

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS. BOSTON, September 25.—In the green-back convention to-day Butler was renominated for governor.

In the proceedings of the convention Dr. Bland attempted to make a talk, but the chair declined to recognize him. Strong objection was made by delegates to his speaking. He finally subsided.

Armstrong vigorously denounced Bland, and said if he was a true greenbacker he would withdraw. The convention approved this sentiment in a general uproar.

A motion was made that Bland be given ten minutes to explain himself. The utmost confusion prevailed. Members stood up shouting for and against the motion.

Lithman said this convention would be painted by the opposition press in unprecedentedly vivid colors.

"Let 'em paint," shouted the delegates. A hat was then passed round, and \$33.18 collected.

A delegate moved that Gov. Butler be nominated by acclamation.

This motion was carried unanimously with great enthusiasm.

The resolutions were then read: The preamble denounces both the republican and democratic parties, especially the former. The platform demands repeal of all classes of laws; no subsidies for corporations; equal political rights for men and women; advocates graduated income taxation and all other property in equal ratio; no more refunding of the public debt in such a manner that cannot be paid when the government has money to pay with; demands discontinuation of the hoarding policy; demonetization of gold and silver as a domestic currency and instead a full legal tender paper currency; withdrawal of all power of issue from national banks; removal of the tariff monstrosity; demands prison labor should not be allowed to cheapen honest labor; that suffrage shall be free to all; advocates prohibition of employment of children under fourteen years in workshops; equal pay for equal work for men and women.

The platform closes with a very flattering eulogy of Governor Butler. After adoption of the platform the remainder of the ticket was then nominated as follows:

Lieutenant-governor, John Howes; secretary of state, Nichols Furlong; attorney-general, George Foster; treasurer, W. F. Whitney; auditor, A. H. Wood. The ticket was adopted unanimously.

The state committee was authorized to fill vacancies. Adjourned.

A supplementary call for a national green-back convention at Worcester, October 16th, will be issued. It is signed by all candidates for lieutenant-governor since 1878. Arnold, who ran with Butler in 1878, is chairman of the new committee.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The Nebraska republican convention was held at Lincoln on the 26th of September and organized by electing Chase Howe chairman over Champion S. Chase, by 343 to 20 votes, and W. H. Michael, of Grand Island, secretary. C. H. Gere was appointed chairman of the committee on platform.

Nominations for judge of the supreme court were made as follows: C. H. Babcock of Gage, F. G. Hamer of Buffalo, M. B. Reese of Saunders, E. F. Warren of Otoe, G. M. Humphrey of Pawnee, and N. K. Griggs of Beatrice.

Hascall, of Omaha, as spokesman for Judge Lake, announced that Lake was not a candidate unless the convention failed to agree on another candidate.

On the first ballot Reese got 83, Hamer 97, Warren 79, Humphrey 29, Griggs 34, Chapman 13, Lake 22.

On the fourth ballot Hamer had 138, Reese 81, Warren 98, Griggs 19, Humphrey 27.

On the eighth ballot Hamer and Reese had each 119 1/2 votes.

An effort to spring Lake drove Hamer's strength to Reese, and he was nominated amid great enthusiasm.

Reese, Hamer, Warren and Griggs each spoke.

Nominations for regent were made by districts. In the second congressional district M. J. Hull, of Clay county; J. M. Hlatt, of Harlan, Wm. Snell, of Jefferson; Edward McIntyre of Seward, and M. B. C. True, of Saline, were nominated. Hull was declared the nominee for the long term, receiving the greatest number of votes, and Hlatt for the short term.

In the Third district E. P. Holmes of Pierce county, W. L. Bowman of Stanton, J. T. Mallalieu of Buffalo, J. W. Love of Dodge, J. F. Merritt of Antelope, W. A. McAllister of Platte, D. W. Randolph of Nance, were nominated. Mallalieu was elected for the long term and Holmes for the short term.

George W. E. Dorsey was elected chairman of the state central committee.

The committee on resolutions reported through their chairman the following

PLATFORM:

We, the republicans of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm the great principles upon which the national republican party has appealed to the people and received their endorsement in six successive presidential campaigns; and which having been made the basis of constitutional amendments, and introduced in the great body of our federal law for the administration of justice, the disposition of our public lands, the management of finances, the collection of revenue and the settlement of international differences, have solidified the nation and inaugurated an era of unexampled prosperity.

