His New Giants Win a Good Game at Boston.

YOUNG RUSIE IN GOOD FORM. Captain Kelly's Men Do Great Work and

Beat Ewing's Team.

PITCHEE CRANE IS A VERY EASY MARK

New York (N.L.). 3 Boston (N.L.) 1 Boston (P.I.) 14 New York (P.I.) .. 10 SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, April 26.-The Bostons and Jim

Mutrie's new Giants played a great game here to-day in presence of 1,621 people. The grounds were not in very good condition, but despite that fact the fielding was extremely good. Young Rusie pitched for the visitors and the home players couldn't touch him. His work in the box was first class and he proved himself to be a great pitcher. In him Mutrie has a jewel. Buck-

ley caught him admirably.

The game was devoid of much excitement, as the batting was not heavy. Long, Tucker and Gauzel effected a brilliant triple play, which caused enthusiastic cheers. Nichols, Boston's new pitcher, did extremely well, and is a pron ising man. The home team tried hard to win, but the New Yorkers were too good. They played a fine game, and Mutrie is very ensiastic about his team. He thinks they are pennant winners. Score: NEW YORK R B P A E BOSTON. B B P A E

Tiernan, m. 2 2 1 1 0 Long, s... 0 0 3 1 1 Giasec'k, a.. 0 1 1 4 0 Donovan m 0 0 2 0 1 Hornung, l. 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 Sullivan, l. 0 1 0 0 0 Bassett, 2... 1 2 2 0 Lowe, s... 0 0 1 1 0 Denny, 3... 0 1 4 0 0 Tucker, l. 0 1 6 1 0 Esterior'k, l. 0 1 9 0 1 Gangel, c... 0 0 7 2 1 Clarke, r... 0 3 1 0 0 Brodle, r... 1 1 1 0 0 Bruckley, c... 0 0 7 4 2 Smith, 2... 0 0 3 4 1 Kusie, p... 0 1 1 9 0 Nichols, p... 0 1 1 6 1

National League Record.

Boston, 14-New York, 10.

BOSTON, April 26.—Boston won the Brother-hood game to-day by terrific hitting in as up-hill ontest, their work being bailed with the greates contest, their work being named with the greatest enthusiasm by the 3,565 spectators present. Kilroy was driven out of the box in the first inning and Daley who relieved him pitched magnificently. Captain Kelly put up a great game behind the bat. The Bostons played without a single fielding error. Score: N. YORK. R B P A E BOSTON, R B P A I

Totals 10 15 23 8 8 Totals 14 14 24 11 0

Pinyers' Lengue Record. L. Pc. W. L. Pc. 1 .800 New York. 2 2 .400 2 .600 Pittaburg. 2 3 .400 2 .600 Brooklyn. 2 3 .400 2 .500 Cleveland. 1 4 .200

Stopped Again by Rain.

Rain again knocked out the local ball gan resterday at Recreation and Exposition parks. The yesterday at Recreation and Exposition barks. The grounds at each place were in very bad condition. Every effort was made to have a game at Recreation fark, but the grounds were too wet. The rain has caused considerable disappointment all round during the week.

LINDEN RACE TRACK, April 26,-A cold, dis agreeable rain diminished the attendance somewhat and made the track muddy. Results: First race, five and one-half furiongs-Blue fock first, Sam Morse second, Salvini third. lime, 1:11.

Second race, five furiongs-Early Blossom first, iray fock second, Maggie Hunt colt third. Jime, 1:30%. Time, 1705;.
Third race, mile and a sixteenth-Stonemason first, Rudolph second, Lee Christy third. Time, Fourth race, mile and a ferlong Eric first, orrento second, George Oyster third. Time, 2002,
Fifth race, one mile-Spariing first, Battersby second, Bonanza third. Time, 1:00.
Sixth race, six furious-Stone Cristo first, Prince Howard second, Nina W. third. Time, 1:205.

'All Knocked Out by Rain.

