GEORGE HEADS THE TICKET

AND THE CONVENTION ADOPTS HIS PLATFORM.

IT IS ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH THE CLARENDON HALL DECLARATION—THE CONVENTION'S CLOSING WORK.

For Secretary of State—HENRY GEORGE, of New-York.

For Controller—VICTOR A. WILDER, of Brooklyn.

For Treasurer—PATRICK H. CUMMINS, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County.

For Attorney-General—DENNIS H. FEELY, of Rochester.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—SYLVANUS H. SWEET, of Albany.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 19.—George's convention, after three days' labor, has brought forth a platform broad enough for all socialists, American and European, to stand upon, and a ticket whose strength he fondly hopes will prove sufficient to boost him into a Presidential nomination one year hence. A liberal application of grease by McMackin has moved his machine over all difficulties. It was conceded that nobody on the ticket would be elected, though the gulling of voters will be attempted all the same.

Two men on the ticket were active Blaine workers in the campaign of 1884, and it has been stated here that two New-York newspapers, the *Irish World* and the *Tablet*, will support them in return for the suppression of any rank free trade utterances in the platform. If this proves true, it follows that George is quite as ready to sacrifice principle in a dicker as any of the politicians of the old school.

The Socialist question was brought up at the beginning of to-day's session and again at the close, and the gingerly way in which it was handled by Mr. McMackin and his lieutenants seemed conclusively to show that while they had gone through the formality of ejecting a handful of the Socialists from the convention for the purpose of creating a favorable impression upon the public, they were not prepared to challenge the whole order to mortal combat. Possibly McMackin cherishes the hope that by plausible arguments he may be able to take them in on the ground floor eventually. At all events it has been hinted that such is the wish of the manager of the United Labor Party.

August Kessler, of Albany, tested their sentiment at the opening of the session by asking whether the excommunication of the New-York Socialists applied also to Socialists in other parts of the State. William Penn Rogers, in order to bring the matter before the convention, moved that Socialistic delegates from outside of New-York be declared eligible. A George man excitedly made the point of order that the matter had already been settled by the adoption of the report of the Credentials Committee. Chairman McMackin ruled the point a good one and the subject was choked off, but not before a Socialist had declared that if his New-York associates were ruled out, the Brooklyn representatives of the noble order ought also to be rejected.

Some of the delegates were disposed to question the legality of the claims of George junior to a seat in the convention, and this furnished a topic for angry discussion. Young Mr. George is accused by some of his associates of suffering with "an attack of large head," though this charge seems to have no reasonable foundation. The discussion led to the adoption of a resolution that all members of the State Committee should live in the districts to which they are credited. The new State Committee is to be composed of the following named gentlemen:

District.	*District.*
I.—Chas. Koffer, Richmond.	XX.—P. H. Cummins.
II.—V. A. Wilder.	XXI.—John H. Quinlan.
III.—G. Barnes.	XXII.— ——
IV.—J. V. Brown.	XXIII.— ——
V.—J. Warwick.	XXIV.—George E. Berdell.
VI.—Dr. E. McGlynn.	XXV.—William H. Joyce.
VII.—J. P. Degnan.	XXVI.—J. H. Blakeney.
VIII.—J. N. Bogart.	XXVII.—James Bowen.
IX.—Wm. McCabe.	XXVIII.—C. C. Platt, Tompkins.
X.—F. E. Vlyler.	XXIX.—Dwight M. Desilva.
XI.—J. R. Sullivan.	XXX.— ——
XII.—H. Whoriskey	XXXI.—A. G. Rose, Batavia.
XIII.—W. P. O'Meara.	XXXII.—J. A. Romayne.
XIV.—A. G. Sutherland.	XXXIII.— ——
XV.—J. P. Mullen.	XXXIV.— ——
XVI.— ——	
XVII.— ——	
XVIII.—Timothy McDonald.	
XIX.—Clarence H. Barrett.	