2. We hold to the policy of collecting the revenues of the country from a tariff on imports so adjusted as to favor and protect domestic industries, and encourage the immigration to our shores of laborers to perform the services we need on our own soil, paying tribute to our own government, rather than the importation of the products of labor that is tributary to a foreign and perhaps hostile government.

3. We favor an amendment to the constitution of the state by the insertion of a

clause permitting the establishment of a board of commissioners whose duty shall be to enforce such legislation as may be enacted for the prevention of extortion and unjust discrimination on the part of railroad and telegraph companies.

4. We favor the enactment of legislation by congress forfeiting every acre of public land granted to corporation and not earned by a strict compliance with the law, and the restoring of the same to the public domain. And we endorse the recent decision of the administration to the effect that public lands are not to be monopolized as cattle ranges, but are open to actual settlers.

5. We favor legislation by congress requiring corporations to which lands have been granted from the public domain to take their patents as soon as such grants have been earned, so that they may be subject to taxation, or to forfeit their grants.

6. We heartily endorse the wise and patriotic policy that has been pursued by President Chester A. Arthur, and the work of the late republican congress in equalizing the tariff and reducing the revenues without falling to meet the interest and to reduce the principal of the national debt, and in providing for the improvement of the navigation of the great rivers of the west and south.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 26.—At a quarter past 12 o'clock J. H. French, chairman of the state committee, called the democratic convention to order. While the call was being read J. W. Candler rose and addressed the presiding officer, but was not recognized. He remained standing until Col. Coveny finished. As he ceased reading, N. A. Plympton, of Worcester, rose and addressed the chair. Candler insisted on his right to be heard, but French decided that Plympton had the floor. This was greeted with hisses in several parts of the hall, and for a second there was quite a commotion. Plympton then moved that officers of the state committee be a temporary organization of the convention. The motion was declared carried, but it was doubted, and an uproar ensued, which was promptly checked by French, who called on Rev. Mr. Simms to offer prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer French addressed the convention. He spoke at some length on national affairs. He reviewed the recent address of the republican state convention. He referred to the administration of Gov. Butler in the highest terms, detailing important events that have occurred the past year, and predicted a great victory for the democratic party throughout the country.

On conclusion of French's speech there was generous applause.

The various committees were announced. Thayer, of Worcester, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate fifteen members of the state central committee.

Thos. J. Gargan, of Boston, claimed he had the floor before Thayer, but French decided Thayer had the floor. [Cries of "shame."]

After the motion was put the chair recognized Gargan, who said: "There exists in this convention a desire that the state committee perpetuate itself. The action of the presiding officers thus far has not been in accordance with the usage of democratic conventions. Let us have a committee made by the convention, not by the committee itself. I move that delegates from each county select one name, and they shall be the committee to nominate the state committee."

John J. Coffey, of Boston, seconded the motion, and said: "I am opposed to this cut and dried work, and opposed to the list with which the convention had no more to do than the republican state convention, but let it not be said anybody but the convention itself runs this convention."

H. Mellen attempted to speak. Several delegates shook their fists at him. He rushed to the platform and demanded to be heard, but was seized by several and forced to take his seat.

Thayer's motion was then carried.

The committee on organization reported the name of Edward Avery for permanent chairman, and J. W. Coveny for secretary. Avery then addressed the convention.

Thayer, of Worcester, said he expected this outbreak, but those who favored it were a minority and would be overruled.

Power, of Springfield, was recognized by the chair.

Coffey insisted on being heard on a point of order.

The chair would not listen to Coffey, and a scene of confusion followed. Quiet having been restored to some extent, Power was allowed to speak, and moved the previous question.

Gargan again got the floor and the noise became so deafening that he could no longer be heard.

Benj. F. Butler was nominated for governor by acclamation.

The committee appointed to nominate the remainder of the state ticket reported as follows: Lieutenant governor, Frederick O. Prince; secretary of state, Charles Marke; treasurer and receiver general, Cavly H. Ingalls; attorney general, John W. Cummings; auditor, John Hopkins.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, enter upon the campaign with the calm assurance that the people of the state will receive a more glorious victory than that of 1882. Cause of congratulations and signs of triumph are everywhere apparent. With a majority in the lower house of congress, with a democratic governor in twenty-five states, all we need is harmony and an unbroken front to place in power that good old democratic party under which for more than half a century the country showed a degree of progress such as has never been equalled by any nation or the world. We reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the last national democratic convention at Cincinnati, and believe that adoption by the people will correct manifold abuses now existing in the administration of public affairs and bring back the government to the purity and efficacy which characterized it under democratic rule.

