POLITICAL.

Politicians Busy at Work Electing Delegates to the National Conventions.

Party Convocations in Thirty-one of the States and Territories.

Butler's Boom—A Close Fight Between Blaine and Arthur for the Republican Nomination.

The Republicans in every State and Territory of the Union have held their conventions and selected delegates to the national body which convenes at Chicago on the 3d of June. The Chicago *Times*, Democratic, figures that 324 of these delegates are for Blaine, 260 for Arthur, 79 for Edmunds, 50 for Logan, 23 for John Sherman, 12 for Joseph R. Hawley, and 40 doubtful. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Arthur Republican, claims 370 votes for Arthur, or within 41 of a majority, and places Blaine's strength at about 230. The Chicago *Daily News*, anti-Blaine Republican, computes that Arthur will get 337 votes on the first ballot, while Blaine will get 271, and Edmunds 107. It claims further that the Edmunds men will break to Arthur at the first propitious opportunity, swelling his vote to 444, and thus assuring his nomination. We print to-day the proceedings in brief of the various State and Territorial conventions held during the week.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Iowa Republicans.

Every county in the State was represented in the Iowa Republican Convention at Des Moines. Ex-Gov. Walden, of Monroe County, was made temporary Chairman, and H. S. Fairall, of Johnson County, Secretary. Congressman John A. Kasson was elected permanent President, and in accepting the post made a half hour's speech, in which he discussed all the Presidential candidates of prominence. All were cheered, but the name of Blaine elicited the loudest applause, although hearty good feeling was manifested for Arthur, Logan, Edmunds, and Lincoln. At the conclusion of Kasson's speech the order was made to proceed to the nomination of four delegates-at-large. It was ordered that the four delegates be voted for at once. The first ballot resulted: J. S. Clarkson, 804; N. M. Hubbard, 510; John R. Stone, 604; W. G. Donnan, 632; A. W. Swalm, 399; J. H. Gear, 300; E. J. Hartshorn, 297; and William Vandever, 105. Messrs. Clarkson, Hubbard, Stone, and Donnan were declared elected.

The following four gentlemen, being the four balloted for and not elected as delegates-at-large, were made the alternates-at-large. Albert W. Swalm, of the Oskaloosa *Herald;* E. J. Hartshorn, of Palo Alto; ex-Gov. J. H. Gear, of Burlington; and Gen. William Vandever, of Dubuque.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted:

1. The Republican party of Iowa reaffirms its former annunciation of principles, both State and national, and points with pride to its record, showing that it has faithfully fulfilled every pledge given to the people. We denounce as unwise and unpatriotic the present effort which the Democratic party in Congress declare to be only their first step to further derange trade and oppress American industry by an indiscriminate reduction of the duty on foreign products and manufactures which compete with our own. Their threatened persistence in this policy, if successful, will make of the United States a mere tributary of England; will destroy that domestic competition which most surely keeps down prices; will rob our American laborers of their fair wages of labor; will diminish the market at home for the products of our agriculture, without enlarging it abroad; will stop the development of the national resources and stimulate that of foreign countries; will exhaust the wealth of one section to enrich Great Britain—where they would send us for our supplies—and will finally result in widespread bankruptcy and ruin, which the same policy produced in 1837. In the common interest of all our industries, of all our labors, and of our national property, we call upon Congress to halt in this destructive work.

2. We demand of Congress that immediate provision be made for the reconstruction of a navy adequate to the protection of both native and naturalized citizens abroad, and of our commercial rights on the high seas, for the defense of our harbors, and for the support of our rank among the nations of the earth. A nation that cannot strike will be struck, and we want no parsimony at the expense of our honor.

3. That we recognize and cordially indorse the efforts of our distinguished Senator, J. F. Wilson in his efforts to introduce, measures relative to the regulation of interstate commerce. We urge upon Congress the necessity of speedily adopting such measures as will insure to the producer the largest possible fruit of his labor, equitably harmonize all conflicting interests, and settle the various questions relative to common carriers.

4. As the debt of gratitude due to the soldiers and sailors can never be fully paid by the nation, we demand pensions or bounty funds for all who were honorably discharged from military or naval service of the late war.

5. We congratulate the country and the Republican party upon the wise, honest, and patriotic administration of President Arthur, who has justly merited the confidence and respect of the country.

Resolved, That James G. Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of Iowa for President; and while thus expressing our preference, we pledge the State by its old-time majority for the nominee of the Republican National Convention.

The several district conventions were held just before the State convention was called to order and the following delegates elected to the Chicago convention. All of them are said to be for Blaine:

First District—Dennis Morrison, of Lee, and Wm. Wilson, Jr., of Washington. Alternates, Arthur Springer, of Louisa, and C. M. Junkin, of Jefferson.