John McMackin was made ex officio member of the committee, and this evening James H. Blakenty, of Binghamton, was chosen Chairman and Gaybert Barnes, of Brooklyn, Secretary. An Executive Committee was constituted composed of Dr. Edward McGlynn, John McMackin, John Whoriskey, Victor A. Wilder, and Gaybert Barnes.

The first business this morning was the reports of the Commitee on Platform and the Committee on Resolutions. Henry George himself read the platform, which was chiefly of his own construction. He said it was as nearly the Clarendon Hall platform of Sept. 23, 1886, as it was possible to make it. The delegates yelled vociferously when they listened to his propositions that banks are to be abolished; that water, light, and heat are to be provided by cities; that the earth, or such part thereof as Mr. George has his eye upon, is to become the inheritance of the just, and that laws which visit punishment upon those who conspire against the business world should be repealed. The ballot plank, calling for the adoption of the Australian system of voting, is a reflection upon the views of Allen Thorndike Rice, a pronounced Blaine man and the candidate who ran for Congress against Shirt-Collar Spinola in New-York last Fall. He is a great friend of George, and through the latter he received many United Labor votes. The Australian system of voting was the subject of a tract circulated around the rink and entitled "Electoral Reform Tract No. 3." The same Australian system is highly indorsed by George's newspaper, the *Standard*, copies of which arrivived this morning and were sold to the delegates. The platform in its entirety was as follows:

We, the delegates of the United Labor Party of New-York, in State Convention assembled, hereby reassert, as the fundamental platform of the party and the basis on which we ask the co-operation of the citizens of other States, the following declarations of the principles adopted on Sept. 23, 1886, by the convention of the Trade and Labor Association of the city of New-York, that resulted in the formation of the United Labor Party:

Holding that corruption of government and impoverishment of labor result from neglect of the self-evident truths proclaimed by the founder of this Republic, that all men are created free and equal and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, we aim at the abolition of a system which compels men to pay their fellow-creatures for the use of God's gifts to all and permits monopolies to deprive labor of its natural opportunities for employment is filling the land with tramps and paupers and bringing about an unnatural competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the producer the industrial slave of those who grow rich by his toil. Holding, moreover, that the advantages arising from social growth and improvement belong to society at large, we aim at the abolition of a system which makes such beneficent inventions as the railroad and telegraph a means for the oppression of the people and the aggrandizement of an aristocracy of wealth and power.

We declare the true purpose of government to be the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one the opportunity to employ his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits, prevent the strong from oppressing the weak and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest, and do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals.

We aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages, either judicial, financial, industrial, or political, that are not equally shared by all others.

We call upon all who seek the emancipation of labor, and who would make the American Union and its component States a democratic commonwealth of really free and independent citizens, to ignore all minor differences and join with us in organizing a great national party on this broad platform of national rights and equal justice. We do not aim at securing any forced equality in the distribution of wealth. We do not propose that the State shall attempt to control production, conduct distribution, or in anywise interfere with the freedom of the individual to use his labor or capital in any way that may seem proper to him and that will not interfere with the equal rights of others. Nor do we propose that the State shall take possession of the land and either work it or rent it out.

What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title, but by abolishing all taxes on industry or its products to leave to the producer the full fruit of his exertions, and by the taxation of land values, exclusive of improvements, to devote to the common use and benefit these values, which, arising not from the exertion of the individual but from the growth of society, belongs to the community as a whole. This increased taxation of land, not according to its area, but according to its value, must, while relieving the working farmer and the small homestead owner of undue burdens now imposed upon them, make it unprofitable to hold land for speculation and thus throw open abundant opportunities for the employment of labor and the building up of homes.

While thus simplifying government by doing away with the horde of officials required by the present system of taxation and with its incentives to fraud and corruption, we would further promote the common weal and further secure the rights of all by placing under public control such agencies as are in their nature monopolies. We would have our municipalities supply their inhabitants with water, light, and heat; we would have the General Government issue all money without the intervention of banks; we would add a postal telegraph system and postal savings banks to the postal service, and

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would assume public control and ownership of those iron roads which have become the highways of modern commerce.