New York-The following ball games were postponed on account of rain: Players' League-Philadelphias at Brooklyn. National League-Philadelphias at Brooklyn. American Associa-tion-Rochesters at Brooklyn; Syracuse-Athletic count of rais.
Louisville-The Louisville-Toledo game post-Doned - rain again.
Players'—Chicago at Buffalo; Cleveland'at Pitts-burg. National League—Cincinnati at Pittsburg;
Chicago at Cleveland.

Nushville Winners.

NASHVILLE, April 26.—The spring race meeting opened here to-day. Results:
First race, six furlongs—Worth first, Creele second, Joe Contrary third. Time, 1:19%.
Second race, four furlongs—Annie Brown first,
Too Sweet second, Katuna third. Time, 154.
Third race, five furlongs—Bob L. first, Black
Knight second, Average third. Time, 1:08.
Fourth race, mile and one-eighth—Robespierre
first, Prince Fonso second, Biarney Stone, third.
Time, 2:08%.
Fifth race, seven furlongs—Pell Mell first, Jack
Cooks second, Loveland third. Time, 1:33%. opened here to-day. Results:

A Sweeping Challenge.

Harry Nikirk called at this office last evening and made the following statement: "I am willing to fight any man in America at 150 or 154 pounds for a substantial purse or the entire gate receipts. I have been fooled out of a match with Pat Parrell, and I mean now to fight at my own weight, and I am ready to meet anybody at that weight, This is a good opportunity for the Buffast of the content of the co

The proposed wrestling match between James Connors and Ed Rellly, both of this city, has fallen through. Each had a forfelt of \$5 up, but no articles were signed. Consors agreed to throw Reilly five limes in 90 minutes, but he took down his forfeit last night and the affair was declared off. Reilly then covered the \$25 forfeit of Martiew. of East Liverpool, and will meet Martiew next Saturday evening, at y o'clock, at the Central Hotel, Beaver Falls.

The following challenge explains itself and the challenger means business: "I. Bob Miller, would like to meet Ed Relity in a catch-as-catch-an wrestling match, best two in three falls, for HO a side, Police Gazette rules to govern. I will meet Relity or lits backer at THE DISFATCH office on next Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock prepared to sign articles."

Murphy Challenges All England.

NEW YORK, April 26,-"Billy" Murphy, the feather-weight champion of the fight any man in England at 120 a £500 purse, the Police Gazetic chamands for a £500 purse, the Police Gazetic cham-uship bolt and the championship of the world, purse to be guaranteed by the Pelican Club,

America Downs England Again. LONDON, April 26. - Pettitt, the American laws tennis champion, made his first appearance in England at the Queen's Club to-day in a match with Sir Edward Grey. The conditions were the heat out of five sets, Pettit giving odds of is points. The American won the match by the score of a sets to 2.

THE Gibbon Street Moons want to play any club whose members are not more than 12 years old, the Aleria preferred. Address William Rig-gins, & Gibbon street.

FRIENDS AND FOES.

Continued from First Page. long and loud, for he is a great favorite with the Americus Club.

WORDS OF WELCOME. TOASTMASTER DALZELL INTRODUCES

THE GOVERNOR. The Purpose of the Gathering Not a Partisan One-An Old Instinct Answered-Grant's Life a Standard Worthy Any Man's Emulation.

After the letters were read, Congressman Dalzell said:

bidding you welcome to the Americus board, and to a participation in the festivities of the evening. Though we meet as Republicans, we come together for no party purpose, nor in the interest of any living man or set of men. We meet to honor the dead. Whatever may be our individual views and preferences and preju dices upon any of the many subjects that in terest us, we are one to-night in a common sentiment of loyalty to the memory of Grant.
We come, as has been our wont, to lay our
green chaplet upon his tomb in token of our belief that because he was brave, sincere, loyal and were the white flower of a blameless life, bear him in perpetual memory. In so doing, we do nothing new in kind. We but answer to an instinct as old as the race. There never has been a time since the morning stars sang together, and man looked into the eye of his fellowman, when men have not worshiped men. We have no grasp or conception of great virtues save as they have been incarnate.

The Reward of Herolam. Among all primitive peoples the reward of heroic and praiseworthy lives was a place among the gods. All religions save our own have wrapped the dead clay of mortal heroes in the habiliments of heaven, and peopled the ether with deffied men. Even a Christian civi-lization conceives of the infinite only through its knowledge of the finite. Divine attributes. so far as we know them, are only human virtues

exaggerated.