Second—John Hilsinger, of Jackson, and Col. W. T. Shaw, of Jones. Alternates, H. R. Whitehouse, of Clinton, and P. W. McManus, of Scott.

Third—H. C. Hemenway, of Black Hawk, and W. H. Norris, of Delaware. Alternates, G. A. McIntyre, of Butler, and J. M. Ray, of Grundy.

Fourth—G. H. Stewart, of Allamakee, and O. H. Lyon, of Floyd. Alternates, D. W. Clements of Fayette, and William Kellow, of Howard (previously elected).

Fifth—J. W. Willetts, of Tama, and Merritt Green, of Marshall. Alternates, L. W. Jackson, of Johnson, and G. F. Geddes, of Benton.

Sixth—H. S. Winslow, of Jasper, and Calvin Manning, of Wapello. Alternates, J. P. Lyman, of Poweshiek, and Frank W. Eichelberger, of Davis.

Seventh—E. W. Weeks, of Guthrie, and C. H. Gatch, of Polk. Alternates, Lewis Igo, of Warren, and I. H. Twombly, of Adair.

Eighth—William Wilson, of Clarke, and W. D. Christie, of Union. Alternates, D. T. Sigler, of Adams, and Mr. Sheridan, of Appanoose.

Ninth—E. A. Consigney, of Pottawattamie, and T. M. C. Logan, of Harrison. Alternates, George Gray, of Audubon, and D. B. Miller, of Mills.

Tenth—R. T. Benson, of Franklin, and C. T. Mason, of Boone. Alternates, O. C. Nelson, of Story, and J. C. K. Smith, of Hardin.

Eleventh—J. D. Ainsworth, of Monona, and A. B. French, of Dickinson. Alternates, F. D. Piper, of O'Brien, and W. L. Culbertson, of Carroll.

Wisconsin Republicans.

A great crowd was present when Edward Sanderson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Wisconsin Republican Convention to order at Madison. Col. Thomas W. Spence, of Fond du Lac, an Edmunds man, was made Temporary Chairman. Col. Smith, editor of the Janesville *Gazette*, was chosen Temporary Secretary of the convention, and Louis Lange, of the Fond du Lac *Reporter*, Assistant Secretary. In making his speech the names of Blaine and Arthur called out vociferous applause. Arthur seemed to have the greatest number of admirers.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Presidents, T. W. Spence, of Fond du Lac; Vice President, George Allen, of Walworth; Elihu Enos, of Waukesha; J. V. Holman and I. W. VanSchaick, of Milwaukee; Capt. J. W. Johann, of Ozaukee; J. S. Bugh, of Waushara; N. D. Comstock, of Trempealeau; O. B. Thomas, of Crawford; August Kickbush, of Marathon; Secretarys, N. Smith, of Rock; S. A. Lange, of Fond du Lac; Henry Rasson, of Vernon; J. G. Monahan, of Lafayette.

After much discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"That the basis of representation in all future Republican conventions shall be the Republican vote cast in the several counties at the last preceding Presidential election. Each county shall be entitled to one delegate for each 500 Republican votes cast, and one for the majority fraction thereof. Each county shall be entitled to at least one delegate."

The election of delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of Col. E. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee, Arthur; E. W. Keyes, Madison, Blaine first choice, Sherman second; Jonathan Bowman, of Columbus, Edmunds first choice, Blaine second; Thomas B. Scott, of Merrill, Blaine. The election of alternates to the delegates-at-large was then taken up, and the following men were chosen: Martin Field, of Waukesha, alternate for Broadhead; John H. Heg, of Geneva Lake, alternate for Keyes; W. S. Stanley, of Milwaukee, alternate for Bowman; and George Barrett, of Jackson County, alternate for Scott.

The balloting for two electors-at-large followed, resulting in the election of C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, and F. A. Husher, of La Crosse, for those positions.

A resolution instructing the delegates to propose the name of Gen. Fairchild in the national convention and vote for him was defeated.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Gen. J. C. Spooner, of Hudson, introduced the following resolution, and it went through with a rush:

"*Resolved*, That without instructing the delegates this day selected to the National Republican Convention we affirm that if in their judgment the proper occasion shall arrive they will meet the unanimous sentiment of the Republican party of the State if they present and urge the name of Gen. Lucius Fairchild as a candidate for President."

The following electors-at-large were chosen: C. J. L. Myer, Fond du Lac; F. A. Husher, La Crosse.

The following platform was adopted, after a spirited discussion:

"*Resolved*, That this convention has no instructions to offer to delegates to the National Republican Convention, except to urge them to lay aside all merely personal preferences, and, after a due comparison of views with the representatives of other States, to unite in supporting for President and Vice President of the United States the candidates whose nomination will, according to their best judgment, most surely tend to harmonize the party and to assure the continued ascendency of Republican principles in the administration of the Government.

