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publican majority. For thirty-two years the Republican standard has never been lower, but twice in the face of the enemy. We would hold the sceptre in this State for the third time, and we would have the right to say that we have been just in our treatment of each other, and never, in our history, a party is there an instance where a faithful representative of the State has been denied usage. I have no objection to the question, if any man can say aught why the present distinguished Governor of this State should not be nominated let him stand forth. We will not say that he should be departed from. What is the public emergency? What is the crime? What the cause? What crime has he committed against the party or against the public? Is it because thirty-two years ago he was one of the founders of the Republican party? (Applause.) What crime can party? (Applause.) What crime was present and, with that old Roman who is always regretted by thoughtful Republicans today? (Applause.) Is it because a quarter of a century ago he was a member of

Malone's act statesman and in her nation's convention time and again has fought for nomination? Applause. Is it, my friends, that I am a long legislative career. I have earned the right to be elected Governor of the State and set his face sternly against jobs and extravagance in public affairs? Applause. Is it, my friends, because even I have heard some of my voice knock down the idea of a two-term limit? Applause. That if he is to be elected Governor of the State that he will be Governor? (Great applause.) Is it, my friends, because I have lived his life and character a man of iron courage, a man of high principle, uncompromising foe of ring rule and party turn? What crime has he committed as executive? Why my friends, is it, because I have been a man whose name will arise about the name in public disfavor, a man who has been cloud of constitutional ineligibility?

Heath closed, until the reason be given, was that he could not be nominated without receiving the endorsement of the majority of the delegates. He was not nominated because more than his party in the State of Maine, coming from people who honor mainly independence and courage, as well as in business and in life? (applause).

Mr. Heath closed, a long, loud cheer arose away, rose again and again. died away, but quiet was only for a moment. It was again a long, loud cheer, and then he can again be heard during that noisy day. Judge Joseph W. Symonds appeared to send the name of Henry B. Cleaves.

He then jumped to the front, swinging their hats and waving their arms, shouting that the next instant involved V. Knox, Kennebec, Hancock, Washington and delegates in every other county ex-

and the still impactive Astorbrook rows. The succeeding three quarters of an hour was a high pressure period of the conventual assembly crowded into every available place, invading the aisles and the balcony, probably not a word of this, the ablest and eloquent speech of the day, was lost to any person of fair powers of hearing in the hall. The speaker, the stolidness of Astorbrook even disappeared, and he cheered the reference to Mr. Burleigh which was made at the opening of the speech. Judge Symonds spoke as follows:

THE SPEECH OF HON. J. W. STYMonds.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention.

I rise to speak no word of detraction to what has been said of the eminent character and services of the distinguished man who

candidate for nomination for the Governor of this State, I ought to speak, and I am pleased to speak, in terms of the most glowing commendation of the man upon whom Governor Bodwell has placed his confidence. I am glad to say that the people of this State turned to the president of the fair, a man trained in public affairs, a man who has the interests of the people of Maine; a man clear sight and steady hand; who would equal in any exigency or emergency of public affairs, the best of us. Upon Governor Marble in the celebration of the case which is now pending before this convention, I think one thing may be said fairly said; that while he is in the full vigor of his manhood, he has reached a period of life when, to him,

can be comparatively little, persons involved in the controversy which we are now entering. It is a matter of the burdens, duties and responsibilities of public office a few years longer, or withdrawal now to the distinguished rest which he has earned, can be a matter of indifference to the people of Maine. (Applause.) Would it be a word of detracting from the personal character and standing of another distinguished person whose name it is well understood to be presented to the public for nomination, that of Mr. E. C. Burleigh. (Applause.) That our country is a man of large mind and extraordinary ability.

For he who already rendered to the State honorable service, are facts which are only admitted, but which I assert as real. I am not in any support of this convention, because I am not in support of the usages of the Republican party, as I understand them, when matters of grave and interest and moment are pending. I am not only to tolerate but to participate in discussion, and all fair expression of the difference of opinion. By that principle and practice of the Republican party, I shall be bound. I shall say what I have to say, for I am a citizen of the United States, and I believe that it is a violation of the rights of our constitution and laws for the trustees of the State, in office, to become the government of the State. I am not a trustee. For that reason it will be something more than a mistake, it will be a misfortune

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Whether Mr. Burleigh's accounts are correct of this State, are properly and legally audited at the close of his term of office, I am not prepared to say. As far as I am concerned, I believe it will be right to the State. As far as I am concerned, I believe it will be right to the State. As far as I am concerned, I believe it will be right to the State.

is, not the damage which will result in this particular instance, but the danger we know from a bad precedent affecting future nominations to the State.

Now, gentlemen, how do we stand? State treasurer, while he holds that office cannot be governor of the State. Our constitution expressly forbids it. If we

man whom, by the constitution of State, is forbidden to hold that office. January, 1887, he elected to his office as treasurer for the term of two years. That term of office will not expire until after his new term as governor begin. If he is nominated and elected governor, his term of office, as I understand, will expire on the first day of the 1st Monday of January. At that time the office of treasurer which he has accepted and in which he is now acting, will not expire. He will continue to act as treasurer until the term of office to which he has been regularly elected as treasurer has expired. It is according to the practice of the legislature, as I understand it, not to elect a new treasurer until the former qualifies until after the accounts of old treasurer have been passed upon by the legislature.

[illegible]

directly through their representatives. This must be done in order to carry out the policy of the Government. It must come eligible to the consideration of the people. I need not say that the establishment of a currency, the established methods of business, the avoiding of change are essentially the interest of public interest. If there are any great extraordinary public interests involved requiring a change to be made, there would be a thing to justify the introduction of this kind of public change in the custody of public money. It is, in addition to the public finances; but, should this be for the sake of any personal ambition, I never content may be the citizen in w. I am sure that the Government is content to you, Mr. President and Congress the rule should be that a State Treasurer

the absence of such a controlling public opinion as I suggest, should deliver the treasury to the hands of a few unscrupulous and legally appointed agents to be used by usual and established methods. (Applause.) And I submit further, that any department of the government, which is so easily and so dangerously lended in the hands of so grave importance as the administration of the affairs of the public treasury.

But, Mr. President and gentlemen, I have not yet said all that I have to say, and which result from this interregnum of the treasury. But a resignation by the treasurer of his office is not so simple a thing as it is generally understood to be. The office of State Treasurer is a high one, and a man can leave by saying "I will resign," is the condition of his bond that his liability shall continue until the qualification of











