamite was discovered recently in the precincts of the Sultan's residence at Constantinople, resulting in a Circassian guard being exiled.

When O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the informer, was marched from Millbank prison to Bow street, large crowds gathered at every point, and gave vent to cheers and hisses. The prisoner was formally charged with murder on the high sea. The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday, Sept. 25, to await the arrival of witnesses from Australia.

It is stated by the London Times that Avenger O'Donnell is 45 years of age, served in the American rebellion, lived for some time in Philadelphia, and kept a public house on the Canadian border. He lost his money by investment in silver mines and Fenian bonds.

Col. Clibborn, of the Salvation army, has been expelled from Geneva; and Miss Booth is imprisoned at Neuchâtel for holding army meetings contrary to law.

In closing the military maneuvers at Merseburg, Emperor William informed the troops that he would probably never again review them. He created Gen. Brimenthal a Count.

Attention is drawn toward the estimates of the Russian authorities for their army expenses the coming year. The amount is 7,000,000 rubles in excess of that required in 1883.

Antoine Ferdinand Joseph Plateau, an eminent and aged French scientist, is dead.

O'Donnell, who removed Informer Carey, feels bitterly against the Dublin Irishmen, who have taken no steps to raise funds for his defense.

A cable dispatch from Agram reports that 600 peasants assembled at Farkaschew, armed with guns and axes, and defied the military, but when the latter were reinforced ten of the rioters were killed.

A cable dispatch says that France, on the China question, is torn up. M. Ferry has the portfolio, but it is generally understood that the French Cabinet will have to settle the Tonquin question before the Chamber meets, or the Chamber will settle the Cabinet. Ferry's proposition is that the zone belimited to a narrow belt between the Chinese frontier and the Red river, but the Chinese insist that the zone shall include the whole delta of the river, and also that the Government shall be administered by them. They are willing to open the river, however, to general European traffic. Lord Granville favors the Chinese proposals, and in the event of arbitration, it is thought that Ferry will try to join Russia with England in mediating with Pekin.

The Irish National League is arranging for a series of mass meetings in the United States, to be addressed by John Redmond and others.

Vienna dispatches accuse Russia of massing troops and making military preparations along the German and Austrian frontiers. It is stated that all the Russian railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness, and that the Black Sea Captains have been instructed to hold themselves prepared to transport ammunition and arms to any port directed. Enormous provision depots, it is said, are being established along the frontier.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

It was said that Postmaster General Gresham, in his forthcoming report, will strongly advocate the adoption of the postal-telegram system. He will also advocate the establishment of postal savings banks.

The famous mill in Menard county, Ill., erected in 1829 by William G. Greene, who afterward took Abraham Lincoln as a partner in running it, has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. George S. Barnes, known in Dakota and Minnesota as a great wheat farmer, says of the wheat outlook in the Red River valley that the average yield will be fully eighteen bushels, while the grade will be very good on the whole. Throughout Northern Minnesota he estimates that the yield will average less than eighteen bushels, but will be of very good grade, all things considered. The Kansas corn yield is estimated by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at 206,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Samuel J. Randall expresses himself confident of securing the Speakership of the next House.

An attempt to hold a Republican Senatorial Convention at Pulaski, N. Y., resulted in a split and the nomination of two candidates.

David Dudley Field presided over a "harmony" Democratic gathering in Cooper Union Hall, New York.

The transactions at twenty-eight clearing-houses last week, show a decrease of 2 1/2 per cent from the same period last year. The general outlook is far from being as favorable as a month ago, and failures are increasing.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided that Chinese born in Hong Kong are excluded from immigration to the United States by the restriction act, as well as laborers from other sections of China.

The failure is announced of Seidenbach, Schwab & Co., clothiers of New York, whose liabilities are nearly \$400,000.

Capt. Brackett, of the New York Custom House, is determined to stop smuggling by dressmakers. Last week he arrested women from Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia, and sent twenty-seven trunks from the steamship Alaska to the Custom House seizure-room with goods valued at \$50,000.

The widow of the dead informer Carey and other witnesses against O'Donnell arrived at Plymouth, England.

A Roman journal publishes the fact that cordial relations now exist between the Vatican and France, the latter Government having restored the registers to the clergy.

The Tonquin question is thus summarized by the London Times: France can only obtain Tonquin through war with China; she may have Annam and make commercial settlements in Tonquin without further trouble.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Government forbidding the holding of meetings in the Counties Clare and Limerick, Ireland, several thousand persons, headed by a priest, gathered in Milltown, Malbay, County Clare, Sunday, and attempted to hold an Irish National League meeting. A large police force was present and prevented the organization of the meeting. The magistrate read the prohibitory proclamation and the crowd dispersed, uttering groans and the crowd shouting "God save Ireland."