"*Resolved*, That we cordially approve the general course of the present national administration, and that we express the almost universal sentiment of the Republicans of Wisconsin in commending the wise, even, consistent, and statesmanlike manner in which President Arthur has discharged the duties of the great office that devolved upon him under circumstances such as to render the successful and satisfactory performance of its functions a task peculiarly difficult and arduous."

H. A. Taylor was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

The convention elected from each Congressional district an elector and two members of the Central Committee.

Michigan Greenbackers.

The National-Greenback Convention of Michigan assembled at Kalamazoo, and was largely attended. C. S. Hampton, of Harbor Springs, was made temporary Chairman, and made a speech denouncing the Republican party as corrupt and recreant to its trust, and the Democratic party as played out. The people were rising, determined to have a new order of things. He alluded to Butler as the coming man, and the remark was received with great applause. The organization of the convention was entirely in the hands of the men who favored fusion in the past and still favor it. Rev. C. E. Deyo was elected permanent Chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a platform of great length. It points with pride to the record of the Greenback party; to the continued coinage of the silver dollar; the preservation of the greenback currency; the rapid payment of debts; the establishment of the greenback on a par with coin by the Supreme Court decision; the defeat of all attempts to repeal the legal-tender act. It claims that, had there been no Greenback party, greenbacks would have been destroyed; the bonds perpetuated; the silver dollar demonetized; the legal-tender act repealed; national-bank notes our only paper currency; gold our only debt-paying money; all debtors ruined; business in a panic; labor idle; the money lords dominant; and a bloody revolution impending. That these events have not happened is owing to this party, and they are justified as no party ever was in pointing with pride to the undeniable record of their good influence. It favors making greenbacks receivable for customs; the forfeiture of all unearned land grants; the regulation of railroads by Congress; the retirement of national bank currency and the substitution of greenbacks therefor; advises submission of a prohibitory amendment in Michigan; indorses Gov. Begole and W. D. Fuller, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The tariff plank was greeted with prolonged applause, and is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the policy of restricting the liberty of commerce by taxes designed not for Government revenue, but private advantage, is in violation of the fundamental law of liberty and equality; that it is injurious to the farmer, the price of whose products are regulated by a foreign market, and are now, in spite of tariff, forced down by foreign competition almost to the level of their cost, while all his necessities are increased in price by taxation; that it is ruinous to the laborer, to compete with whom it admits a horde of pauper laborers from Europe, while it rigidly excludes the cheap necessities of his life; that it builds up colossal fortunes for the few rich and crushes the many poor under a deeper load of degradation, want, and squalor; that it favors illegitimate speculation and discourages steady and solid business by aiding to bring about alternate periods of wild activity and depressed stagnation. Therefore we favor the immediate beginning of a reform of this system which, without too sudden changes, shall tend gradually to commercial liberty."

After adopting the platform with a hurrah the convention proceeded to the election of delegates-at-large. Gen. William P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, ex-Congressman Moses W. Field, of Detroit, W. D. Fuller, of Newaygo County, and C. S. Hampton, of Summit County, were chosen. Among the alternates is one woman, Miss Mattie Strickland, of Clinton County. A full set of district delegates and alternates from eleven Congressional districts were also chosen. Among the alternates were two colored delegates from the Third District. All delegates are instructed for Butler for President.

Massachusetts Republicans.

Henry Cabot Lodge was selected as Temporary and Congressman John D. Long was made Permanent Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, which assembled at Boston. George F. Hoar, W. W. Crapo, John D. Long, and Henry Cabot Lodge were elected delegates-at-large to Chicago. The delegates received no instructions, but are understood to be for Edmunds, with Arthur as second choice. The platform declares, among other things:

"We advocate tariff laws which, while furnishing the necessary revenue, shall favor the labor and industrial enterprise of the country and not assail them. While we insist upon a reduction of customs duties because of the dangerous surplus in Treasury receipts, at the same time we deem it essential this reduction should be made with the least possible injury to the labor and manufacturing interests of the country, and we condemn the arbitrary percentage reduction proposed by the Democratic House of Representatives, because it fails to reform any inequalities of taxation, disregards the business wants of the country, and, if adopted, would cripple many industries, and at the same time would probably increase the revenue. We also recognize in progressive changes in the industrial conditions the necessity for investigation of the tariff upon a scientific basis, to the end it may be considered as to its real influence upon labor, capital, production, and revenue.

"We rejoice at the improvements in the civil service which have been accomplished through the laws enacted by a Republican Congress, and faithfully executed by a Republican President, in spite of the persistent opposition of the Democratic party, and we insist the practical administrative reforms already gained shall be continued.

"We record our sense of the eminent services of President Arthur, whose able, faithful, and dignified discharge of the duties of the executive office to which he was called under trying circumstances has secured to him the cordial esteem, not alone of his party but his country."