The Puritan genius of John Milton rising to

The Puritan genius of John Milton rising to a poetic conception of another world, and its actors, found only the same materials out of which to fashion characters that were used centuries before for a like purpose by the pagan genius of Homer. Instead of deifying our heroes, we build them statues, and thus, and by means of celebration of natal days and other like ceremonies, keep them as a perpetual example before us.

"The character of the state," said Wendell Phillips once, "is shown by the character of those it crowns. * * * * The honors we grant," said he, "mark how high we stand, and they educate the future."

We are willing to be measured by our estimation of Graut. No man in our history more truly illustrates the capabilities of American citizenship, the reward among Americans of faithfulness and devotion to duty. No man's life more than his furnishes a worthy standard for the young mea of each generation, upon whom in their turn are to devote the history the hurders the reyoung men of each generation, upon whom in their turn are to devolve the burdens, the re-sponsibilities and the honors connected with the administration of a nation self-governed.

A Right to Be Proud of Him. As our contribution to the great soldiers of history whose genius has molded events, has made and unmade empires and States, we have a right to be proud of the silent captain who ed our citizen armies to splendid victories. But more admirable than the genius of the soldier is the simple, unpretentious character of the man. Pure of private life, clean and stainless of reputation, lofty of purpose, loyal with a knight's devotion to a simple conception of duty, with the courage to dare, and the will and ability to do, he marched from private station to the height of a sublime leadership, and in the blaze of a world's vision commanded universal repeated.

In the blaze of a world's vision commanded universal regard.

A company of distinguished gentlemen, some of whom it will be your pleasure and profit to hear, honor us with their presence and give dignity to the occasion. To them I convey your thanks and your most cordial greeting.

As is fitting, the first toast of the evening is "Grant."

"Grant."
"Our greatest yet with least pretence;
Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."

And as is also fitting, we shall hear, in response to toast and sentiment, from a soldier who followed Grant's leadership, and under his country's flag, and in its defense, proved his patriotism and his valor by the testimony of his bloom—a soldier not less distinguished as a civilian, wearing the honors of his Commonwealth—Governor James A. Beaver.

GRANT AN AMERICAN. GOVERNOR BEAVER'S TRIBUTE TO THE

SOLDIER STATESMAN. What Grant Stood for to the Man of To-Day-Constant Need of Such an Example for Young Men-On Who Met His

Opportunities. Governor Beaver, when he arose, found it necessary to stand eilent awhile until the assembly had paid to him its tribute of generous applause. Then he read his address, as follows:

We bow before the majesty of a great name. We revere an impressive memory. But a mere name wins scanty courtesy from the American public, and the memory must be more than a shadow to merit the reverence of the present day. And so, Mr. Chairman, when you mention Grant in this presence we recognize that the name stands for something-for a breadth of character, for a height of achievement, and for a wealth of resources which has received the omage of the world-you recall a me which grows as the years grow, and which challenges more and more the admiration of

mankind. It is not my purpose to analyze the character, or to recount the achievements, or to summa rize the sterling qualities of the man whose memory we honor by this anniversary banquet. A hundred biographers have done this in ; way which makes Grant's life and character more familiar to us than our own. Rather let me speak of a very few things in which Grant stood for the man of to-day, and from which we may possibly gather something of inspira-tion and help for the present and time to

come.

Our lives are a singular mixture of opportunity and effort, of open doors and occupancy. We have little to do with the opportunities; it is not ours to open the doors. When the opportunities are presented, however, it is ours to make the most of them; when the doors are open it is ours to enter in and possess them.