SAD, indeed, is the spectacle of the youth idling away the spring-time of his existence, and not only "losing the sweet benefit of time," but wasting, in the formation of evil habits, those hours in which he might "clothe himself with angel-like perfection."—*London.*

#### THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEVES.....	\$ 4.60 @ 4.60
HOGS.....	5.30 @ 5.70
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.12 1/2 @ 1.13
CORN—No. 2.....	.42 @ .42 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
POK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.25
LARD.....	.06 1/2 @ .06 3/4
CHICAGO.	
BEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.00 @ 6.30
Common to Fair.....	4.38 @ 4.93
Market to Fair.....	3.95 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.45
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	.93 @ .93 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.101 @ .101 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.25 @ .25 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.45 @ .45 1/2
BAILEY—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60
POK—Mess.....	10.50 @ 10.75
EGGS—Fresh.....	.21 @ .22
POK—Mess.....	10.70 @ 10.80
LARD.....	.06 1/2 @ .06
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.93 @ .93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.50 @ .51
OATS—No. 2.....	.25 @ .25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.45 @ .45 1/2
BAILEY—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60
POK—Mess.....	10.50 @ 10.75
LARD.....	.06 1/2 @ .06
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.00 1/2 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.46 @ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 @ .30 1/2
RYE.....	.52 1/2 @ .53
BAILEY—No. 2.....	.62 1/2 @ .63
POK—Mess.....	11.37 1/2 @ 11.50
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04 @ 1.05
CORN.....	.52 @ .52 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
RYE.....	.46 @ .46 1/2
BAILEY—No. 2.....	.60 @ .60
POK—Mess.....	11.50 @ 11.75
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .08
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.03 @ 1.04
CORN.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.00 @ 1.00 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.53 1/2 @ .54
OATS—Mixed.....	.29 @ .29 1/2
POK—Mess.....	13.00 @ 13.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.47 @ .48
OATS—Mixed.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	6.00 @ 6.35
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.50
POK—Mess.....	6.10 @ 6.35
SHEEP.....	4.10 @ 4.75

#### THE POLITICAL FIELD.

##### Republican Conventions in New York and Massachusetts.

##### State Convention of the Maryland Democracy.

##### The Candidates Nominated and the Platforms Adopted.

The Democrats of Maryland, in convention at Baltimore, nominated Robert R. McLane for Governor, and adopted the following platform of principles:

The Democratic party of Maryland, in State Convention assembled, resolves as follows: The election for executive officers of the State, to be held in November this year, is of momentous importance, because it will determine the policy and control of the Legislature of the State until 1888, and will exert a decisive influence upon the vote of the State at the Presidential election of 1884.

The declaration of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, in 1876, to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States was brought about by fraud conspired under the forms of law, and the methods used in the election of Garfield and Arthur, in 1880, have been proved by the creatures who did the evil work to have been, if possible, more heinous than those adopted by their fellows in 1876.

The National Republican party of the country has, during its tenure of power, made public lands the spoil of favored corporations. It has squandered the money of the country by maintaining a horde of idle, profligate and incapable placemen. It has not, during its tenure of power in its tariff legislation, given that just and equal protection to the industries of the country which it ought to have afforded, but has, on the contrary, made the masses of the people pay from their earnings enormous bounties to favored monopolies. It has broken up the peace of the United States by carrying the national flag. It has permitted the unworthy who planned and executed the frauds perpetrated in the Presidential elections of 1876 and 1880 to deal with the patronage of the Government and with the public money in the treasury as if these great trusts were spoils of an enemy's camp.

The Democratic Conservative party of this State will enter into the State and national campaigns of this and ensuing years with the whole heart, resting its opinions on national politics as heretofore upon the express words of the tenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, adopted in 1791, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

The Republicans of the Bay State met in convention at Boston, nominated George D. Robinson, a Chicopee lawyer and Harvard graduate, for Governor on the first ballot, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

In presenting to Massachusetts its candidates for State officers the Republican party does not deem it necessary to this year offer any formal declaration of its political principles. Its principles have been often declared. In national affairs we believe in equal rights and a fairly counted vote; a thoroughly pure and impartial civil service, beyond the reach of party conflict; a sound currency, based on an honest specie dollar; a liberal but in no wise extravagant or wasteful expenditure; a large and efficient navy; and wise and well-matured laws to promote and develop American industry and enterprise both at home and on the coast; to enforce the admission of President Arthur as wise, conservative and patriotic.