Minnesota Republicans.

Gen. John B. Sanborn acted as temporary and was elected permanent presiding officer of the Minnesota Republican Convention, at St. Paul. The business in hand—the election of four delegates-at-large to Chicago and the adoption of a platform—was smoothly and speedily disposed of. Senator D. M. Sabin, ex-Gov. Charles K. Davis, C. H. Davis, and O. B. Gould were elected delegates, with C. E. Wright, W. G. Ward, James J. James, and L. P. Flukes as alternates. The resolutions declare in favor of "tariff laws which, while furnishing the necessary revenue, shall favor labor and the industrial enterprises of the country, and not assail them;" in favor of a "reduction of the customs duties because of the dangerous surplus in the Treasury receipts;" in favor of "the bimetallic gold and silver standard and continued coinage of those metals into money without limit, but upon the basis, as to the weight of the coins of each, of the intrinsic market value of these respected metals in the markets of the world;" in favor of "the restriction of the power of Congress over the legal-tender money of the country by such amendments to the Constitution as will guarantee that the only full legal-tender money coined in time of peace shall be of gold and silver possessing equal intrinsic value;" rejoice at "the improvements of the civil service;" indorse the administration of President Arthur as "able, faithful, and dignified;" and declares James G. Blaine "the choice of a large majority of the Republicans of Minnesota for President," but leaves the delegates to Chicago uninstructed as to how they shall vote.

Massachusetts Democrats.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention, at Worcester, was called to order by N. A. Plympton, of the State Central Committee, who made an address eulogizing Gen. Butler and arraigning the Republican party. Edward Avery was elected to preside. A resolution declaring it as the sense of the convention that Gen. B. F. Butler should be nominated for President by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago was adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

The platform deprecates class distinctions or the creation of monopolies; advocates frequent elections; reaffirms the resolutions of the last Democratic National Convention; denounces the accumulation of surplus revenues; demands the recognition of the rights of the working people; denounces the Republican neglect of the fisheries; demands a reduction of the tariff; that taxation be removed from the necessaries of life, and tenders thanks to Butler for his fearless public life.

The delegates chosen for Chicago are: Benjamin F. Butler, Josiah G. Abbott, M. J. McCafferty, and J. E. Delaney; alternates, Albert Palmer, Reuben Noble, H. H. Haggett and Thomas H. Devine.

Virginia "Straight-Outs."

About one hundred and twenty delegates, more than half of whom were colored, assembled at Richmond to attend the "Straight-Out" Republican State Convention. Ex-Congressman Dezendorf called the body to order, and Major E. O. Hime was made Chairman. Both of them denounced the coalition party for its repudiation of the State debt. The following delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention were chosen: John F. Dezendorf, B. B. Botts, William C. Wickham, H. C. Parsons, J. M. Dawson, and William H. Lester. District delegates were also elected. They were uninstructed, but are solid for Blaine, or anybody to beat Arthur. Their seats in the National Republican Convention will be contested by the Mahone delegates, which will furnish material for a lively fight between the Blaine and anti-Blaine men in that body. The platform and resolutions adopted by the convention arraign the administration of President Arthur for prostituting the offices of the Government in the hands of coalitionists, and denounce Senator Mahone as the author of repudiation in Virginia, and recommend Blaine and Lincoln, but the delegates are uninstructed.

Florida Republicans.

The Florida Republican Convention, at St. Augustine, was a stormy one. William G. Stewart acted as Chairman. There were a number of contesting delegations. The introduction of the following resolution acted like a fire-brand:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Republicans of the State of Florida, in convention assembled, heartily indorse the civil-service orders of Presidents Hayes and Arthur, and the civil-service rules of the Republican party, and believe that due respect for the same renders it inexpedient to elect any person as delegate holding a Federal position, appointed thereto by the President of the United States."

The resolution was defeated and a fierce contest followed on the nomination of delegates. The regular, or office-holder, set was declared elected, as follows, H. M. Ledwith, W. G. Stewart, J. D. Cole, and Dennis Eagen. After the regulars had left the hall the opposition faction called a new convention. The delegates declared elected are Arthur men, but uninstructed.

Massachusetts Greenbackers.

The Massachusetts State Greenback Convention met at Lynn, and organized by making Israel W. Andrews Chairman. Chairman Field, of the State Committee, spoke encouragingly of the vigor of the Greenback party, and said it would not die until it had thoroughly established the eight-hour system. Mr. Andrews said the delegates had assembled to confirm the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress has power to issue paper money in time of peace. The proceedings were harmonious throughout.

A committee of twelve was appointed to prepare a list of delegates-at-large to the Indianapolis convention. These soon reported in favor of George Foster, G. B. Hutchinson, O. A. Wheeler, and Nat I. Cushing. The names were accepted by the convention.

