

THE SARATOGA TICKET.

Nomination of Frank S. Black
For Governor.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED.

His Nomination Never In Doubt After the First Ballot of the Day—Day's Proceedings In Detail.

Sketch of the Nominee.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—For governor Frank S. Black of Rensselaer.

For lieutenant governor, Timothy B. Woodruff of Kings.

For judge of the court of appeals, Irving G. Van of Onondaga.

A person who looked closely into the cause for certain effects said after the close of the Republican state convention here that this was the age of the smooth-faced and the boy orator. Frank S. Black, who was nominated for governor, is a young man, smooth-faced and a clever orator. His partner on the ticket has similar personal appearance, and is also known as a bright, entertaining speaker.

The convention which nominated them looked over the heads of candidates who have served for years in the party and have grown gray-headed in the service, who have never missed a convention and whose advice and assistance is sought in every campaign.

It was a convention that exceeded in its enthusiasm in its impartiality, and, up to the last day, in independence, any convention within a decade. It adjourned apparently well satisfied with its labor, although 11 candidates, each of them a tower of strength in his own locality, in the state, were compelled to stifle their own personal feelings and desires and to slip from them a prize that is certainly worth coveting.

Up to 10 o'clock in the morning there was no sign of relief to a canvass that included 12 candidates, several of whom had large enough votes to keep any of them, other than obtaining the prize. The conditions were such that men, who have studied political conventions for years, could find no solution in which a winner would figure and practically agreed that unless Mr. Platt, signified a particular choice and agreed upon that choice with the other leaders, the convention might run on for days.

Mr. Platt had asserted frequently that he would take no hand in the selection of a candidate, but he changed his decision, and in instant the political situation, which had been nebulous in the extreme, was definitely cleared.

The confirmation of leaders had a long controversy over whether the man to be given the party ticket to be Benjamin Odell of Orange or Frank Black of Troy, is being immediately decided that it would not be safe to choose either Mr. Platt or Mr. Aldridge.

Mr. Black won in the conference by a single vote, which was cast because the lieutenant governorship had been promised to a Kings county candidate, and it was deemed wise to have both candidates from the same part of the state. To prevent, however, any unfairness in the matter, the members agreed that both Mr. Odell and Mr. Black should stay in the race and let the best man win.

It is said that some other reasons influenced Mr. Platt; R. A. McCreary of Rochester, in the lobby of the Warden hotel, telephoned to A. B. Baynes, leader of a local American Protective organization and told him that by representing the organization, he succeeded in his mission to Mr. Platt; while Mr. Aldridge, was defeated, had said Mr. Black, who had been induced by the association, was successful. When Mr. Platt was told of this incident, he stated that any influences had been brought to bear upon him, and said that this decision was in no way affected by such factors.

Mr. Black, who was one of the candidates who on the first three ballots had the lowest number of votes, was elected on the fourth ballot by acclamation. George W. Aldridge of Rochester showed especially great friendliness, while Hamilton Fish at no time uttered a word of power which his followers had allowed him to do. One of the features of the convention was the speech of Warner Miller and the reply of Titus Shepard.

Sketch of Frank S. Black.

Frank R. Black was born in Maine in 1853 and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1875. He was admitted to the bar and has since practiced law successfully in his native state and in Troy. He was nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth district for congress in 1884 and elected.

During his service last year in the house he made no very notable record with the exception that he voted against the militia grants, billiard rights, Cuba.

Mr. Black removed to Troy about six or seven years ago and during his stay in that city has made a host of friends among his fellow attorneys. He also served as chairman of the Republican county committee.

Sketch of W. Woodruff.

Timothy B. Woodruff was born in New Haven Aug. 4, 1853. In 1876 he graduated from Yale college and went to New Haven, where he took a course in a business college. He came to Brooklyn in 1881 and started politics the same year. He was sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1888 and to the park commission of Brooklyn, having been appointed by Major Whitaker on June 10 of this year. He is connected with the Kings County Trust company, the Hamilton Trust company and the Marine company of New York. He is a register in the Merchant's Exchange National bank of New York and has been treasurer of the City Savings bank of Brooklyn since 1891.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Saratoga Convention.

The committee on resolutions met in the convention hall and adopted the following platform:

The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate their fellow citizens throughout the country on the distinctness of the issue by which, in the present campaign, the great political parties are divided. There is no equivocation in any of the party platforms or doubt as to what the candidates stand.

The allied Democratic and Populist parties say that their success will rest at once to the free coinage of silver. The Republicans say that the present gold standard must be maintained and that the way to recover our lost prosperity is to return to the wise indu-

trial policy which, under Republican rule, prosperity was achieved.

The attempt to make an ounce of gold equal in value to 15 cents in silver when the United States could neither buy nor sell it in the market that a free coinage law would bring to its mint. This fact is so plain to the world of commerce and business, that the mere announcement of the adoption of the Democratic silver dollar bill, even if it were a premium divisor, would have wide influence and cause a further withdrawal of capital from investment funds, and the decline of industry.

No injury could be inflicted upon trade had commerce, no fraud, perverted, upon labor, so shame visited upon the commercial population more hurtful than would be the enactment of a law compelling people to shun, in the payment of debt, a coin for which they could spend for just what such coin held that much above that coin's intrinsic value. How much less is it of value to the country to have a surplus of silver than of gold? Impulses could not be cured by a law that first and instantaneous effect of which would be to drive out of circulation the entire supply of gold money, more than one-third of the whole.