While declaring the foregoing to be the fundamental principles and aims of the United Labor Party, and while conscious that no reform can give effectual and permanent relief to labor that does not involve the legal recognition of equal rights to natural opportunities, we, nevertheless, as measures of relief from some of the evil effects of ignoring those rights, favor such legislation as may tend to reduce the hours of labor, to prevent the employment of children of tender years, to avoid the competition of convict labor with honest industry, to secure the sanitary inspection of tenements, factories, and mines, and to put an end to the abuse of conspiracy laws.

We desire also to simplify the procedure of our courts and diminish the expenses of legal proceedings, that the poor may be placed on an equality with the rich, and the long delays which now result in scandalous miscarriages of justice may be prevented; and, since the ballot is the only means by which in our Republic the redress of political and social grievances is to be sought, we especially and emphatically declare for the adoption of what is known as the "Australia system of voting," in order that the effectual secrecy of the ballot and the relief of candidates for public offices from the heavy expenses now imposed upon them may prevent bribery and intimidation, do away with the practical discrimination in favor of the rich and unscrupulous, and lessen the pernicious influence of money in politics.

In support of these aims we solicit the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who, sick of the degradation of politics, desire by constitutional methods to establish justice, to preserve liberty, to extend the spirit of fraternity, and to elevate humanity.

The following is the Clarendon Hall platform, or "declaration of rights," adopted on Sept. 23, 1886. It will be seen that it is almost identical with the foregoing:

The delegates of the trade and labor organizations of New-York in conference assembled make this declaration:

I. Holding that the corruptions of government and the impoverishment of labor result from neglect of the self-evident truths proclaimed by the founders of this Republic that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, we aim at the abolition of the system which compels men to pay their fellow-creatures for the use of God's gifts to all and permits monopolizers to deprive labor of natural opportunities for employment, thus filling the land with tramps and paupers and bringing about an unnatural competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth producer the industrial slave of those who grow rich by his toil.

II. Holding, moreover, that the advantages arising from social growth and improvement belong to society at large, we aim at the abolition of the system which makes such beneficent inventions as the railroad and the telegraph a means for the oppression of the people and the aggrandizement of an aristocracy of wealth and power. We declare the true purpose of government to be the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest, and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals, and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages, either judicial, financial, industrial, or political, that are not equally shared by all others.

III. We further declare that the people of New-York City should have full control of their own local affairs, that the practice of drawing Grand Jurors from one class should cease, and the requirements of a property qualification for trial jurors should be abolished; that the procedure of our courts should be so simplified and reformed that the rich shall have no advantage over the poor: that the officious intermeddling of the police with peaceful assemblages should be stopped; that the laws for the safety and sanitary inspection of buildings should be enforced; that in public work the direct employment of labor should be preferred to the system which gives contractors opportunity to defraud the city while grinding their workmen, and that in public employment equal pay should be accorded to equal work without distinction of sex.

IV. We declare the crowding of so many of our people into narrow tenements at enormous rents while half the area of the city is yet unbuilt upon to be a scandalous evil, and that to remedy this state of things all taxes on buildings and improvements should be abolished, so that no fine shall be put upon the employment of labor in increasing living accommodations, and that taxes should be levied on land irrespective of improvements, so that those who are now holding land vacant shall be compelled either to build on it themselves or to give up the land to those who will.

V. We declare furthermore that the enormous value which the presence of a million and a half of people gives to the land of this city belongs properly to the whole community; that it should not go to the enrichment of individuals and corporations, but should be taken in taxation and applied to the improvement and beautifying of the city, to the promotion of the health, comfort, education, and recreation of its people, and to the providing of means of transit commensurate with the needs of a great metropolis. We also declare that existing means of transit should not be left in the hands of corporations, which, while gaining enormous profits from the growth of population, oppress their employes and provoke strikes that interrupt travel and imperil the public peace, but should by lawful process be assumed by the city and operated for public benefit.

