SLITE WENT THROUGH.

Republican Ticket Met With No Opposition.

SUNDAY EXCISE PLANK INSERTED

Celora E. Martin Chosen For the Court of Appeals Judgeship—Other State Officials Renominated — Contesting Delegates Failed to Secure Seats.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—The state Republican convention closed its session after following very closely the work mapped out by its leaders. It named this ticket for presentation to the people of the state in November next:

For Secretary of State—John Palmer of Albany.

For Comptroller—James A. Roberts of Buffalo.

For State Treasurer—Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls.

For Attorney General — Theodore C. Hancock of Syracuse.

For State Engineer — Campbell W. Adams of Utica.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Celora E. Martin of Binghamton.

The platform is substantially as had been forecasted and is in substance as follows:

Congratulating the Republican party upon the dawn of prosperity in the country and state, due to the confidence inspired in the people by the return to power of a Republican congress; congratulating the wage earner, the sugar planter, the agriculturist and the business man that conditions are such that the Republican party can fulfill its pledges of protection to American industries; condemning the policy of the Democratic administration in declining to act decisively on the Armenian and Chinese questions, inaction on questions of financial policy, its refusal to aid the old soldier and its disregard of civil service laws; commending the proposed constitutional amendment to bond the state for $9,000,000 to enlarge and improve the canals; indorsing the administration of Governor Levi P. Morton as wise, conservative, in the interest of the people and of good government; commending the last legislature; indorsing the legislature in undoing the wrongs perpetrated by various presiding Democratic bodies, and especially in the wisdom displayed in the attempt to free the great city of New York from the burden of disgraceful rule by the Democratic ring in control there for so many years; protesting against free wool, the additional tax on sugar and favoring the protective barrier to the importation of Canadian agricultural products and declaring that the present tariff system, inaugurated by Democrats, is a menace and detriment to the country; congratulating the party in the state upon the doing away with the obnoxious paster ballot and substituting the blanket ballot, which will be conducive to honest elections; also commending the primary election law, the just apportionment and a minimized tax rate, as demonstrated by the last annual tax rate, which, in the face of largely increased expenditures for care of New York insane and other great improvement was kept down by careful management of the public funds; favoring an honest dollar and opposing any effort to coin silver freely or lower the currency standard, and favoring an international agreement which will result in the use of both gold and silver as an international circulating medium.

The convention amended the platform by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality.

The amendment embodying this principle was adopted by an emphatic majority.

The platform concludes as follows:

We heartily indorse the wise and excellent administration of Governor Levi P. Morton. He has been mindful of the desires of the people and has been always in sympathy with the best impulses of the time. The overwhelming expression of confidence given him by the people at the polls last November shows how warmly he appeals to the popular heart. A public career of unquestionable distinction, his clear and flawless record and his acknowledged ability warrant the highest honor in the nation, and we therefore present Levi P. Morton as the candidate of the Republicans of the Empire state for the presidency of the United States, and we pledge him the loyal and unstinted support of New York in the coming Republican national convention.

That it was a close following of the work mapped out is evident from the fact that the security of the state ticket was made possible by the vote of one man.

When the morning sun broke over Saratoga it saw such ironbound plans for the approaching convention that on all sides it was conceded that there would be no friction and that the plans of the state committee would be carried out.

After the opening session there appeared on the horizon a cloud of discontent that grew so rapidly that at 3 o'clock the fate of the state officers seemed to be sealed against renomination.

The trouble arose over the contest for seats in the First district and hinged on the seating of the contesting delegation headed by Congressman Mahaney.

With everything apparently running smoothly the leaders were suddenly confronted with the statement made by State Committeeman George Urban, Jr., and Senator Persons that if the Mahaney delegation was seated the Erie county delegation would leave the convention and Mr. Roberts' name would be withdrawn from the convention, thus breaking the slate.

When the committee met the committee reported against Mr. Mahaney. It was learned that the vote was 16 against and 15 for, the deciding vote having been cast by Mr. Wheeler of Utica. Thus was the catastrophe averted.

The next nearest approach to a break in the plans came when Warner Miller introduced his resolution for the protection of the American Sabbath and the enforcement of the excise law.

The leaders who had proclaimed against any excise action, accepted the situation and the result was that all friction ceased.

Action on the enlargement of the state committee was tabled and local Sunday option for counties was also killed.

When the report of the committee on resolutions was read, Hamilton Fish moved its adoption.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sutherland.

At that moment John E. Milholland was on his feet. He first presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to consider the plan of enlarging the state committee.