As regards State affairs, we believe in widely-branded education, even to higher studies; in temperance legislation, pure and extended suffrage, equal taxation, intelligent recognition of the rights of labor as well as capital, and we would take no step backward in regard to those philanthropic, charitable, and educational institutions in the constant development of which we believe the Republic should be ever progressing. All these things we have many times asserted, and we appeal to the gradual and steady progress unmistakably apparent in the records of the last quarter of a century, both in the State and nation, as proof that we have not asserted in vain. We stand ready to assert them now, and to maintain them as firmly as before.

While we do not believe in that political charlatanism which makes a business of sham reform, indifferently treating great moral and social questions, public education, public works, and public issues as counters in a game, the sole end of which is one man's political ambition, neither can we patiently see methods of political corruption, unknown here before, introduced into our State and Municipal Governments.

As regards State affairs, we believe in widely-branded education, even to higher studies; in temperance legislation, pure and extended suffrage, equal taxation, intelligent recognition of the rights of labor as well as capital, and we would take no step backward in regard to those philanthropic, charitable, and educational institutions in the constant development of which we believe the Republic should be ever progressing. All these things we have many times asserted, and we appeal to the gradual and steady progress unmistakably apparent in the records of the last quarter of a century, both in the State and nation, as proof that we have not asserted in vain. We stand ready to assert them now, and to maintain them as firmly as before.

The New York Republican State Convention disposed of its work at Richfield Springs rapidly and smoothly, renominating Gen. Carr for Secretary of State; Ira Davenport for Comptroller; Pliny T. Sexton for Treasurer; Silas Seymour for Engineer, and I. W. Russell for Attorney General. The following platform was adopted with enthusiasm:

The Republicans of New York, in State Convention, held that the record of the Republican party in the past affords the best guaranty of the State's peace and prosperity in the future. The preservation of the national life, the keeping of the national faith, the promotion of the national credit, the payment of the public debt, the reduction of taxation, the protection of home industries, the elevation of labor, the purification of the civil service—and, in fine, the administrative policy based upon these principles, that has given unexampled prosperity to the country and promoted the happiness and progress of the people—are the achievements of the Republican party to be continued.

We rejoice in the wisdom and success of President Arthur's administration, and in the fact that the Government, which commands universal respect throughout the country, and has the confidence and support of the Republicans of the State of New York.

Our Senators and Representatives in Congress have our thanks for their part in the reduction of the national debt, and for the reduction of the public debt. The national credit is kept unsullied, and the public debt is being steadily reduced, and the defenders of national life are justly the recipients of a grateful people's bounty.

We approve of honesty and fidelity in the Government expenditures, the reduction of the interest on the public debt, and the payment of the debt as rapidly as may be without unduly burdening the people, the bringing of taxation within the lowest practicable limits, the reduction of the force of public office to the number consistent with the requirements of the service, and the adoption of every practicable measure that will diminish the burdens of taxation.

We rejoice in the successful inauguration of a civil-service reform (a result of Republican action) and national progress, and insist that the work thus auspiciously begun shall be prosecuted to complete success.

hibited; and violation of chartered privileges justified the intervention of the State to correct the evils thus engendered. Taxation should be equalized and its burdens be borne proportionately by real and personal property; and the policy of taxation of corporations is approved on the test of its practical operation. The free-canals policy of this State has in practice justified its adoption by restoring canals to their usefulness, by bringing to the State increased commerce, by assuring to it a continuance of commercial prosperity.

We approve the plan of party reorganization in the city of New York and recommend that it be persisted in, to the end that it shall embrace all Republicans in the city on equal terms and footing.

We believe in the wisdom of the people in deciding all questions pertaining to the welfare, and would accede to the desire of a large body of our citizens to submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Democratic incapacity and inability to administer the Government are demonstrated in the conduct of the late Legislature, where two-thirds of the Democratic majority was false to its pledges and to public interests. The reckless partisanship and insatiable greed for office of the Democratic party brought it into public contempt. Its special legislation to make places for partisans, and its increase of the salaries of its officers, and its utter disregard of important public interests and its increase of State taxation are offenses not to be condoned. The Democratic party, by its attempt to evade the responsibility of affirmative action on the contract-labor question, and to shift the issue presented in the re-organization of the last Democratic State Convention, has earned the distrust of the taxpayer and the contempt of the workmen. It is the duty of the people to rescue the Legislature from the control of an incompetent and faithless party, and from being the sport of place-hunters and spoilsmen, and secure a continuance of an economical, efficient and satisfactory administration of the State departments, by the election of the ticket for State officers this day placed in nomination.