Regrets When Too Late. Our wisdom consists in seeing when our on portunities come to us, and recognizing the open door when it is before us. It is vain to regret the opportunity when it is past it is folly to embrace it before it is presented. We cannot enter the door before it is open, it can-not be forced after it is shut. You may call cannot enter the door before it is open, it cannot be forced after it is shut. You may call these opportunities luck; you may call them fate, you may call them fate, you may call them Providence—the orderings of a higher power. Call them what you will, the fact is, they are independent of us, outside of us and beyond us. The man is wise who has the ken and the will to receptize and use his opportunities when they come. This we call success. If I study Grant's life to any purpose it is summed up in two main characteristics: Patience to wait; determination to do. He waited for his opportunities, did not seek them in the sense of being imvatient to find them, did not anticipate them, did not force them. When they came he was ready: he knew they had come, he embraced them, he met all requirements, and the result was the success which he achieved, the great name which we worship and the immortal memory which the world reveres.

Opportunities for usefulness and fame have not entirely passed away. Ours may not offer to us the lead of mighty armies, the chance for great victories, or the achievement of brilliant successes which startle the world. They come to us nevertheless, to each in his time and place. Well for us and well for the world, if well equipped, knowing what is required of us, and able to fill the requirements of our day, we can embrace our opportunities and leave the world our debtor.

An Hustration Presented.

An Hustration Presented. Let me illustrate: Time, the present, year of our Lord 1890. Place, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. Dramatis personse, the presiding officer of the House, cierks, pages, etc., and the Representatives of the sovereign people of the United States. All are present or accounted for. The play is the great fundamental question of popular government—the right of the majority to rule. The presiding officer is met with the strange paradox of "corporeal presence" and "parliamentary absence" of the minority. They are present for the purpose of demanding a vote; they are self-asserted absences when the vote is taken. Here is an opportunity. The presiding officer is equal to the emergency. He counts a quorum, he declares the result, and popular government has won. He is here to-nicht, your honored guest, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. For a brief day the minority protest, but now the precedent is House, clerks, pages, etc., and the Representa-

acknowledged, the ruling is followed, and the president of the highest legislative body of one of our great commonwealths, himself a member of the party of the minority, indorses the action of the Speaker, and there is a general acquiescence in the wisdom and the common sense of the rule. Grant stood for his time, for our time, and for all time as the personification of patriotic impulse and patriotic effort. Throughout all his career in military and in civil life, dominating all his acts, rising infinitely superior to the faults and follose which were emphasized and exaggerated at the time, was his broad patriotism, which covered our whole country, and embraced within the scope of its desires and efforts the good of the whole people of every class and section.

A Need of the Hour.

A Need of the Hour. There is constant need, never more than now, that such an example should be held up for the imitation of the young men of the coun-try. Great questions which affect the welfare of the entire people, which go to the root of our industrial as well as our political inde-pendence, which must influence the future our industrial as well as our political independence, which must influence the future welfare as well as the present prosperity of the entire country, is upon us. They must be discussed and decided in the broad, comprehensive, statesmanlike, patriotic way. Not from the standpoint of what Pennsylvania needs, or Maine wants, or Louisiana must have, or Nevada demands, but from the infinitely broader and higher standpoint of what will meet the highest welfare of all our people throughout the length and breadth of our entire country in every section of it. I need not specify or particularize these questions, they now engage the thought of the country and the consideration of our lawmakers. They are discussed in the press, on the rostrum, in the legislative halls, on the street corner, in the bank parlor, and in the shop of the artisan. What is the patriotic side of each of these questions? On which side do the interests of the United States lle? These once settled without passion, or prejudice, or self-interest, let there be no doubt upon which side we are found. Let us be found as Grant was found on the side of country against section: of the welfare of the whole people against the interests of the few. On the tariff question, on the silver question, on the question of international copyright, on all the great questions which we are facing today, let us be ready to take the broad view, the patriotic view, and pursue the policy which will assure us the enjoyment of the independence, political and industrial, for which our forefathers fought and which we are constantly called upon to defend.

Grant an American.