[illegible] on the Sunday [illegible] that it be considered.

Mr. Sutherland of Rochester immediately moved to lay the report read by Mr. Milholland on the table.

"The question is on the motion of Mr. Sutherland. Those in favor say 'yes,' contrary 'no.'" "It is carried," said the chairman all in one breath, while all over the hall there were cries of "No, no."

"Senator Miller has the floor," he continued hastily as the tumult increased. Senator Miller stilled the noise by coming to the end of the long aisle. Sticking his thumbs in his trousers pockets he began a vigorous speech in defense of the Sunday laws.

Mr. Platt sat nervously stroking his beard and Senator Hiscock sat twirling in an equally nervous manner a cigar.

Senator Miller said:

"I need not tell this convention that the eyes of the people and the nation are on this convention to see what it will do with the vital question of the hour. The Republican party cannot push this issue aside. The Republican party never has flinched from its duty. It cannot do so now. It must meet this question. It must decide upon it; decide as it has done in the years gone by in the interest of morality and virtue; for the enforcement of law in the interests of labor and the working classes.

"The Sunday of this state is an institution just and fair. It permits the church people to carry on their worship without interference. It allows the man who desires to recreate himself to do so in an orderly and harmless manner.

"I say to you people of all denominations—Protestants and Catholics alike—stick to your old Sunday, to the Sunday that has given you peace and happiness.

"I have been told today that I am too radical. I was told today that if I had not advocated high license a few years ago, I would have been elected governor of the state. I thank God that I was defeated if the price of that election was a deviation from the principles that are most dear to my heart. But I was elected governor. I was elected, I say, but counted out by the frauds of Tammany Hall. As an humble member of this convention, I demand that you vote on this question. I ask for a vote."

To the surprise of everybody Hamilton Fish, chairman of the committee, arose and said: "I desire to say that I have come to the conclusion that the amendment of Mr. Miller should go in the platform."

Mr. Lauterbach—Can I have the resolution read?

It was read and Mr. Lauterbach, waving his hand in deprecation of calls for him to go to the platform, said:

"No good Republican can object to that." [Applause.]

Mr. Miller's amendment was adopted unanimously.

J. Sloat Fassett asked permission and it was granted, to make a few remarks on the enlargement of the state committee. He advocated an enlargement because of the changes in assembly and senate districts.

At the conclusion he moved to take the resolution from the table, but the motion was voted down.

The nomination of candidates began at 5 o'clock. The first names placed before the convention were those of the candidates of the court of appeals judgeship.

Congressman Wray of Broome county in an eulogistic speech named Judge Celora E. Martin of Broome county.

Senator Hiscock placed before the convention the name of Judge Pardon C. Williams of Watertown.

General Stuart L. Woodford placed in nomination the name of Jesse Johnson of Kings county.

Ex-Senator E. L. Pitts of Orleans county nominated Judge Henry A. Childs of Orleans county.

Senator Raines of Ontario county placed in nomination Judge William H. Adams of Ontario county.

It took nearly an hour to ballot for court of appeals judge. On the first ballot the vote of the court of appeals judgeship stood: Martin 204, Childs 94, Johnson 193, Adams 77, Williams 181.

Mr. Adams' name was withdrawn by Senator Raines and then the fight went on again, the Western New York counties making a big division. The second ballot resulted: Martin 305, Johnson 288, Childs 10, Williams 124.

Judge Martin was then nominated unanimously.

Ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts moved to have the state ticket renominated by acclamation and without any nominating speeches.

This was done and the other state officers were all renominated by acclamation.

A resolution was adopted, couched in the following language by Senator Raines:

Resolved, that the convention, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 510, laws of 1896, selects as the party emblem to be used upon its official ballots a representation of the American eagle, ballot box and pen and sun, and that the presiding officer and the secretaries of this convention be requested to furnish the secretary of state a certificate of its action containing a representation of the device selected in accordance with the statutes.

At 7:45 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

There is general satisfaction here on the results of the convention. The opinion of the majority of the delegates is that the adoption of the primary enforcement plank is a clever move that will aid the party.

It is generally expected that the Democrats will [illegible] Governor Flower [illegible] the two parties.

Dr. Depew is enthusiastic about the work. He has urged ever since his arrival that the party take some stand on the matter, and Mr. Miller's plank in the platform, he believes, will answer the purpose.

Rochester Adopts Voting Machines.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the common council it was decided to adopt the Myers ballot box system in the city in the future. An order has been given for 90 machines to be used at the coming elections.