Butler was in every one's mouth from the beginning, and the delegates elected were ordered to vote for him for President.

Vermont Republicans.

The saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country was conspicuously false so far as the Vermont Republican Convention, which met at Montpelier, was concerned. It was Edmunds first, last, and all the time, and the four delegates, ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, ex-Gov. Redfield Proctor, of Rutland, Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, and B. D. Harris, of Brattleboro, were instructed to vote for Vermont's favorite son, George F. Edmunds, as candidate for the Presidential nomination. Ex-Congressman Tyler, of Brattleboro, who presided, and ex-Gov. Proctor both made enthusiastic Edmunds addresses. There was no talk about any second choice. The resolutions reaffirm allegiance to Republican principles; approve of protection; demand a revision of the duties on wool, and no reduction of taxation; present the name of Edmunds for President, and instruct the delegates to vote for him.

Kentucky Republicans.

The Kentucky Republican Convention, which convened at Louisville, was organized in the interest of Arthur, and the four delegates-at-large elected to the Chicago convention are pronounced Arthur men. Walter Evans, Internal Revenue Commissioner, presided, and a decided sensation was created by a resolution attacking him, introduced by Congressman John D. White. It was tabled amid groans and hisses. The convention affirmed the principles of the national convention of 1880, expressed grief at the death of Garfield, indorsed Arthur's administration, looked with pleasure on the record of the Republican party in maintaining the integrity of the Government, guaranteeing equal rights to all men, protecting American industries, and establishing the best currency ever known. Free tobacco was favored, and Federal aid to education commended.

Georgia Republicans (White).

A convention of white Republicans, calling themselves the "Whig Republican party of Georgia," assembled at Atlanta, and was called to order by Gen. James Longstreet, of Confederate fame. T. S. King was made Chairman. Jonathan Norcross introduced a resolution asking colored Republicans to co-operate, but to hold separate conventions. The resolution was opposed. Mr. Norcross said they could do nothing without the colored vote. The resolution was tabled, and Mr. Norcross withdrew from the convention. A committee was appointed to perfect the State organization. A platform was adopted favoring protection, the abolition of the revenue tax on whisky, yet avowing a friendship for the anti-whisky movement, and complimenting the State Legislature for its opposition to whisky. It was decided not to send delegates to Chicago.

Texas Republicans.

The Arthur men effected the temporary organization of the Texas Republican Convention at Fort Worth, but the anti-Arthurites, by some fine work on the second day of the convention, secured a majority of the delegates and elected the permanent officers. Four delegates-at-large were appointed, namely: C. C. Binckly, of Grayson County, and Robert Zapp, of Fayette County, white men, and Richard Allen, of Harris County, and W. W. Cuney, of Galveston County, colored men. The Blaine men claim all of them, but the Arthur men insist that at least two of them are favorable to the present Executive. The district delegates are about evenly divided between Blaine and Arthur. Resolutions were passed indorsing the general course of the present administration. The platform indorses the Blair educational bill, protection, and all other national Republican issues.

Maine Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of Maine organized by calling Orville D. Baker to the chair. Frank Robie, the present Governor, was nominated by acclamation for re-election. The following were elected delegates-at-large to Chicago: J. R. Bodwell, George C. Wing, Joseph S. Wheelwright, J. H. Drummond.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of a protective policy; demand that our civil service be controlled by strictly business principles, and that it be placed beyond the dangers of party strife; urges a prudent though firm foreign policy; presents the names of James G. Blaine as the choice for President; approves the present administration; expresses disapproval of the action of the Democratic majority in Congress upon the Morrison tariff bill and on the shipping bill, and reaffirms approval of the policy of prohibition. Adjourned.

Maine Greenbackers.

The straight-out Maine Greenback Convention met at Augusta, and nominated W. F. Eaton for Governor. Delegates to the National Greenback Convention were chosen. A motion to instruct delegates for Butler was defeated. The convention refused to recognize the Lewiston convention in any manner, and opposed fusion throughout.

A third State convention of Maine Greenbackers, composed of the apostles of Solon Chase, met at Bangor, and selected delegates to the National Greenback Conventin at Indianapolis. An effort to instruct the delegates for Butler failed. The platform adopted was similar to that of the Democratic Greenbackers adopted a few days previous, except that it condemned in advance any Greenback nominee who accepts another party's nomination.

New Hampshire Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord, B. F. Prescott being chosen Chairman. The resolutions adopted indorse President Arthur's administration; demand the exercise of such power by the National Government as will insure the constitutional rights of every citizen in the South; maintain the doctrine of protection; favor the reduction of duties on the necessaries of life; urge the eradication of polygamy; reform in the civil service; demand the suspension of the coinage of silver, and approve the national education bill. Charles H. Sawyer, George H. Stowell, Edward H. Rollins, and J. B. Clark were chosen delegates-at-large. The first is for Edmunds or Arthur, the second for Blaine or Arthur, the third for Arthur only, and the fourth for Edmunds and opposed to Blaine.

