said several men. "So much the better." When the name of Coogan was put in nomination there was no applause.

"Mr. Chairman," said a delegate, "I move that we nominate James J. Coogan on the installment plan!"

"I second the nomination on the installment plan!" shouted another. Then there were cheers for George and shouts of derision for Coogan. Mr. Jablonowski said that not a cigarmaker would vote for Coogan. All the Germans would do their best for George W. Wilhelm, of the Tailors' Union, said that if Mr. Coogan was earnest in the cause of labor he could show his zeal by working for Mr. George this Fall. That would be the best way to fit himself for the nomination at some other time. Before the speeches ended Cardriver Maguire reported that four representatives of the Second-avenue road. Mr. Thorn got a cheer. Then ten tellers were appointed to count the votes and see that no bogus ones got in. A call for a show of hands and cards in Mr. George's behalf seemed to send aloft a hand for every delegate. The delegates cheered all the time the tellers were making the count. When the Coogan cards were demanded a few hands went up on two benches in a lower corner of the room. Mr. Thorn's friends made a showing yet smaller.

The announcement of 18 votes for Mr. Thorn, 31 for Mr. Coogan, and 360 for Mr. George was received with all the enthusiasm that might be expected. The appointment of an Executive Committee for the campaign, with instructions to engage Cooper Union on Oct. 5 for the presentation to Mr. George of the nomination for Mayor, and a resolution inviting the co-operation of all labor organizations in the Cooper Union meeting and in the campaign ended the proceedings of the convention.

The Labor candidate for the Mayoralty is a native of this country. Contrary to the general impression, having been born in Philadelphia on Sept. 2, 1830. The Rev. R. Heber Newton and he were schoolmates in the public schools of that city. From boyhood until he was nearly 30 years old his life was spent on shipboard or around a printing office, as compositor or reporter, editor and partner —the last named connection with the San Francisco Post. He attended, as a delegate, the Baltimore Convention of 1872, taking part in the proceedings that placed Mr. Greeley in nomination for the Presidency. Upon his return to England he secured a position in the State, which had a precarious existence. He came prominently before the country for the first time in 1879, when his "Progress and Poverty" appeared. He stalked everything he had to bring that work before the public; supremely confident that it contained something worth reading. The next year he came to this city and made speeches for Gen. Hancock during the campaign. In 1881, when in Ireland, he was twice arrested, events which added to his reputation, and won him a public banquet and his recognition. He made two trips to England. Within five years he has written three books—"The Irish Land Question," "Social Problems," and "Protection and Free Trade." He has also connected himself with the Typographical Union and with the Knights of Labor.

Mr. George's personality is unpretentious. He is short and stout, and has a busy red beard, with hair, so far as it goes, of the same shade. He dresses loosely in black, and has a way of carrying his hands in his pockets which gives him a telescoping appearance. While he is a subject, however, he always holds attention. He can round a sentence and express himself with enough originality and vigor to give him a good status before any audience.