

THE OLD TICKET SELECTED

HARMONIOUS WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED—PLINY T. SEXTON NAMED FOR TREASURER—THE REORGANIZATION PLAN IN NEW-YORK CITY APPROVED.

For Secretary of State—Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR, of Rensselaer County.
For Controller—IRA DAVENPORT, of Steuben County.
For State Treasurer—PLINY T. SEXTON, of Wayne County.
For State Engineer and Surveyor—SILAS SEYMOUR, of Saratoga County.
For Attorney-General—LESLIE W. RUSSELL, of St. Lawrence County.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 19.—A convention without contesting delegations, whose proceedings were so perfectly harmonious that not a single incident occurred to mar their accord, and whose results were reached with no interference by outside pressure, was the rare political spectacle presented by the Republican Party in this little inland village today. The day itself was perfect. The wigwag, profusely decorated, was the centre of attraction to a throng of country people, who had gathered from miles around to witness the methods of selecting a great party's State ticket. Every seat in the structure reserved for spectators was occupied and the most intense interest was manifested in the proceedings. The renomination of the old ticket, as was generally predicted, and the selection of a Wayne County man for the vacant Treasurership nomination were accomplished, and the delegates prepared to return to their homes infused with new vigor for the Fall campaign. The absence of many prominent members of the party neither lessened the interest in the convention nor diminished the belief in the success of the party's nominees. A wigwag proves to be quite as acceptable a place in which to select a ticket as a plastered wall, and a happy allusion was made to this fact in Senator Lapham's reminder that Abraham Lincoln's nomination was made in no more pretentious a structure than the little building of rough lumber erected by the enthusiastic residents of the Springs.

The convention was called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. John F. Smyth, at 12 o'clock. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, of Oneida County, in which he feelingly alluded to the memories that were revived by this second anniversary of the death of Gen. Garfield. The voice of ex-Senator E. Millsbaugh Madden was the first to break, in business-like tones, upon the convention. It came like a bolt from overhead. The Orange delegation had been left out in the matter of seats, and the indignation of its leader was at the top notch. There was a hurrying of ushers, and the neglect was promptly remedied. The dreary roll-call was interrupted by few incidents. There was instant attention when A. S. Draper spoke for Albany, and the convention as instantly relapsed into dreaminess when it was learned that the interruption was only for the purpose of substituting W. W. Brahman for Romer Davidson. Col. S. V. R. Cruger spoke for the Fifteenth New-York District, and the convention applauded when he said that the contesting delegates had settled their differences. George B. Sloan asked that the name of P. W. Cullinan be temporarily substituted for his own, in order that an explanation might be made of the affairs of the First District of Oswego. Mr. Cullinan, in ponderous tones, said that while he and his friends had yielded nothing, they had decided, in the interest of peace and harmony, to withdraw from the contest. When the echoes of Mr. Cullinan's voice had died away, the convention applauded this settlement of differences between the Stalwart Cullinan and the Half-breed Sloan.

For the temporary Chairman of the convention United States Senator Elbridge G. Lapham was nominated by William D. Dickey, of Orange. George B. Sloan and Salem H. Wales were appointed a committee to conduct him to his chair to which he was unanimously elected. As soon as the applause had subsided Senator Lapham entered upon the delivery of a speech, in which the reunited condition of the party was felicitously portrayed. His reference to last year as the Bull Run of the party and to the present year as certain to be its Appomattox was hailed with prolonged applause. The divided condition of the Democracy as indicated in the election of three sets of delegates to their State Convention and the declaration that the "tumultuous Democracy" of Mississippi was paralleled in this State, was a point that possessed its significance. His history of the Republican Party and its pronounced attitude on the questions of the day received responsive cheers from the audience. When he touched upon the policy of the party and its earnestness in the cause of protecting all branches of labor and industry, he was interrupted by the most enthusiastic cheering. There was a most impressive silence during his allusions to the President who was suddenly stricken down at the very beginning of his Administration. The likening of President Arthur to the soldier who stepped bravely forward to snatch the flag from the falling color-bearer drew forth such a general expression of confidence and admiration as to compel him to remain silent until the outburst had expended itself.