The employments of all the existing resources of the government in the coinage of silver dollars only could not in a period of 15 years make up for the deficiency of the circulation that would result from the retirement of gold.

The currency per capita is today greater than it ever has been.

The people can bear no

more than the cost of living, and what they buy is not a commodity, but a demonstration. To the inexistence of a pure circulation of dollars, a full and equal value, the Republican party is reluctantly pledged, and for the establishment of that party it has the support of every citizen who wishes not to be cheated.

It must be constantly borne in mind that the condition out of which the agitation for free silver was arisen were created by the Democratic assault upon the country's manufacturing industries. If there had been no industrial depression, if the protective policy there would have been no interference of the country's business in a failure of revenue, and no lack of profitable employment for the people.

The increase of \$200,000,000 to the face of the loaded debt, which four years of Democratic rule has compelled, while in some measure due to the attack in congress upon the public credit by the pressure of free silver bills, had its origin in a tariff act which converted a month's surplus revenue into a monthly deficit and expedites domestic production to no just competition.

From \$500 to \$500,000, the bonds of postmasters range from \$500 to \$500,000, the latter amount representing the security given by the postmaster at New York city for the honest performance of his duties. There are 70,000 postmasters, and the bonds they give aggregate \$85,000,000. The postmasters are obliged to qualify in double the amount of the bond, so the wealth represented in the bond division of the postoffice department at Washington is about \$180,000,000. The postmasters are not the only bonded officers of the postoffice department. The inspectors give bonds of \$4,000 each, aggregating \$500,000, and the letter carriers give bonds of \$1,000 each, aggregating \$16,000. To keep all of these bonds straightened out, and to make reasonably safe, their value as securities, is a gigantic task.

The chief labor is in keeping the postmasters' bonds in order, for they involve a greater territory and a larger amount of money than the other bonds. In the case of the \$1,000 residential postmasters, the bonds are examined by the department inspector, who visits the cities in which the bonds have been made and inquire about the standing of the sureties on them. The bonds of the smaller postmasters are examined in detail only as cause for suspicion arises, and it happens sometimes when a postmaster absconds that the department learns that his bondsmen are not good for the amount of his defalcation. This is used as argument in favor of accepting purely companies as bondsmen. The standing and capital of a purely company having been peered, the department would be justified in accepting its bonds to a certain amount, to be determined by the postmaster general. If one company became in this way the surety for 10,000 postmasters, an investigation of dishonesty would be equivalent to the investigation of more than 10,000 individuals under the present method.

John Wanamaker's Plan.

Express companies, railroad companies, banks and other concerns which handle large sums of money, especially the durability of having bonds from purely companies; in fact many of them insist on having these bonds to hold their wealth corporation. They have to pay the premiums for the bonding of all their employees. When Mr. Wanamaker was postmaster general, he was bitterly in favor of accepting bonds from purely companies. The chief argument used in opposition is that if such a bond were accepted the regulation which provided that a postmaster could be turned over to the bondsmen of an incoming postmaster till a new postmaster be appointed would have to be changed. Mr. Wanamaker strongly recommended that assistant postmasters be made bonded officers of the government. If this is done the assistant postmaster would succeed to the charge of the postoffice in case the postmaster absconded.

A Constant Menace to Life.

The addition to the government printing office ordered by the last congress is about \$1,000,000 and 1,500 of the 25,000 government employees at Washington are returning thence, did not leave them to be engulfed in possible ruin.

They would have been better pleased, though, if Congress had made an appropriation for a new building. There is no space in the present building for the storage of the work turned out by the printing office, and storerooms have to be rented for that purpose. The transfer of thousands of dollars to these storerooms and from them to Washington as they are needed, added to the cost of the government, would pay double the interest on the cost of a new printing office. When the work in the printing office is of no use, it is often required to haul it away, and when it is of use, it is often required to haul it back into New York city, and the cost of it, in volume, is the same as of tobacco, when it is imported from China. Good health and good work are the best insurance against the loss of life.

The Post Office.

The Post Office is the most important institution in the country, and it is the duty of every citizen to support it.

It has been productive of public order throughout the cities and villages of the state through the closing of the saloons of Blodgett.

It has abolished the saloons of Blodgett.

It has reduced by nearly one-half the number of drivers for office, post roads, and yet the service is better than ever before.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Heavy Bonds Given by Postmasters: The Printing Office Made Larger & Costly Disaster.

Postal Correspondence.

The postoffice department has been considering, in connection with the mailing of postmasters, the necessity of bonds given by the surety companies which have monopolized much of this business of late years. Postmasters may accept such bonds from their employees now, but the management requires of the postmaster two or more personal sureties. The result of this has been in some cases that postmasters have been obliged to decline office because they could not find friends who were willing to qualify as surety companies, because they would not accept this favor at the hands of their friends.

The chief labor in the protection of the postmaster is the humiliation of asking friends to be his sureties. The result of this has been in some cases that postmasters have been obliged to decline office because they could not find friends who were willing to qualify as surety companies, because they would not accept this favor at the hands of their friends.

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