Grant an American. Grant was an American. Not in the narrow sense. Although neither illiberal nor pro-scriptive, he believed that American instituions were best for the American people, and that they should be upheld and maintained under all circumstances and under all hazards. He had rare prescience as to questions which were likely to confront us and as to the manner in which those questions would be presented for the decision of the people. There was no uncertainty in regard to them. Although he has not left us, as Washington did, a formal farewell address, embodying his views and his counsel as to the future, we are no more in douot as to what his views were and what his counsel would be in a given emergency than we are in regard to the attitude of Washington upon the great questions which he foresaw as likely to engage the thought and the attention and to demand the decision of the country. Grant was not voluble, as we know, but a sentence or two now and then upon questions not deemed immediately pressing, made a profound impression upon the people at the time and will likely now be recalled, as some of the subjects to which he referred are under consideration and may become more and more debatable and debated questions. As he was for country against section, so he was for America against all influences which seek to dominate her and control her interests from the outside. Does he upt in this stand for us? And is not his attitude our attitude upon all questions of this class? I do not now refer especially to the Chinese question or to the solicol question, or to any of the so-called dangers to American institutions.

Necessity of Being Americans. were likely to confront us and as to the manner

Necessity of Being Americans, Whatever the threatened danger may be, let us be sure that our attitude in regard to it shall be thoroughly American. Do I mistake when I assert that Grant as an American, friendly to all nations, unwilling to do injustice to any, heedful of the rights of others, but strengons as to his duty to his own country, stands for us and represents our attitude on this question? Surely this Americus Club will recognize him as their representative on all questions which affect the interests of our people as they are related to foreign influences and foreign

family, the loyalty to friends, the gratitude to benefactors, which were prominens elements of his private character, and which influenced him to a greater or less degree in his public acts. The purpose has been to emphasize two or three points in which his public attitude and character and for what is important and desirable in the present, and this purpose has been pursued, so far as time and space are concerned, with reference to the proprictios of the occasion and the rights of those who are to follow me.

There hangs upon the walls of the Executive Chamber of Pennsylvania a bronze medallion, above which are the words: "Triumvii Americani." Below: "Pater 1789-38. Salvator 1861-65. Custos 1869-73." No American need be told whose profiles are therein represented. I do not say at this tim, and in this presence which of them is, in my judgment, the greatest. Each one of them served his country well. Each one of them represented the characteristics which I have in this brief way attempted to emphasize. Each one of them is honored as no other Americans are honored by the public observance of the day of their birth. All of them deserve this recognition. Washington, Lincoln, Grant—we do not distinguish invidiously among them. Each was an American, each was a patriot, each met his opportunities, embraced them, and fulfilled their requirements. All live and will live in the hearts of their countrymen in grateful and immortal memory. Whatever choice we may have among them, certain it is that no one will question the taste or the patriotism of the American Club, so long as it shall choose to There hangs upon the walls of the Executive mericus Club, so long as it shall cho

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM. SPEAKER REED'S ADVOCACY OF FED. ERAL ELECTIONS.

He Save the South Justifies Frauds and Outrages, While Denying Their Commission -He Would Have the Government Take Charge of Elections,

leadership, it is itself always magnificently led.
Twenty-five years of significant history, filled
with stirring events, and marked by the most
stupendous strides in the advance of civilization are its contributions to the life of the
century. Before its resistless and victorious
march, the system of human slavery was
beaten down; under its enlightened legislation,
the bondsmen of 200 years, unshackled, reached
out free hands to grasp the rights of free men.
By its righteous decree, established by the
blood of those it led, the confederacy of sovereign States crumbled even in theory and our
starry banner was planted over a sovereign
nation—in fact, as in sentiment, e pluribus
unum—of many parts, one inseparable and indestructible whole. Upon every page of our
national statute books are written the laws
which evidence its devotion to the twin princhies of freedom and of nationality—and its
wisdom in devising the means to buttress both.
To the muster roll of those canonized in
honor for all time, it has added a long list of
illustrious leaders including Lincoln—and
Grant.
The Republican party is no less conspicuous

Grant.

The Republican party is no less conspicuous now than it has always heretofore been in practical response to the demands of the time, and no less fortunate now than heretofore in possessing the genius of leadership.

A Modest Prediction. I venture modestly to predict that should the Fifty-first Congress achieve no other distinction, posterity will bear it in grateful remembrance for the revolution therein accomplished brance for the revolution therein accomplished in parliamentary methods, whereby legislation was made practical and of purpose, and not a game fit only for schoolboys.