VI. To clear the way for such reforms as are impossible without it we favor a Constitutional Convention, and since the ballot is the only method by which in our Republic the redress of political and social grievances is to be sought, we especially call for such changes in our elective methods as shall lessen the need of money in elections, discourage bribery, and prevent intimidation.

VII. And since in the coming most important municipal election independent political action affords the only hope of exposing and breaking up the extortion and peculation by which a standing army of professional politicians corrupt the people whom they plunder, we call on all citizens who desire honest government to join us in an effort to secure it, and to show for once that the will of the people may prevail even against the money and organization of banded spoilsmen.

Dr. Morter Levison read a minority report, which was tabled. It favored woman suffrage, equal representation, and judicial reform.

Chairman H. Allen Spencer, of the Committee on Resolutions, he of the Spencerian system of penmanship, submittee the report of his committee. It comprised, he said, resolutions which had been sent to the convention from all parts of the State. All but half a dozen of them were adopted by the convention. They therefore constitute a supplementary platform, reading as follows:

Whereas, At a conference of the members of the United Labor Party of the States of Ohio and Indiana, held in Cincinnati on the 4th day of July last, resolutions were adopted urging the Central Land and Labor Committee to take steps for calling a national conference;

Resolved, That in view of the near approach of a national contest this convention joins with our brethren of the West in requesting the Chairman of our State Committee to co-operate with the Land and Labor Committee to issue a call for a national conference of such organizations of citizens of other States as may be disposed to act with the United Labor Party of New-York in forming a great national party.

Whereas, The United Labor Party recognize the great value of our canals as regulators and controllers of freight rates, they acting as the only safeguard of protection between the giant railroad monopolies and the masses, therefore,

Resolved, that we are in favor of improving the State waterways, thus placing them on the highest efficiency, thereby reducing the cost of transporting the necessaries of life, the products of the soil to the minimum, thus further utilizing New-York's superior commercial advantages.

Resolved, That we condemn the last Congress in failing to pass the Eight-Hour bill for the letter carriers, which was presented and passed by the United States Senate but was juggled and suppressed in the House of Representatives in order to make way for private schemes. We believe that the bill was just, and had the approval of all good citizens, irrespective of parties. Therefore we, the representatives of the people, do demand of the next Congress the immediate introduction and passage of a bill which will reduce the hours of letter carriers to eight, instead of from twelve to fourteen hours, as at present is the case in the large cities throughout the Union, thus setting a good example to private capital for the reduction of the hours of labor which is now being demanded all over the country by workingmen of every grade of employment.

Whereas, There are at present laws in existence which prohibit the workingmen and organized labor in general from protecting themselves from the strong and powerful grasp of the employer,

Resolved, That we favor the extension of the time in which children should be required by law to attend school from 14 to 16 years, and that we insist upon the strict enforcement of our school laws so as to prevent the increasing ignorance which threatens the rising generation.

Resolved, That the United Labor Party of New-York demands for the people of this State the establishment of free public libraries and other advanced means of enlightenment.

Resolved, That we demand at the hands of the next Legislature the passage and the signature of the Governor to the bill creating a State printing department, originally introduced in the lower house, (sessions of 1886-7,) and approved by all the typographical unions of this State.

Resolved, That the employment of bodies of armed men by private corporations or individuals should be strictly prohibited in this State by proper legislation.

Resolved, That under no circumstances should public funds be appropriated for any schools except public schools, nor for the benefit of any charitable or other institutions unless they are completely under the control and management of the State.

Resolved, That we demand the adoption and enforcement of proper forestry laws.

Resolved, That we favor the abrogation of all laws which do not recognize the equal civil and political rights of women.

The last resolution relating to woman suffrage was well-nigh defeated by William T. Croasdale, who planted his gigantic weight upon it with a motion to table it. His motion was declared carried. Dr. McGlynn voted for the motion, explaining his action subsequently to a reporter with the statement: "I think kindly of woman suffrage, but I don't think it wise to put too many things in the platform. One battle at a time." The convention almost immediately reconsidered its action and jumped upon Croasdale by adopting the plank.