The selection of committees followed. Congressman Charles R. Skinner, of Jefferson, moved that a Committee on Contested Seats be appointed. The motion was ruled out of order by Senator Lapham with this single remark: "There are no contested seats in this convention." Mr. Skinner contributed to the merriment thus excited by the statement that, although his motion was against his own judgment and had been made by request as the usual formal motion, it might be as well perhaps to select such a committee and empower its members to sit, with clubs and pistols, in session in Buffalo next week. The Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were selected, with ex-Superintendent William Smyth, of Tioga, as Chairman of the latter, and W. E. Kisselburgh, editor of the Troy Times, as Chairman of the former. The other members were the following gentlemen: On Permanent Organization: I.—H. C. Betty, E. A. McAlpine; II.—J. Wilton Brooks, Edwin Packard; III.—G. M. Bullock, C. Whitaker; IV.—B. D. Clapp, G. West; V.—W. D. Gorsline, W. N. Baker; VI.—W. A. Bunn, William Smyth; VII.—James E. Booth, E. J. Schoonmaker; VIII.—J. H. Degraff, E. T. Coan. On Resolutions: I.—S. H. Wales, E. Allen; II.—W. J. Young, J. W. Husted; III.—W. E. Kisselburgh, P. H. Scribner; IV.—L. Z. Remington, A. A. Yates; V.—Carroll E. Smith, S. Cooper; VI.—B. Gage Berry; L. Caldwell; VII.—G. I. Post, S. C. Cleveland; VIII.—O. G. Hoskins, E. S. Adams.

To the Committee on Resolutions was referred, at the suggestion of Gen. Husted, all resolutions without debate. The convention was in a humor to listen to the reading of resolutions, and Salem H. Wales succeeded in getting before it resolutions of the Metropolitan Industrial League. Ex-Bank Superintendent A. B. Hepburn followed his example by presenting the resolutions adopted by the Cooper Institute meeting of the Anti-Monopoly League, and these were also received with respectful attention. Having paved the way for the more serious work of the afternoon, the convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the name of Senator Warner Miller for Permanent Chairman was presented by the Committee on Organization. It was received with every demonstration of satisfaction, and the applause was renewed when the Senator, escorted by Mr. William Smyth and ex-Lieut.-Gov. George G. Hoskins, made his way upon the platform. Mr. Miller at once began the delivery of a speech, which was listened to with the keenest attention from its beginning to its very end. His characterization of the traducers of the dead Garfield's memory was applauded again and again, and it was easy to see that he had touched upon a chord that awakened the most intense sympathy. His declaration that a plan of liberalizing and broadening the party was absolutely necessary to insure its continued vitality in this State was appreciated by his audience, and his practical suggestion of the manner in which it might be accomplished was warmly indorsed.

It was useless, he said, to attempt to hide the fact that in the immediate past the Republican Party of this State had not been altogether harmonious. It was equally unwise and seditious to indulge in recrimination one with another. The delegates met as Republicans, forgetting any of the new-fangled names that had been invented to describe the factions into which the party had at times been divided. He believed the convention could set in motion a movement which would so thoroughly unite the party that it would again be what it had been in the past, and repeat the triumphs of the past. There was, Mr. Miller thought, no difference of opinion in the party on the great questions which affect the State or Federal Government. The party stood substantially united on the great principle of proper and adequate protection to American labor and industry and on civil service reform. The cause of the trouble in the party in this State, the speaker believed, had been mainly, if not entirely, a trouble of organization. In this State the Republicans had outgrown the processes and systems that had been used in their primary organizations. There was the trouble. A majority of the primaries were not attended by 10 per cent., some not by 1 per cent., of the voters of the district. "If," said Mr. Miller, "I am told that the people will not attend the primaries, my answer is that if our institutions are not to fail we must have such a system, such a plan of organization, as will induce the people to come into the primaries and take their just share in the management and organization of the party. Let that be done and I believe that the thousands on thousands of independent voters in this State who lean naturally to our party, but who now either vote for our opponents or stay at home, can be drawn into the fold of the Republican Party." The trouble of organization, the speaker went on, was not alone in the cities. The great Republican vote was in the rural districts, and the difficulty was to get out the rural vote. The time had come when the Republican Party of New-York should liberalize its organization in such a manner as to attract to it all the independent voters. Mr. Miller advocated making the State Convention two, three, or four times larger than it is now. He would send to it at least one delegate for every primary in the State, and that delegate should be elected directly by the votes of the people at the primary. This would make the people in every county, town, and hamlet take such an interest in politics that they would be in the primaries and send their best men to represent them in the State Convention. In conclusion Mr. Miller eulogized the record of the Republican Party in national affairs.