It needs no prophet to foretell that his name will be held in lasting honor, whose independence of judgment refused to be bound by bad precedents, whose practical statesmanship conceived right methods of relief, and whose energy in the face of wavering friends and

courage, in the face of wavering friends, and bitter and abusive foes, established as the law bitter and abusive foes, established as the law of legislative action, reason, and not form, common sense, practical business methods and not an abused and useless custom.

Mr. Crocker, one time President of the Massachusetts Sena'e, in his book on Parliamentary Procedure, says that "when Hatsell compiled his "precedents," toward the close of the last century, parliamentary law was so little developed as a science, founded upon reason, that he was led to make the following statement: All the reason for forms is custom, and the law of form is practice. Reason is quite of doors."

form above those who surrounded him, th first ripple was a sharp round of hand clapping. Then the cheering began, and at least half of those present arose and waved their handkerchiefs. The big Speaker bowed gracefully, and then began his address in that keen, far-reaching tone so well known in the Capitol. While he spoke, dwelling principally upon the negro problem, he was backed by a dado of colored waiters, who lined the wall behind him, breathlessly listening to his words and smilbreathlessly listening to his words and smil-ing at his broadest phrases. Mr. Reed did not refer to his notes, but spoke freely, though with deliberation, being often stopped by applause, laughter and cries of "Good, good." He said:

Spraker Reed's Response. Your toast strikes the only possible note of continued victory for the American party. Continued victory we must have. Not as partisans, but as patriots. Not on the past must be our reliance, but on the future. If we are not to-day in the fore-front of human progress, to have been followers of Abraham Lancoln in the years gone by is not an honor, but a burnthe years gone by is not an honor, but a burning disgrace. Progress is of the essence of Republicanism. To have met great emergencies as they arose has been our history. To meet emergencies as they shall arise must be our daily walk and duty, or we cease to be. Hanging onto old traditions is the business of the Democratic party, and it does that business well; we can never rival it.

I have not for years been of those who have talked about the South. For the last eight years no man has heard me, in the House or in the campaign, discourse upon either outrages years no man has heard me, in the House or in the campaign, discourse upon either outrages or wrongs, murders or shootings or hangings. My silence did not arise from any approval of murder, of terrorism, or fraud at elections. It did not arise from any ignorance of facts, or any doubts of the great wrongs which are perpetrated against Government by the people. Until they were aroused, any efforts of ours would be utterly in vain. In fact, politicians are only eleventh hour men. They are worthy of their penny, but they never bear the burden and heat of the day. If they cry aloud before their hour, they only turn back the shadow of the dial.

It is known to everybody that the South denies that cheating is part and parcel of their

elections. It is equally known to everybody that that denial is not true. The South has passed through many stages. The Ku Kiux irst deployed its midnight terrors to intimidate voters. Then came the midnight shootings and hangings; then the buildozing and the driving of the negro politicians into the woods, in the darkness of the night. At present the murders have mostly passed away, and the terrorizing and the midnight marauders. Ballot box stuffing and cheating in the cought have taken their places. Throughout all this variety of wickedness, I call upon you to note one singular fact, that while it existed every one of these crimes against the Government was most solemnly denied by Southern press and Southern people. No man denies them to-day.

Let us come at some principles which are fundamental in this matter. A negro is a citizen of the United States. He has just as much right to vote and have his vote counted as anybody on earth. That he is poor and ignorant does not, under the Constitution, put upon his neck the foot of riches or of intelligence. Manhood, and not riches—manhood, and not learning, is the basis of our Government. We would like all our citizens to be learned; we wish they were all rich; but until they become both we will take the average of all of them as they are. Nothing less than that would be government "by the people." that that denial is not true. The South has

Justified While Denied. While the South denies the frauds in elecsingularly enough they justify them. Why they defend them if they don't happen, you cannot

defend them if they don't happen, you cannot understand on the principles of logic, but you can on the principles of logic, but you that otherwise the white race would be dominated by ignorance. That defense may do for Mississippi, but it will not do for the United States. In Mississippi the blacks are the more numerous. In the United States they are but a handful. If, in the Congressional districts where they are in the majority, they should combine and send one of their own color, they could only muster 30 out of \$30. When, therefore, any Southern gentleman, however eloquent, seizes on your race feeling, proclaims the danger of ignorant rule, and wakens your sympathy for his misgovernment, do not for an instant forget that all that has nothing to do with Federal elections. If Mississippi be in danger of ignorant domination, the United States is not.