Ex-Senator MacArthur Hurt.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—Ex-State Senator Charles L. MacArthur of Troy fell the length of a flight of stairs in the United States hotel and received severe scalp wounds and bruises.

Attorney For St. Regis Indians.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Governor Morton has nominated Herman S. Rockwood of Bombay as attorney for the St. Regis tribe of Indians, vice Zebulon N. Folsom, resigned.

Famous Man Made His Bow.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Byron Clayton, [illegible] a prominent business man of this city, has [illegible] for [illegible] Congress [illegible]

THE ODDS ARE TWENTY TO ONE THAT YOU HAVE NOT.

Some of the Reasons Why Most Timepieces Are Always Slow or Even Out of the Way—How Correct Time Is Sounded Daily From Washington.

Ninety-nine men out of a hundred keep incorrect time. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred are just in the act of regulating their watches in front of a window that has a chronometer in it. If you ask a man the time, and his watch is wrong, he is invariably going to the watchmaker that very day to have it put in order. No one has any idea of keeping the correct time. All believe that they have it in their pockets, and none ever gets it except at the moment of setting his watch.

If you have a friend in the railroad business and stop him in the street with a friendly "Hello, old fellow, what's the time? You always have it correct," he will haul out his timepiece with an important air and give the hour in a voice that shows he knows what time it is and that he is never wrong. A square or two farther on you chance to meet another friend in the same line of business. You ask him the time, receive an answer, smile to yourself and pass on. There was ten minutes' difference between them. Every time the statehouse bell strikes a hundred men pull out their watches with a confident air of being correct and put them back with an expression of extreme surprise. We all live, flourish and die in time, but no one keeps the correct immediate record of the moments that beat out slowly and surely the limit of longevity.

An experienced jeweler and watchmaker, when asked the reason why so few people kept good time, said that nine-tenths of the causes of bad running watches was due to carelessness and irregularity in winding. A watch should be wound at the same time every day, and it ought to be regulated on one day every week at the noon hour, when both hands come together. The finest watches cannot be made perfect, and the best way to detect any difference between the two hands is to reset them at 12 o'clock, and if they are not exactly together make them so by holding the longer and winding the hour hand up to it.

An expensive jeweled watch ranging from $500 to $1,000 is very seldom in good running order simply because the owner is afraid to let a jeweler tamper with it and does not dare think to himself.

In a large city correct time, absolutely correct time, is a matter between some dozen or two of men who follow almost every stroke of the pendulum and correct their chronometers with as much daily regularity as Captain Cuttle did his famous timepiece. Women are said to be the most careless in the attention to watches. A lady has a watch presented to her by a gentleman friend and voluntarily promises to keep it in the very best running order. The gentleman friend has his misgivings on that score, but he gets the jeweler to put it in good shape a couple of weeks ahead and thereupon hands it over to the lady. Now, that watch has been running like a chronometer until the fair owner gets hold of it. The first thing she does is to notice the time in a store window, and as her watch does not agree with it she sets it accordingly, putting the regulator away over to one side. That night she forgets to wind it up, the next morning she winds it up only half way for fear of breaking the main spring and sets it by another clock in the afternoon. Then it runs down inside of eight hours, and she thinks it is running wild—as it very likely is, since she has put the regulating lever back and forth no less than six times in the course of a week. After this she wonders why the watch is always wrong and blames the jeweler.

Correct time comes into Philadelphia every day at noon by telegraph from the United States time observatory at Washington, where the "drop ball" sends an electric contact that sends the signal all over the country. [illegible] the city communicating with [illegible] story wire is at the Mint. [illegible] At 56 minutes after 11 the hands of the clock automatically click into place by the action of the magnet and the little grain of wheat attached to it. Then the Washington time ball begins at once the authority for all clocks and watches faithfully adjusted. The chronometer which is wound and regulated weekly by an expert chronometer maker, [illegible] gets wrong by Washington [illegible] of time and causes it [illegible] inconvenience. Many [illegible] factories and business [illegible] is necessary on account of the [illegible] men employed to have exactly [illegible] time [illegible] in order, and consider [illegible]

[illegible]

The Washington observatory [illegible] time for years together and the [illegible] varied more than six seconds in any one year.

It is kept true by constant [illegible] observations on the stars as it [illegible] its meridian. As the [illegible] stars become shown only by the [illegible] of a second in a [illegible] It is said that we [illegible] transits of the [illegible] for the stars that [illegible] of the work that [illegible] the making of [illegible] years, [illegible] of any instrument to [illegible] finish several [illegible] work considering [illegible] mortgages [illegible] family to bid [illegible] [illegible]

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