Mr. Kisselburgh read the platform, which was received with marked enthusiasm, particularly expressed at those points where the Administration of President Arthur was approved. The plan of reorganization in New-York City was approved, and the adoption of a constitutional amendment with regard to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was recommended. The platform was as follows:

The Republicans of New-York, in State Convention, hold that the record of the Republican Party in the past affords the best guarantee of the party's purpose and acts in the future. The preservation of the Nation's life, the extension of freedom and equal rights to embrace all, 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 wise legislation that has given unexampled prosperity to the country and promoted the happiness and progress of the people, are achievements that commend the Republican Party to continued popular favor.

We rejoice in the wisdom and success of President Arthur's administration of the affairs of 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 our Representatives in Congress have our thanks for their part in the reduction of internal taxation to the extent of \$40,000,000. While the national credit is kept unsullied, the public debt is being steadily reduced, and the defenders of the national life are justly the recipients of a grateful republic's bounty. We approve honesty and fidelity in Governmental expenditures, the reduction of 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 officials to the lowest number consistent with the requirements of the service, and the adoption of every practical means that will diminish the burdens of taxation.

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

We favor a system of tariff laws under which, while revenue for the Government is provided, American producers are justly protected, American labor elevated, and home markets are secured to home products for the advantage alike of the producer and laborer.

We favor the removal of all unjust burdens upon American shipping and the awarding of ocean mail contracts to the lowest bidders among owners of American vessels after open competition.

We favor the establishment by Congress of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the object of promoting the industrial, social, and sanitary condition of the people.

We favor the surrounding of the primary meetings, as well as the popular elections, with the security of honesty and purity, as indispensable requisites to correct political action.

The tendency to create monopolies requires checking by adequate legislation. Unjust discrimination in transportation should be prohibited, and violation of chartered privileges justifies the interruption 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 the taxation of corporations is approved on the test of its practical operation.

The free canal policy of this State has in practice justified its adoption by restoring the canals to their usefulness, by bringing to the State increased commerce, by assuming to it the continuance of commercial supremacy.

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 feeling.

We believe in the wisdom of the people in deciding all questions pertaining to the public 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 manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Democratic incapacity and inability to administer government are demonstrated in the conduct of the late Legislature, where a two-thirds 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 contempt. Its special legislation to make places for partisans and its increase of the salary list to reward favorites, brought upon it public execration. Its utter disregard of important public interests and its increase of State taxation are offenses not to be condoned. The course pursued in its cowardly attempt to evade the responsibility of affirmative action on the convict labor question and to shift the issue directly presented in the platform of the last Democratic State Convention, has earned the distrust of tax-payers and the contempt of the working man. 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 to secure a continuance of economical, efficient, and satisfactory administration of the State departments by the election of the ticket for State officers this day placed in nomination.

Edward M. Johnson and Lorenzo R. Locke having been confirmed as the permanent Secretaries of the convention, the making of nominations was begun. B. H. Hall, of Troy, presented the name of Gen. Joseph B. Carr for Secretary of State, and in eulogistic terms referred to his services in the field and in the office to which he had been twice elected. Mr. Smyth, of Tioga, seconded the nomination, and Gen. Carr was nominated by acclamation. The name of Controller John L. Davenport for renomination was presented by George W. Nichols, of Steuben, and in seconding it A. S. Draper, of Albany, warmly indorsed Mr. Davenport as the model Controller of the Empire State, whose prudence, conservatism, and conscientious discharge of duty had won him commendation in every section of the State. Mr. Davenport's renomination was unanimous.

