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NEW
HIGH-ARM.

A committee from the Tax Reform association, composed of Thomas G. Sherman, Fred W. Helmrich, Robert Baker and Alfred B. Mason, appeared before the committee and asked for the insertion of this plank:

Resolved, That we favor such taxation of franchises and monopolies as will lighten the burdens of personality, farms and improvements.

A committee from the State Workingmen's assembly and other organized labor, headed by James H. Dunn of Albany, presented an address from the labor organizations of the state relating thereto for years they have implored the legislature to repeal the odious conspiracy law and that they now appeal to the Democratic party to assist them in what has been denied them by the Republican legislature and embody in the platform an endorsement of the measure known as the anti-conspiracy law.

The committee promised to give the matter attention and later decide to put in the platform a plank favoring more

WHAT WILL HE SAY?

WHITNEY'S COMING NOW AWAITED
AT SARATOGA.

Will Reach New York Today and His
Answer Will Decide the Action of the
Democratic Convention—Gaynor Refuses
to Recommit—Cook's Boom Looking
Up—Tucker Now for Second Place.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—"There is no situation and there will be no situation until William C. Whitney arrives in New York today and gives his ultimatum," said a party leader. "If he says no, then there will be a hustle on the part of the prominent candidates and undoubtedly the springing up of new candidates that will prolong this convention over Thursday."

This view of the situation is concurred in by every politician on the ground. The convention meets in the Casino rink, where Governor Flower was nominated in 1881, at noon today.

Great haste is made the decision of Mr. Whitney will hardly reach here before the convention meets, so that the candidates in the field besides him will have little chance to work up their individual boms and will unitedly ask for an adjournment so that a canvas may be made.

This will bring the nomination for governor late into the night and following that will come the canvas for the office of lieutenant-governor and judge of the court of appeals.

For these odds few names have yet been mentioned, and another recess will have to be taken probably until Thursday so as to allow the delegates to present the names which as yet are stored away in vest pockets.

If Mr. Whitney says no, Mr. Lockwood of Buffalo will come into the field as a prominent candidate, as against Frederick Cook, John Boyd Thacher and Judge Gaynor, and the fight will be a lively one. The friends of all of the committees are extremely confident.

The Gaynor boom, which languished during the morning because of the allegation that Judge Gaynor would not consent to run, had a revival when the reporter gave the leaders a copy of a telegram signed by Judge Gaynor in which he refuted all statements sent out from his place concerning his affairs.

Mr. Towne, who gave out the telegram, said when shown Judge Gaynor's reply, "I understand that Judge Gaynor did not intend to intimate that he was not a candidate and that such construction placed upon his messages sent here were incorrect."

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan when shown the message said: "I presume that means that Judge Gaynor is still in the race. Well the more the merrier."

Senator Murphy, who was with Mr. Sheehan at that time, said: "These several candidates are all undecided as to their own attitude."

The supporters of John Boyd Thacher are rather enthusiastic over his chances, but at the same time some of them seem to be perfectly willing that he should accept second place on the ticket providing Mr. Whitney's answer is affirmative; but contend that if that gentleman answers in the negative, Mr. Thacher is the logical candidate of the party.

The Lockwood boom is still in a state of apathy. Mr. Lockwood will not absolutely declare his intentions and the Erie people are therefore a little at sea.

By far the brightest of booms, exclusive of course of Mr. Whitney's, is that of Mr. Cook of Rochester, because at present he is favored by both Senator Hill and Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Sheehan will of course be for Mr. Lockwood if Mr. Lockwood is a candidate and is presented by Erie county, but at the same time the Lieutenant-governor believes, as does Senator Hill, that Mr. Cook is the strongest candidate yet mentioned. It is urged that there is a very large German vote in the state which is usually Republican, but that could be obtained for the Democracy in case Mr. Cook was a candidate.

It is intimated here that Mr. Cook will only be a candidate when told to do so by leaders of his party. That is to say that Mr. Cook either wrote a letter declining the nomination or accepting it as he may be told to do by Senator Hill, Mr. Murphy and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan.

At present the leaders are divided. As has been said, Mr. Sheehan and Senator Hill favor Mr. Cook's candidacy, while Tammany and Senator Murphy are for Whitney, if Whitney will have it. But at present all these combinations, all those booms, are at rest. Nothing can be determined and nothing will be done until Mr. Whitney steps into New York city and answers definitely the inquiry which the party leaders will put to him.

Messrs. Gilroy and Crimmins and Senator Murphy are quite confident that Mr. Whitney will say yes, urging that the only reason he declined before was because he believed that Governor Flower would take a renomination.

THE PLATFORM.

Text of the Declaration of Principles of the Convention.

The committee on platform met and elected William F. Sheehan chairman. A subcommittee, headed by D. G. Griffin of Watertown, was appointed to draft a platform and present it to a meeting of the full committee.

The subcommittee met immediately after adjournment of the full committee. Among those appearing before it were Mrs. Greenleaf and Miss Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, asking for the insertion of a woman's suffrage plank in the platform.

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The committee promised to give the matter attention and later decide to put in the platform a plank favoring more

equal conspiracy laws under which labor should be protected as well as capital.

The outline of the platform, as adopted by the subcommittee, to be presented to the full committee, is as follows:

National Issues—Congratulates the Democratic administration on the careful and conscientious manner in which the business of the country is attended to by the appointment of efficient officers to the heads of public departments. Congratulates the members of the House of Representatives on their wise and judicious action in the recent election law, which will reduce the expenditures of the nation by millions and promote pure elections. Congratulates the party that with Democratic energy the country returns to simple methods and sound principles. Declares that the abolition of the McKinley tariff law and the enactment of a new tariff measure is in accordance with the platform of the Democratic party at Chicago.