The compliments of the season to Gov. Hill were conveyed in the following, which was also a part of the committee's report, and, being adopted with a cheer, became a plank of the supplementary platform:

Resolved, That the convention denounces the flagrant abuse of Executive power by which, at public cost, the Governor of New-York employs public agents of the corrupt Democratic Party, to travel through the State in the guise of factory inspectors, arbitrators, and statisticians, but in reality to work for partisan purposes.

This unkind allusion to the Governor comes from the party, it must be remembered, for whom he signed a bill last Winter granting an additional inspector of election in New-York City. The bill was pushed through the Legislature by Republicans, but the Governor, believing his Irving Hall contingent could gobble the additional inspector and cheat the labor organization gave it his signature with ghoulish glee. The Governor's influence with the cause of labor, his main source of strength in the past, is evidently declining.

The cause of Ireland would have been forgotten but for colored delegate Frank Ferral, of New-York. He managed to get in the following, just as the delegates were breaking up in confusion to go to dinner, and it was adopted as a part of the supplemental plan:

Resolved, That we hereby express our heartiest sympathy with the Irish people in their present struggle for a national legislature, and that we also wish them success in their laudible efforts to destroy the baleful system of landlordism in Ireland.

It will be observed that about all the ills of mankind and the evils under which they exist are remedied, so far as resolutions can remedy them, in this two-wheeled platform. One of the resolutions rejected by the convention was a repetition of that part of the platform relating to the Australian system of voting. Two others, demanding the repeal of boycotting laws, which are "a menace to labor and free institutions" and of laws "discriminating against organized labor," were set aside upon the explanation by Mr. O'Donnell that there were no laws against boycotting, but there were laws against conspiracy which were not impartially enforced. Judge Barrett's decision, he said, was not that boycotting was a crime, but that parading around an establishment with offensive banners was a breach of the peace punishable by the conspiracy laws. A fourth resolution which was also killed declared all class legislation wrong in principle. "Jeffersonian Democrats" will be grieved to learn that the following resolution relating to civil service reform was also on Chairman Spencer's list, but that a motion to table it was adopted:

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the civil service law as unjust, inasmuch as the man seeking employment under the Government at $2 a day is required to pass a competitive examination; whereas the heads of departments, at salaries ranging from $5 a day upward, may be appointed irrespective of their qualifications for the position.

Another resolution denouncing the New-York newspapers was never reached because George himself protested against any more of this kind of business. They seemed, he said, to be adopting two platforms, and, while these resolutions might not perhaps be as binding as the platform submitted by his own committee, still they would be regarded as declarations of the convention. The press resolution, which was intended to strike terror to the New-York offices, reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the city of New-York the great press monopoly is guilty of the crime of silencing and suppressing discussions of vital questions and of the true status of our reform party, and that by these means and by the perversion, distortion, and misrepresentation of facts, writings, and speeches they constitute a dangerous element of society, constantly tending to widen the already perilously distinct classes, and we call upon the people, the pulpit, and the press to submit our claims as published by ourselves to a full and fair examination.

Platform makers have their critics. Jacob Franz, of Brooklyn, wanted George at the meeting of his Platform Committee to insert planks taken from the platform adopted by the County General Committee of the United Labor Party April 7, 1887. One of these, he said, was a free trade plank, which he urged ought not to be abandoned, and which was in these words:

"As a party we aim at the abolition of all indirect taxation and of taxes on industry or the production of labor."

Unsuccessful in carrying his point, Franz brought it into the open convention, and moved the substitution of that platform for the one offered by George. Of course the machine crushed him. Mr. Clark, of New-York, told a reporter that he was exceedingly pleased that George had not urged his free trade theories. Mr. Clark was a member of one of the Irish-American phalanxes that whooped it up for protection in 1884.