If cheating at the polls be only a plous fraud in South Carolina, excusable because the white man is superior in intellect though inferior in numbers, there can be no such an excuse in the elections where the white man, with his superior intellect, is superior in numbers also. related to foreign influences and foreign countries.

Grant's name and character stand for many things to which I have not alluded. It has not been my purpose, as already remarked, to present an analysis of his character or to even mention the sterling qualities of the man. I admire as much as anyone can the affection for family, the loyalty to friends, the gratitude to benefactors, which were prominens elements. In other words, the excuse, whether it be bad or good, for cheating at State elections caunot be spread beyond State elections. When a Federal election is field it has nothing to do with State government, but becomes part and parcel of the government of the United States at large, where there is no possibility of negro domination, ignorant or otherwise.

Entitled to It and Need It.

The Republican vote of the South the Re publican party is entitled to, under the Constitution, whether that vote be ignorant or sensi ble. If ignorant, we need it to offset the Dem ocratic ignorance which votes in New York and other large cities. Why should they pot their ignorance, and we not poll ours? What is ate, the committee in charge reported an enlargement of the powers and uses of the United States supervisors over State elections, the Senator from Alabama took the unusual course of declaring, then and there, that such supervision of the State elections was unconstitutional, and would lead to bloodshed and murder, and would be resisted by all possible parliamentary tactics.

What, then, is the remedy? I speak only for myself. What I say binds nobody but me, and not even me, if the Republican party prefers another policy; but, speaking for myself, it seems to me that the only wise course is to take into Federal hands the Federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections, do our own registration, our own counting and he committee in charge reported an en nent of the powers and uses of the United s supervisors over State elections, the ate, the co

our own registration, our own counting and our own certification. Then the nation will be our own certification. Then the nation will be satisfied. Against this course no constitutional objection can be urged. The Yarborough case, a decision of the Supreme Court, covers it all over. No objection can be urged against it on account of sectionalism. It applies North and South, East and West. It will put an end to all bickerings. The Southern States will then by themselves grapple with the problem of whether any State of a republic can permanently enthrone injustice. Freed from all right of interference except moral and advisory from the North, within their own borders, and within the limits of their own State rights, they will have what they have longed for—the power to work out their own peculiar problem Charge of Elections.

Toastmaster Dalzell, in introducing Speaker Reed, said:

There are two things characteristic of the Republican party. First, that in the march of progress it always leads, guiding the nation to advanced ground: and second, that in its leadership, it is itself always magnificently led. Twenty-five years of significant history, filled with stirring events, and marked by the most stupendous strides in the advance of civilization are its contributions to the life of the century. Before its resistless and victorious march, the system of human slavery was consulted in the speaker was since the conclusion the Speaker was since and their own peculiar problem themselves; and I venture the prophecy, as I sincerely entertain the hope, that the relief from outside pressure will break down the race issue, and as the Southern people divide, not on the color issue but on the questions which make up sound politics and government, then, as the Constitution and principles of our American system always intended, the voter, which were at the foundation of all our great scripts.

At the conclusion the Speaker was given such a hearty Americus ovation, with three cheers and a tiger, that he felt called upon to rise again from his chair and bow his thanks.

NEEDS OF THE NEGRO. MR. CLARKSON DRIFTS FROM THE PRESS TO THE SOUTH.