We reaffirm the principles of the state platform of 1882, which were endorsed by the people of the commonwealth. We believe in the supremacy of the nation and the integrity of state, in equal rights with-

out limitation of race or sex, in impartial freedom of the ballot, in honest and economic expenditures in the state and nation, in thorough reform of the civil service in which witnesses not in favor shall regulate appointments, in a tariff limited in amount to a sum necessary and adequate for revenue, abolition of excessive war taxes in these days of peace, and in a still further reduction of extravagant state expenditures. We oppose all sumptuary laws which infringe on the sacred rights of personal liberty, favor introduction of legislation for a board of arbitration for the purpose of reconciling the difference between employers and employed in order that a better understanding may exist between capital and labor and a more healthful condition of industrial interests be brought about, and commend to the careful consideration of the legislature the necessity of a law which will secure to all employees compensation from their employers for any personal injuries they may receive while in the discharge of their duties. The investigation of affairs at Tewksbury has disclosed incompetent supervision exercised over that institution, want of proper systems in accounting for public money appropriated for its support, and indifference to human sufferings.

During the reading of the resolutions Butler appeared amid tumultuous cheering and addressed the convention. He recited at length the work of the last legislature of Massachusetts, saying they sat longer than any other legislature and accomplished less. He reviewed all his own acts as governor and continued:

"Republican papers say Gen. Butler must go, but he is satisfied to risk his chances of going to heaven on this issue, and is willing to rest his case with the right-feeling men and women of this commonwealth. If the people would show me a man who would honorably and energetically carry on the work of reforming the state institutions, diminishing taxes and standing up for the poor, who have no other friend, and being always true to himself, to God and to the commonwealth, he would step down and yield him room with more pleasure than had ever attended any other act of his life."

Fifteen members of the state committee were appointed and the convention adjourned.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS. BUFFALO, September 27.—The democratic state convention was called to order by Daniel Manning, chairman of the state central committee, who presented Alfred C. Chapin, of Kings county, for chairman.

There was considerable difficulty experienced in seating the New York delegations, but the matter was finally arranged by giving the county democracy 38, Tammany hall 24 and Irving hall 10.

Thos. C. Benedict, of Ulster, was made permanent chairman.

Isaac Maynard was nominated for secretary, receiving 290 votes to 123 for Wm. Purcell.

The rest of the ticket is as follows: Comptroller, Alfred C. Chapin; treasurer, Robert A. Maxwell; attorney general, Dennis O'Brien.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

The democracy of New York reaffirm the platform adopted at its last state convention, which has received the approval of the people, as shown by a majority of nearly 200,000 at the last election, and they especially denounce the proposition that the people should be taxed to raise a surplus fund for the federal government to distribute among the states. We claim with pride and satisfaction that every pledge therein made has been in good faith redeemed. Valuable reforms have been wrought, offices have been abolished, civil service has been freed from debasing and injurious influences of partisan manipulation, the freedom and purity of the primaries have been secured, political assessments have been abolished, receivership abuses have been corrected, the principle of local self-government has been adhered to, the efficiency of the national guard has been increased, taxation for the support of the government has been reduced, a state bureau of labor statistics has been established, the rights of workmen have been further protected, and the injurious competition of convict labor has been curtailed, and business methods have been the rule in management of state affairs. On this record, and to which it will steadfastly adhere, the democratic party asks a renewal of the confidence of the people. We invite, with reason, all friends of the improved state administration, irrespective of party, to join with the democracy in preserving and perfecting reforms in progress and in extending them to all branches of the state service. We endorse Governor Cleveland's administration. It justifies the great vote which elected him. He has deservedly won the affection of the people by his industry, firmness and intelligence, and his aggressive honesty makes his administration one of the best the state ever had.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS. BALTIMORE, September 27.—The republican state convention to nominate candidates for governor, comptroller and attorney general met at 11 o'clock. The convention was called to order by Henry Stockbridge, chairman of the state central committee. J. M. Harrison was elected temporary chairman. Committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed and recess taken till 1 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled temporary officers were made permanent and the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted.

Hart B. Holton, of Baltimore county, was by acclamation named for governor. J. L. H. Smith (colored) of Baltimore, in the name of 40,000 colored voters in Maryland, guaranteed 40,000 black votes would be placed in the ballot boxes for Holton. The ticket was completed as follows: Comptroller, Washington Smith, of Dorchester; Attorney General, R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore.

The Moon.