The nomination of candidates began soon after 3 o'clock. Blakeney, of Binghamton, nominated Henry George for Secretary of State. The nomination was received with cheers. George sat on a front seat with his arms folded and smoking a cigar while Blakeney was eulogizing him. White, of New-York, nominated the knight of the trades unionists, John R. O'Donnell, ex-President of Big Six. George jumped to his feet and seconded this nomination. McGee, also a Blaine worker three years ago, called for three cheers for O'Donnell, and when the enthusiasm had subsided Mr. O'Donnell informed the convention that he could not possibly accept because of private business that could not be neglected. He warmly urged that the honor be conferred on George, for that gentleman would draw all the opposition, and they would know, after the votes were counted, who they were fighting and what they could expect hereafter.

George mounted the platform and declared that he did not want the nomination or the office itself. There was no office; no, not even the highest in the land that he would take, because he had cut out for himself another line. If he could ask the convention to respect his personal feelings he would ask that he should not be nominated. He was not free, he admitted, absolutely to decline the nomination. They had stood by him in his canvass for the Mayoralty of New-York, and he should be ungrateful to refuse to stand by them. In fact, if they nominated him for the office of dog catcher he should still be at their service. At the same time, if there was anybody else whom they could select he would do everything in his power to elect him, even to stumping the State. There were cheers and applause, and George concluded with: "I don't think it is a good thing for a man to be running eternally for office."

"But we do," roared an enthusiastic delegate.

"Well," replied George with a smile, "If you think so, I am at your service."

George was accordingly nominated unanimously. He again mounted the platform and returned thanks for the honor that was conferred upon him by his machine. He told the delegates he would do his best to carry their standard forward. He believed they were beginning the greatest movement in American history. It was more significant to him than any other event. It aroused all the religious enthusiasm of his nature. He should stand, not for himself, but for them in the contest, to sweep away poverty and to make life easier, better, and nobler for those who came after them. This was no class movement and no more a national movement, but one that would be world-wide in its effects to elevate the human race. "Let this campaign," concluded he, "sound the signal for a national party that will carry into realization the principles of Thomas Jefferson."

Dr. McGlynn made his way to the platform to eulogize the great land theorist. There was not a selfish spot in George's whole nature. He was the prophet of a great idea, who was raised up by Providence to guide the children who were suffering, starving, dying. He was a man of lion-hearted courage. The Doctor all but deified his friend, the god-like George. Nobody could doubt his sincerity, however much they might question the groundwork of his assertions.

Brother Pentecost sat upon the platform, and the delegates insisted on haering him on this occasion. The young clergyman told his audience that but for the exercise of a strong will tears of joy would have streamed down his face. He declared that he had never been so stirred in all his life. This declaration was in the nature of a clerical chestnut. When he preached behind his brass railing to his Hartford congregation, and the giddy youth of both sexes sat down in the anxious seats, he said the same thing of his own early conversion. Several New-York reporters remember having heard him stirred on other occasions. He was stirred when he preached once in New-York upon newspapers, and was informed in the next morning's reports that he knew nothing about newspapers.

Victor A. Wilder, of Brooklyn, was nominated unanimously for Controller. Wilder is 41 years of age. He was born in Cuther, Me., and was educated in the Boston public schools. He was a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers for nine months, and turned a sharpshooter with Burnside in the North Carolina campaign. Upon his return from the war he entered the office of a lumber firm in Brooklyn, where he remained until 1875. He went to Colorado and remained there seven years, prospecting and working in the mines. Upon his return two years ago he entered the service of the New-York Railway Supply Company, of 42 Wall-street, where he is now employed as Treasurer. During the Blaine campaign he stumped Colorado for the plumed knight.

P. H. Cummins was nominated for Treasurer without opposition. He is 40 years of age and is a dealer in boots and shoes in the city of Amsterdam, one of the centres of the labor disturbances of the past few years. He is a Knight of Labor and Master Workman of District Assembly No. 65. He was expelled from the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders on account of his attitude on the boycott question, so his friends in the convention said to-day. He was once a candidate for the Assembly on the Greenback ticket in Montgomery County, and once he was nominated for the same office by the United Labor Party. On both these occasions he was defeated. Young Dr. Wood, the son of ex-Deputy Secretary of State Wood, told the convention that Cummins was a most dastardly abused man in his own community.