Colorado Republicans.

The Republicans of Colorado, assembled in convention at Denver, organized by placing Hon. I. E. Barnum in the chair, elected as delegates to Chicago Judge Elbert, C. C. Davis, Gen. Hamill, A. L. Emigh, A. Gillett, and P. F. Crowell, and passed a resolution declaring in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. Resolutions were adopted against the demonetization of silver; recognizing the great interests of American labor, its claim upon the care of the Government, and its right to equal consideration with capital; declaring against a reduction of the tariff on wool as threatened by the Morrison bill; commending and approving the national administration as eminently wise, patriotic, and conservative to the interests of the whole country, and paying a high compliment to President Arthur.

West Virginia Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of West Virginia gathered at Wheeling and chose four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the Chicago convention. The following were chosen as delegates: B. B. Dovener, Ohio County; Wm. O. Dawson, Preston County; E. L. Buttrick, Kanawha County; Warren Miller, Jackson County. The alternates are Col. C. H. Beall, Brooke County; J. B. Lewis (colored), Marion County; C. H. Payne (colored), Fayette County; W. C. Stiles, Wood County. The convention instructed the delegates to vote for James G. Blaine in the national convention as long as there is a reasonable chance for his nomination. This resolution was fought bitterly by the Arthur men, but passed, after a warm debate on both sides, by a vote of 220 to 198.

Nevada Republicans.

In the Nevada Republican Convention—presided over by T. M. Edwards—after a hard fight between the Blaine and anti-Blaine men, the following delegates to Chicago were elected: M. D. Foley, C. C. Stevenson, S. J. Lee, John Dixon, and J. H. Kind. The delegates declared their intention to vote for Blaine as long as there was a possibility of his nomination. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Arthur's administration; demanding supplemental legislation on the exclusion of the Chinese; opposing tariff changes; calling for the restoration of the wool tax; civil-service reform; the suppression of polygamy and the creation of a National Railroad Commission, and strongly condemning the agitation against silver.

Kansas Republicans.

The Kansas Republican State Convention effected an organization at Topeka by calling Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Topeka, to the chair. The convention was harmonious, being largely for Blaine. There was but little contest over the selection of the four delegates-at-large, the ballots resulting in the choice of Senator P. B. Plumb, of Emporia; James S. Merritt, of Wamego; J. G. Wood, of Sumner County; and A. W. Mann, of Jewell. An expression of the convention was taken on the Presidential question, Blaine receiving 202 out of the 265 votes. The delegates were not instructed. Two of them are said to be for Arthur, as are several of the district delegates.

California Republicans.

The California Republicans held their State Convention at Oakland, E. A. Davis, of Yuba, wielding the gavel. The following delegates were elected to the national convention at Chicago, and instructed to vote for Blaine as long as he is in the field: C. C. Bush, O. R. Carr, W. H. Parks, G. W. Schell, W. Johnson, E. Denison, David McClure, Charles F. Crocker, J. D. Sprechler, M. C. Blake, D. C. Reed, Oregon Sanders, The platform adopted favors a protective tariff, supplementary legislation to the Chinese exclusion act, making the same perpetual, and that the Bureau of Agriculture be made a Cabinet office.

Utah Republicans.

The Republican Territorial Convention of Utah met at Salt Lake City and passed resolutions favoring the separation of church and state, a protective tariff, and the coinage of silver and gold on an equal standard; indorsing the administration of President Arthur and Gov. Murray, and favoring a legislative commission for Utah and vigorous action for the suppression of polygamy. Gov. Murray and Gen. H. Kimball were elected delegates to the Chicago convention, and C. C. Goodwin and J. C. Gallagher alternates. The convention instructed the delegates to support Arthur first.

North Carolina Republicans.

The North Carolina convention of the Republicans, at Raleigh, elected L. W. Humphrey as presiding officer. Dr. Tyre York was nominated for Governor; W. A. Guthrie for Lieutenant Governor; D. L. Russell for Supreme Court Judge; W. Duke for Treasurer; G. W. Stanton for Secretary of State; Solomon Pool for Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. A. Cook for Attorney General. J. J. Mott, W. S. Dockery, J. H. Harris, and J. E. O'Hara were elected delegates-at-large to Chicago. They are all for Arthur.

New York Greenbackers.

The Associated Press Agent at Albany furnishes a very brief report of the New York Greenback Convention: "A report instructing the Indianapolis delegates to vote for Butler for President was rejected. The delegates are uninstructed. The platforms of the Chicago Convention of 1880 and the Rochester Convention of 1883 were reaffirmed. George Jones, I. Dean, Louis F. Post, and Epenetus Howe were elected delegates-at-large. The State Committee will name the Congressional district delegates."