For the nomination of Treasurer a quiet canvass had been made during the morning by the friends of Col. Ethan Allen, of New-York, and the strength which had been collected startled and alarmed the followers of Pliny T. Sexton, who had supposed that they had the field exclusively to themselves. Henry E. Tremain, of New-York, presented Col. Allen's name, and it was seconded by William H. Waring, of Brooklyn, and Parker D. Fay, of this village. Mr. Sexton was nominated by Henry R. Durfee, a townsman, and was seconded by John J. Platt, of Dutchess, and Seneca E. Payne, Congressman-elect of Cayuga. Chemung had a candidate who was brought into the field by Col. Luther Caldwell, of Elmira. His name was William J. Lormore, a well-known merchant of Elmira. Kings, as is

sometimes the case, got on the wrong side of the fence, casting 45 votes for Col. Allen. The forty-sixth man, John J. Nichols, voted for Mr. Sexton, the announcement being made by Albert Daggett. Salem H. Wales cast the 79 votes of New-York for Col. Allen. W. R. Spooner, of the Twenty-third District of that City, objected to this, and recorded himself for Mr. Sexton. Erie, upon whom the Allen men depended for a large following, was divided, three-fourths of her delegation, with James D. Warren at its head, supporting Mr. Sexton. When Orange was reached, ex-Senator Madden created laughter by delivering himself of a characteristic declaration, to the effect that he was opposed to kickers, modern reformers, and grumblers of all sorts. He was going to vote for a man who supported the Republican ticket in season and out, he said, and he named Mr. Sexton as his choice. Before the result was announced, Allegany and Chemung changed from Lormore to Sexton, and of the 475 votes cast Mr. Sexton received 260 and Col. Allen 215. Mr. Sexton's nomination was made unanimous on motion of Gen. Tremain.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, Silas Seymour was renominated by ex-Superintendent of Public Schools Neil Gilmour, of Saratoga, ex-Senator Madden seconding the nomination. The same course was followed as in the case of the other members of the old ticket. The ticket was completed by the renomination of Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, of St. Lawrence, his name being presented by Congressman Skinner, of Jefferson.

Before adjourning, Col. S. V. R. Cruger urged the adoption of a resolution in regard to the reorganization of the party in New-York, in order that there should be no caviling over the authority of the Committee of Eighteen in the prosecution of its labors. Mr. Brodsky joined with him in this appeal, and the convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Central Committee of the City of New-York be directed to carry out the plan of reorganization in that County proposed by the Committee of Eighteen, with such amendments as may be deemed advisable by said committee.

In harmony with the views of Senator Miller was a preamble and resolution presented by Congressman Skinner that were also adopted, in which the State Committee was instructed to consider the subject of a reorganization of the party in the State and mature if possible a plan. Mr. Skinner believed that this proposition would find a responsive echo throughout the State. The idea of holding the primaries all on the same day, so that the day should be as well known as the day of election itself, was, he said, reduced to a practice in all the towns of Jefferson County. The preamble and resolution were as follows:

Whereas, It is the judgment of this convention that the State Conventions of our party should be enlarged and liberalized, to the end that the people may be more directly represented in its deliberations, and that delegates thereto be chosen by a direct vote of the people of the towns and wards of the State, and that primary elections for the choice of delegates should be held simultaneously throughout the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Committee be instructed to consider the question of the reorganization of the party upon a broader basis, and to mature a plan, so far as possible, in conformity with the above preamble, to be submitted to the next State Convention.

The announcement of the names of the new State Committeemen, the reference to the next State Committee of a resolution suggesting Buffalo as the place for holding the next convention, and a vote of thanks to the hotel-keepers and residents of Richfield Springs for the excellent accommodations provided for the delegates, closed the work of the convention, and it adjourned sine die.

Pliny T. Sexton, the candidate for State Treasurer, is a resident of Palmyra, Wayne County, where he was born 43 years ago. His father was Pliny Sexton, a well-known abolitionist, whose efforts in aiding colored fugitives from the South to cross the Canadian line won for him the distinguishing title of "station-master" of the underground railroad. Mr. Sexton received a thorough academic education, which was completed by a course at the Troy Polytechnic Institute and the Poughkeepsie Law School. By profession he is a lawyer, although of late years he has abandoned its practice. Since 1876 he has been President of the First National Bank of Palmyra. His townsmen have recognized his worth by making him President of their village and school boards, and he in return has conducted their financial affairs with such success that taxation in the district has been reduced to its very lowest point. His liberality toward the Republican Party in his section has given him an enviable distinction among its members in the Western end of the State. Mr. Sexton has held no more prominent office than that he now fills in his town district. Two years ago he was a delegate to the State Convention which met in New-York City.