Dennis C. Feely's nomination for Attorney-General encountered no opposition. Mr. Feely is 50 years of age and a lawyer in Rochester. He was the candidate for Attorney-General on the Greenback-Labor ticket in 1877. In the campaign of 1884 he stumped Monroe and Erie Counties for Blaine. He is an intimate friend of Gen. Michael Kerwin, editor of the New-York *Tablet*, and it is said that the latter will come to his support and also the support of Wilder, and that the *Irish World* will also hoist these two names in the heads of its columns.

There was some difficulty in finding a State Engineer and Surveyor in the party. An Albany delegate strongly urged the selection of Sylvanus H. Sweet, and that gentleman was finally selected. Mr. Sweet was elected to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor in 1873. He is 58 years of age and his residence is given as Albany County, though it is said that he lives on his farm in Broome County.

Just as the convention was about to adjourn the subject of Socialism was again brought up by a suggestion of Delegate Barker, of New-York, that the Socialists ought to be invited to co-operate with the party in electing this ticket. Mr. Louis F. Post declared that the platform was the only true test of membership, and John R. O'Donnell clinched the matter by moving a resolution, which was adopted, that no member of the United Labor Party could be a member of any other political labor party.

McMackin made a speech of thanks, in which he declared that there had been no machine at work for running this convention. He referred to his election as Chairman as the result of settling an issue which never ought to have been raised. His language was construed into an insinuation that the supporters of his defeated opponent, John R. O'Donnell, were Socialists. Mr. O'Donnell repudiated this on the spot, and McMackin said that was not the construction that ought to be placed upon his remarks.

Three cheers were given for the ticket and the delegates were ready to move out of the rink when one of them, seized with the spirit of resolutionizing, moved a vote of thanks to the press for the attention and space it had devoted to the convention. Another delegate, remembering the slurs that had been cast in the convention upon the "capitalistic press," moved that the votes be given the reporters, who had done all the work, and not to their newspapers. A Kings County delegate very sensibly suggested that, "if it was thrue that the reporthers had done their duty they were entitled to no thanks, for that was what they were here for." Brother Croasdale arose from the earth to which he had been crushed while attempting to jump upon the poor women mentioned in the suffrage plank, and, like Mark Twain's frog, tried it again. As he poised himself on his pedal extremities he was heard to gasp: "Thanks to all but THE TIMES's reporter," and in this fashion the vote of thanks was given and a personal account with "a minion of the press" was squared by George's little lieutenant.

An interesting story is told by an analysis of the composition of the convention. The occupation of delegates and alternates and the number credited to each is as follows:

Painters	9	Porters	4
Printers	10	Artists	2
Lawyers	7	Railroad Conductors	4
Blacksmiths	4	Tinsmiths	4
Physicians	5	Tailors	4
Engineers	5	Hatters	3
Jewelers	3	Farmers	2
L. U. Secretaries	3	Cigarmakers	11
Journalists and authors	14	Clergymen	2
Laborers	5	Brassworkers	2
Clothing cutters	5	Photographers	2
Shoemakers	4	Grocers	2
Machinists	4	Watchcasemakers	2
Teachers	3	Clerks, bookkeepers, and salesmen	11
Agents and traders	4	Manufacturers and dealers	12
Stonecutters	2		
Carpenters	3		

Dr. McGlynn said he had no occupation, while one delegate described himself as a gentleman, one as a policeman, and one as a statesman. When the attention of George was called to the fact that only two farmers were on the list he exclaimed: "That's too bad. It is so. If we had only held the convention a few weeks later, after their crops were in, we would have had more." This is about the season of the year when the farmers of New-York State and their families gratify the railroads by patronizing excursions and other holiday attractions. So there may be some other reason than that furnished by Mr. George.

Most of the delegates left town for their homes to-night. With some it was a matter of necessity. Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, and the ticket were cheered by the crowd of half a hundred that gathered at the station to see the great men depart. Many of the delegates bemoaned the loss of the gavel, which had been stolen the moment the announcement was made that the convention had adjourned sine die.

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