States that the new tariff law will make an excellent substitute for the present McKinley law, as it will help the people and the country. Demands future amendments of the tariff by revising it wholly, but maintains that necessary alterations can be made by the passage of special laws relating to the removal of the duty on eye-glasses.

Bridges interests—Congratulates the country upon the revival of business interests and believes that this revival will continue now that the tariff matter is definitely settled. Asserts that the financial and business depression was caused entirely by any action of the Democratic party, but was a necessary accommodation to any general tariff division, as it was not in the interest of the McKinley law to protect any item that was not in the necessities of government, and would have caused virtually a bankrupted treasury.

Labor—Declares that the interest of labor should be fostered by proper and necessary legislation and that honest workmen should be protected from competition with convict labor and points out the fact that the Democratic minority in the constitutional convention succeeded in passing a measure to restrict the present conspiracy laws, so as to more equally protect the workmen and the employer.

Equal Rights—Declares against any class legislation which shall in violation of the constitution give preference to any class of religious worship, and deprecates any organization which would tend to such result.

Constitutional Convention—Declares that the work of the constitutional convention as a whole was partisan, is intended to aid in perpetuating the Republican party in its control of the state. Declares that the apportionment measure is a gerrymander and asserts that it discriminates against the cities in favor of the country districts and demands an apportionment which shall recognize the equality of every citizen so that the laboring man in the city shall count as much as the wealthy man.

The platform will, in the usual manner, call attention to the failings of the opposite party, command the administration of Governor Flower and the national administration. It will in no way mention the income tax.

Reproduced by Judge Gaynor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Brooklyn Eagle prints the following:

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.

I am surprised to find press correspondents making public statements for me about my affairs. I repudiate them entirely.

W. J. Garrison.

It is generally believed that the above relates to various statements which were given out at Saratoga as to Judge Gaynor's personal affairs.

In an editorial The Eagle says: Judge Gaynor's letter is not a refusal. It is a remonstrance. Mr. Shepard has well said:

"It is an argumentative declination." It leaves to the convention undecided liberty of action and gives to it increased duty for taking that action.

FLAMES IN PORTLAND.

The Pacific Coast City Visited by a Major Disaster.

PORCH, OR., Sept. 24.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator company and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly \$1,500,000.

The fire started in the dock below the Pacific Coast Elevator company's main building and the wind soon drove the flames to the elevator itself.

The coal bunkers of the Northern Pacific Terminal company on the west were next attacked and soon were a seething mass of flames.

On the east was the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's wharf, 400 feet in length, and this too, was soon on fire.

There was stored on the dock about 1,000 cases of salmon from the lower Columbia river and Puget sound, awaiting shipment for the East. It was valued at about \$50,000 and was partly insured.

The large steamboat Willamette, moored at the yard, took fire and was burned. She was used as a towboat and was valued at about \$16,000.

Three men are supposed to have perished in the elevator. Charles Anderson, a man named Brown and one named Murray were seen at an upper story window of the elevator and it is thought all were burned.

Railroad Trainmen in Session.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen began their annual meeting and celebration of their 11th anniversary here. There were about 300 delegates present and there were also represented the Locomotive Engineers, the Firemen, the Conductors and the Telegraphers associations. Two sessions were held at the Academy of Music and services in the evening at William street Methodist church.

Haymeyer and Seales Indictments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The expected indictments against Messrs. Haymeyer and Seales of the sugar trust, who refused to answer questions asked them by the Senate investigating committee, have been finally framed in the district attorney's office, and only await the action of the grand jury, which will present them to the court.

Made a Break For Liberty.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 24.—John Kelley, the motorman on the South Orange line who ran over and killed little Martha Henry on Aug. 4 last, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for manslaughter.

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SAVED BY A BADGE.

A STORY THAT WILL INTEREST ALL COLLEGE MEN.

There Was a Kopek Eaten the Gamma Beta Man's Neck, and He Was Almost to Be Strung Up When His College Society Brothers Who Knew It.

The sixtieth annual dinner of Gamma Beta was certainly a great success. At the long table sat 150 guests, of all ages and from all parts of the land. The feast was eaten when the captain arose from his place near the head of the board. Straight of figure and alert of eye, he bid his 60 guests lightly.

Says—says the captain—was born to a Gamma Beta dinner for 40 years. The last time I was I was a boy in college. As I look around me I am glad I am not the oldest alumnae here, for I feel as young as any freshman. But I came here tonight to tell you a story, and if you have patience to hear me I may as well begin. Remember, we old ones are garrulous at times and stop me when you have had enough.

His audience was all attention, and the captain, lighted a fresh cigar, blew out a puff of smoke and began. "I was the first northern man to plant cotton in Arkansas after the war. The state had declared for the Union early in 1861, but there was plenty of lawless secessionism about, and a northerner's life and property were none safe. Before I had been long at my planting I got a notice from some of my secessionist friends that I must stop operations or leave the district if I had any regard for my life—in short they gave me to understand that if they caught me they would string me up to the nearest tree as sure as my name was Jim Roberts. Now, I didn't intend to be hanged, so I went ahead and told them they could hang me—if they could catch me."

"About a month after that I was riding across country one afternoon to get a little business done in the nearest town. As I started a lonely lane of road a dozen men jumped out of the woods, pointed their guns at my head and ordered me to halt and dismount. I saw I could do nothing but surrender at discretion, so I came down from my horse and was marched off in silence. In a few minutes we turned into a lane that led deeper into the woods and kept on until we came to a little clearing. One of my friends brought out a rope, slung one end over the limb of a convenient tree and had the other end slipped around my neck in a knot. "Probably none of you have ever seen a hangman's rope around his neck, so you can't appreciate the state of my feelings at that time. I'll tell you. I felt nervous and thought my last moments had run out for certain. But a