Rhode Island Republicans.

The Rhode Island Republican Convention, in session at Providence, elected Gorham P. Pomeroy, Frank M. Bales, Ellery H. Wilson, and Daniel B. Littlefield delegates-at-large to the national convention. Four alternates were also named. The delegation is unpledged and uninstructed. The personal preference of the delegates and alternates is understood to be four for Arthur, two for Edmunds, and two for Blaine.

Maryland Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of Maryland, at Hagerstown, chose W. H. Perkins as Chairman, elected Congressman Halton, L. N. Phillips, James Wallace, and Senator Hodson delegates-at-large to the national convention, and adopted a resolution declaring Blaine to be the choice of the convention, but pledging the Republican party of the State to support the nominee of the national convention.

Washington Territory Democrats.

The Democratic Central Committee of Washington Territory has appointed A. K. Kuhn and J. W. Offield delegates to attend the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. No instructions have been given the delegates regarding Presidential preferences, but it is conceded that Tilden is the first choice of the Democrats of that Territory.

Oregon Republicans.

The Oregon Republican Convention met at Portland and elected the following delegates to the national convention at Chicago: Senator J. N. Dolph, J. T. Apperson, J. M. Swift, O. N. Denny, H. J. McConnell, and A. G. Hovey. The delegates are instructed for Blaine.

Wyoming Territory Republicans.

The Republican Territorial Convention of Wyoming met at Evanston, and after a somewhat stormy session the Hon. J. W. Meldrum and James France were elected delegates to the national convention. The delegation favors Arthur.

Kentucky Democrats.

The Democrats of Kentucky held conventions all over the State last week. Resolutions were adopted unanimously demanding a tariff for revenue only. McDonald and Tilden are divided about equally in the expressions of preference.

Washington Territory Republicans.

The Washington Territory Republican Convention met at Dayton. G. D. Hill and John L. Wilson were chosen delegates to the national convention at Chicago, and were instructed for Blaine.

FALLACIES OF PROTECTION.

Eloquent Plea of Hon. Frank Hurd in Favor of Revenue Reform.

In every respect the speech made by Hon. Frank Hurd, of the Toledo (Ohio) District, was the best on the tariff question since the present debate began in the House of Representatives. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says of it:

"Few speeches in the halls of Congress for many years have been received with such earnest attention and hearty and enthusiastic applause. The ground he traveled is well known, but he brought into use some new illustrations, and certain passages of his speech were marked with a lofty eloquence to which even he has seldom attained. Round after round of applause drowned his voice many times during the hour in which he occupied the attention of the House. The main points of his speech were that the Government has no right to tax one man for the benefit of another; that the tariff is such a tax; that the protective tariff has nearly destroyed our foreign commerce; is ruining the American carrying trade; is oppressing the agricultural interests; is depressing wages; is shutting up in the United States the surplus manufactures of our own industries, and is bringing the country into a condition where the farmer is to be placed more absolutely than ever at the mercy of the manufacturer. 'Pass this bill,' said Mr. Hurd, 'or within a year the farmers of this country will rise in their might and destroy your whole protective system.' Mr. Hurd paid his compliments to the Democrats who are opposed to the Morrison bill. He said that ordinarily in politics the majority of the members of a party controlled its policy. Two-thirds of the Democrats in the House believe that tariff legislation and agitation are both expedient at the present time. They are following the dictates of party pplicy as laid down in the national platforms of the party from the days of Jefferson to the very last national convention. He attacked the Ohio platform vigorously, and declared that if it did not mean the same thing as the national platform it should not be taken as an exposition of Democratic party doctrine."

The Associated Press Agent at the National Capital furnished the following abstract of Mr. Hurd's terrific onslaught upon the protective cohorts. It is but a skeleton resume of Mr. Hurd's magnificent exposition of the sophisms of protection, and in a future issue we shall endeavor to give a more extended report of the Ohio Congressman's brilliant effort:

Mr. Hurd denied the right of the Government to surrender the taxing power and allow an individual to exercise it. When he earned wages they were his own, and he had the right to expend them where he pleased. If he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, a Canadian, or an Englishman than with an American, he had the right to do it, and the Government had no right to interpose, except in so far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. He rested his whole case on this proposition: that, subject to the needs of the Government, every man had the right to sell where he could get the best price for what he had produced, and buy where he could buy most cheaply. This was the approved doctrine of political economy and the plainest teaching of justice. It individualized men; it begot in them a spirit of independence; it turned their eyes from the Government to themselves; it fixed the boundary line between governmental power and personal rights; it limited the authority of public administration; it taught men that there was no arm so strong for their support as their own, and no business so successful as that which their ability and skill had built up; it limited the Government within its proper sphere, and left individuals free to choose their own careers, develop their own resources, and build up their own fortunes. The present American tariff was an embarrassment to commerce and injurious to the carrying trade, and it was a question only of time when, under this policy, the American flag would entirely disappear from the high seas. The oceans were free to all. Any person might sail whithersoever he pleased; but, in this free-for-all race, where was the American? The skill of the sailors of every nation was there asserting itself, except ours. Fortunes were being built up for the people of all nations except ours, and yet this was an ocean-bound republic. Every ripple of the waters on the seashore was an invitation to enjoy the wealth of foreign nations, and every stormy wave that beat upon the crags spoke in thundering denunciation of a policy that would lock America out of the markets of the world. [Loud applause.] What was the effect of the ruinous system on the farmer? It increased the price of all articles which entered into his daily consumption, and this increase amounted annually to the sum of $450,000,000.