Professor Proctor reasons that the moon has grown old six times as fast as the earth, a comparison of the masses and radiating surfaces of the two bodies making it evident that the earth's internal heat was originally sufficient to last six times as long as the moon's supply. On the very moderate assumption, therefore, that only twelve millions of years have passed since the earth and the moon were at the same stage of planetary life, this astronomer shows us that sixty millions of years must elapse before the earth will have reached the stage through which the moon is now passing.

Country High Schools.

H. R. P., in Journal of Education.

There is some reason for the fashion of laughing at country high schools; for, in many cases, with the exception of the two or three boys who are fitted in them for college, the pupils pursue a course scarcely above what should be taken in a grammar school, and diplomas are given for such ludicrously small acquisitions as to cast discredit on all diplomas. It is not a light matter that two or three boys should be fitted for college. The influence is felt through the whole town. Still, the means are somewhat proportioned to the end, especially as the boys would probably find some other way to accomplish their object if this were not provided. But in many towns, just large enough to be legally required to support a high school, there are too few young people who desire more than a grammar-school education to make it possible to maintain a very high standard in the high school. So the committee do the best they can. They secure a young college graduate who can fit other young men for college, and then admit all the older children (who overcrowd the other schools), to what is called an English course. They thus save the expense of an additional grammar school, and by increasing it a little they manage to pay a teacher who will fulfill the conditions of the law.

There is but one serious fault with this; that is, that diplomas should be given for such a meagre course of study. Vanity is the only quality stimulated by such graduations, especially among girls, who have an eye to white dresses and bouquets. It is very well to have a gala day to celebrate the completion of a thorough course of study over which the pupils have worked patiently for years; but it is another thing to publish our victory to the world when we overcame nothing more than simple and a child's history.

Let the course required for graduation be an ample one, even if there is only one graduate in ten years. Some, however, will argue that the pupils will then lose a stimulus they now have which is beneficial. Probably this would not prove so, if there were a really fine teacher capable of rousing enthusiasm in the scholars; but, if public exhibitions should appear to be a necessity, they could easily be made attractive without the face of diplomas.

The question of the high-school teacher is more important. The salary in a country town is seldom sufficient to command a superior man; and there is one strong reason for employing a gentleman rather than an equally well-qualified lady, especially in our New England towns—it is this, there are a few cultivated men in any village, while there are always a number of ladies. Now, every educated man who can be added to the community has an influence which is greatly needed. However, it would be much better to employ a superior woman than an inferior man.

If the committee are wise, they can perhaps find a suitable man for the small sum they can afford, always providing that they pay as high a salary as it is in their power to do. There are two classes of men to choose from—recent graduates, who have true ability but no experience, and older men who may have been unfortunate, but who are still known to possess character and education. It will call for great care to make a judicious selection in two such doubtful classes, but upon such judgment will depend almost the entire welfare of our country high schools.

Peat.

Among the various uses to which peat is now applied, according to a Sydon process—which, it is anticipated, will prove commercially valuable—is that of its conversion into cement. The peat as cut from the bog is first dried and broken up or pulped with nearly its own weight of tar, and is then put into a kettle together with oakum, cotton waste or other material of a fibrous nature to give the product sufficient tenacity. This is now mixed with a combination of gas-tar, pitch, naphtha, quiklime, chalk and any aluminous, calcareous or silicious substances, also iron filings, slag or scoria. The whole mass is well stirred and heated until the materials, which are cable of being softened, are melted by a low heat that will not destroy the peat, the different materials becoming thus thoroughly mixed, and the mass is finally raised to a temperature of at least 400° F. When used for paving purposes the substance is removed from the receptacle in its heated state and spread over the prepared surface or foundation, and consolidated by means of pressure until it is completely set and even.

The Kola Nut.

The kola nut, largely used in tropical Africa to make an invigorating beverage, was subjected some months ago to careful analysis, and is found to be richer in caffeine than the best coffee, while containing also the same active principle as cacao. Negroes are said not to touch coffee when they can obtain this nut. It is said by a Dr. Daniell to be growing into an important article of commerce in the Soudan, and it is thought, will soon find its way into European countries. Samples have been sent to London medical men for experiment and to planters for agricultural purposes. It is believed to aid digestion and to render people capable of withstanding the depression consequent upon prolonged labor. Others claim for it the power to relieve mental depression and to not only subdue the craving for alcohol but prevent its intoxicating effects.

Egotism is the I-lear of most everybody.—[Boston Courier.

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