The following is a list of the members of the new State Committee:

District.		District.	
I.—John Birdsall.		XVIII.—Jas. S. Smart.	
II.—		XIX.—A. S. Draper.	
III.—		XX.—W. J. Heacock.	
IV.—Wm. H. Beard.		XXI.—W. W. Rockwell.	
V.—		XXII.—A. Lynde.	
VI.—J. H. Brady.		XXIII.—J. R. Edwards.	
VII.—C. Van Cott.		XXIV.—A. Ferguson.	
VIII.—J. J. O'Brien.		XXV.—C. E. Smith.	
IX.—J. M. Patterson.		XXVI.—A. M. Holmes.	
X.—Bernard Biglin.		XXVII.—W. Van Marter.	
XI.—J. R. Lydecker.		XXVIII.—Chas. M. Titus.	
XII.—S. B. Smith.		XXIX.—C. S. Cole.	
XIII.—D. F. Porter.		XXX.—H. S. Hebard.	
XIV.—W. H. Robertson.		XXXI.—F. G. Moulton.	
XV.—W. D. Dickey.		XXXII.—J. D. Warren.	
XVI.—B. P. Carpenter.		XXXIII.—Geo. Bingham.	
XVII.—G. H. Sharpe.		XXXIV.—E. M. Johnson.	

The new apportionment for Congressmen gives one more member of the committee than it has had during the past 10 years. The Brooklyn delegates were unable to agree upon members of the committee for the Second, Third, and Fifth Districts, and these vacancies will not be filled until after the delegates return home. The new State Committee has 18 members that were not on last year's committee, though several of them have been on the committee in previous years. Among the more conspicuous members of the committee last year who are left off this year are John F. Smyth, of Albany; Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego; De Witt C. Wheeler and Michael Cregan, of New-York, and John M. Davy, of Rochester. Tom Platt was anxious to get on the State Committee again this year, but a majority of the delegates of his Congressional district were against him, and they selected Senator Holmes to fill his place. They say there is a wide-spread suspicion in that district that Platt's only object in retaining his position on the committee was to work mischief to the party, as he did last year, when he loaded it down as heavily as he could, and then sneaked off to California and left the ticket to take care of itself. It is also charged and generally believed that the only interest he has had in the Republican Party since it refused to return him and Conkling to Washington is to further the wishes of the corporations with which he is connected. Col. Cregan declined a reappointment on the committee, preferring that other members of the party should more actively participate in its management. Ex-Congressman Davy, of Rochester, was left off through a combination between the Arthur Stalwart and half-breed delegates of his district.

Among the new members of this year's committee who have not been on any previous State Committee are W. Van Mater, a farmer and ex-Assemblyman of Niagara; Charles M. Titus, who was a member of the Assembly in 1879 and 1880; Henry S. Hebard, ex-Mayor of Rochester; F. G. Moulton, a commission grain merchant of Batavia; Elisha M. Johnson, member of the Assembly from Cattaraugus in 1881; David F. Porter, a real estate agent in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, and an intimate friend of his predecessor, Frank Raymond; Col. Alonzo Ferguson, a merchant of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, and a political associate of Senator Miller; John R. Edwards, a merchant of Rome, Oneida County, and Willard J. Heacock, a farmer of Gloversville, Fulton County. Carroll E. Smith, who succeeds Mantanye, of the Cortland district, is editor of the Syracuse Journal. Of the 31 new committeemen, 21 are credited with Stalwart affiliations. The only names that have been mentioned for the Chairmanship of the committee are those of Chester S. Cole and Senator Alexander M. Holmes.

This evening Proctor's Park is brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and a thousand Japanese lanterns, and Welch has illuminated the windows of the new American. The general opinion of the delegates is that they have been accommodated at Richfield Springs in the most satisfactory manner, and the twin hotel-keepers have received many congratulations upon the perfection of their arrangements for this occasion.