The protective system operated to increase the price of transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard, and from the seaboard to Europe. When the grain of the American farmer reached Liverpool it came in competition with the grain of every other farmer of the world. The protective tariff of America was unable to help him there, and every dollar increase in the price which the transportation occasioned to him diminished the profits of his sales. But a protective tariff did more injury to the farmer than in the injury it occasioned his foreign market. It had already robbed America of one-half of the market of the old world. India now furnished England with wheat. The effect of this on the markets of the United States within the last nine months has been a decline in the exportation of American cereals of more than 47,000,000 bushels and wheat had gone down in Chicago to less than 80 cents. And this development of the wheat production of India was entirely the result of the protective policy in America.

"I say," continued he, "to the farmers of America, the prospect before you is not encouraging now. With the elevators and granaries and warehouses all full of the old crop unsold; with the vast fields greening to the coming harvest; with a crop unexcelled in India; with a splendid promise among all the wheat-growing nations, and with the price of wheat at less than eighty cents, the result will be inevitable that the price of wheat before January next will not pay the cost of production, and corn raised on the Western prairies again will be burned for fuel. In that day farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty—paupers by the side of their own golden gathered sheaves. There is absolutely no relief except in making foreign markets for agriculture." He went on to argue that the effect of the present system was not beneficial to manufacturing interests, but, on the contrary, was detrimental to them, in that it prevented them from securing free raw material. "Oh, if I could burn into the brain of the manufacturers of America one sentence," he burst forth, "it would be this: 'Turn from this constant introspection of the nations of the world.' Down with walls! Out to the sea! There are 2,000,000,000 people who want to buy what you make. Rise up to the truth of the great thought that these immense peoples can be supplied by you with all the instruments of husbandry and the tools of artisanship. But they will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear and then, O manufacturers! your attention will be diverted from home markets to generous rivalries in foreign trade, in which a wealth will come to you of which you do not dream to-day." He then discussed the tariff question as affecting the rates of wages for labor, declaring that, so far as labor was concerned, the fruits of protection were want, penury, and starvation. Those were jewels in its crown. He wished workingmen would cease to believe in the delusion that protection was a help to them. It came in the guise of a friend, but was really a mortal foe. Its hand was lifted in the attitude of a benediction, but it was really raised to curse. It never would permit labor to have the full share to which it was entitled of the profits of capital. If employers had not the wisdom to learn the truth, he hoped this agitation would enlighten the workers, and that they, by their votes, would relegate business to the natural laws of trade. Mr. Hurd went on to give reasons why he supported the pending bill, and in the course of his remarks asked if there was anything in the Morrison bill inconsistent with the Ohio platform.

"I will answer you," interjected Mr. Warner, of Ohio.

Mr. Hurd—I had hoped no Democrat on the floor of the House would say there ever was a Democratic platform which would not allow the people to take off the war taxes of twenty-five years ago—[loud and long-continued applause on the Democratic side]—and if that be the meaning of that gentleman, if that be the construction he gives the Ohio platform, then I say here and now I shall appeal to the gallant Democracy of my native State to repudiate the heresy of that platform, and I have no fear of that result—that it will place itself where it ought to be, close to the great national heart of the Democrats of this nation. [Renewed applause.] In the glorious result of the struggle to come I am sure this protective robbery and extortion will disappear from the land, never again to offend America or darken her fair fields with its shadow. [Applause.]

Unavenged, but Unforgotten.

One of the most stirring speeches at the banquet of the Iroquois Club in Chicago was delivered by the Hon. James R. Doolittle, for twelve years United States Senator from Wisconsin. The following extract from his remarks is worthy of the serious attention of every Democrat who can remember and reflect:

There is another principle in this coming campaign that I cannot overlook. I remember that in 1876 we elected our President and Vice President. And I remember another thing, that the leaders of the Republican party in the House and Senate—I will refer to them by name, they are both dead now; I refer to Mr. Garfield in the House and Senator Morton in the Senate—substantially pledged themselves as leaders of the Republican party, and pledged the Republ