He is Proud He is Partly a Pennsylvanian -Where the Democrats Have a Conceded Advantage-But One Way to Deal With the Color Problem. After the address by Speaker Reed, Toastnaster Dalzell announced that the next

toast, "The New South," was to have been handled by Mr. McComas, of Maryland, who had been unable to come. Mr. Dalzell said: "I very much regret his absence, be cause I believe he would have been willing. as a Southern man, to follow in the lead of the Speaker. I believe that the Speaker voices the intelligent Republican sentiment of the country to-day in his advoof a Federal election law, that we never will have a new South until the time comes when the Federal authority reaches to every vote on American soil, and we shall have on every foot of the

this State and the greatness of this people. Here is an empire of beauty and power, where opulence of natural wealth blesses a people of industry in homes of contentment. I speak of it with a partial tongue. It is a State very dear to me. For it is not a stranger's blood that leaps in my veins in affectionate response to the mention of its name. It was long the home of my kinsmen, many of whom remained to sleep in its soil. A few miles up one of the busy rivers that hold in their arms this city of commercial victory my mother was born. Therefore, I am in part Pennsylvanian, and

Therefore, I am in part Pennsylvanian, and every foot of Pennsylvania soil and every leaf of laurel about the fame of the State or the fame of any of its people is very dear to me. I love it for all that it is in history and for all that it has done in brave and generous way for country and mankind.

It was in Valley Forge that the Continental Army, nursing back into life dying hope, found the renewed courage that insured the American Republic. It was at Gettysburg that the Union Army, with its valor and blood, placed the scarlet line of sufficient defense between the exultant rebel army and the discouraged Government at Washington. In all the great crisis of a nation, in every time of every great and honest need of mankind, Pennsylvania has proved its humanity, its faith in God and its love for man. So say I here, as a son returned to the home of his forefathers, God bless the noble and faithful old Commonwealth.

The Days of Parades Past.

The Days of Parades Past. If I were going to make a speech in politics and if I were going to speak for the Republi-can press, as I have been asked to do here tonight, I would say many plain things in this time of plain need. I can speak little for the press, as I have been a truant from my own work for over two years, and hardly feel the

press, as I have been a truant from my own work for over two years, and hardly feel the title to speak here in its behalf to-night, although my heart has been with it all the time I have been in other works.

The consideration of the press daily grows more and more important. We are in a state of transmission somewhat as to methods. Mr. Brice was much derided for his phrase in 1888 that the campaign of that year was an intellectual one; yet his statement was true. Political contests are coming more and more to be fought in the arena of discussion and in the newspaper press. The days of parades and physical demonstrations are pretty plainly passing away. The torchlight and the redight as political arguments are being superceded by the intellectual discussion of the press. The campaign of 1882 will be largely a newspaper campaign, and it has already begun. Let us be frank, and say that the Democrats saw this before the Republicans, for any close observer must have seen with interest, and almost astonishment, the marvelous manner in which the Democratic party has been strengthening its lines in the newspaper way in the past few years. It did not use to care much for the newspaper or the magazine—did not use to care as much as the Republican party for the newspaper and the magazine. In latter days, it has been beating us in our own game. In the large cities of the East they have captured nearly all the magazines and illustrated papers.

Mr. Clarkson then dwelt'on his beliefs in the policy of rotation in office and the plat-form of the Republican party, and added: form of the Republican party, and added:

I also believe as a Republican, and would advocate as an editor, the purest possible elections. The question of an honest ballot is higher than anything in politics or partisanship, for it involves not only the honor, but the life of a nation, which is dearer to us and more precious to our children than anything of party honor or spiendor. If the Australian system be the right thing, let us have it. In the South I think we need the Australian system for voting, but an American system for counting. The Southern question is the great and luminous one of all, no matter how much it is ridiculed. The tariff is an anchorage, the cardinal doctrine of faith, and the Republican party, in being true to that, is true to the Republic. But the Republican conscience wants something that cannot in any sense be called a sordid is

A sacred ballot is the epigram of an enduring Republic. A sacred ballot is the epigram of an enduring Republic.

It means, if adopted, that the Southern question becomes paramount in politics, for there is no pretense, even by the candid opposition, that the elections of the South are fair.

The destiny of this nation is now known. The North, South and West are to be neighbors and allies, all parts of one republic. Therefore, there is and can be but a common interest in a common rule of tair play. The North asks nothing of the South it would not grant itself. The conscience of the nation cannot be rid of the black man. In the wisdom of the Father of us all the black man has played an important part in this Republic; and in the continuing wisdom of the higher powers he is with us still. The proposition that he shall not vote, the proposition that he shall not vote, the proposition that he shall be sent to another country, are all propositions against the verdict of the war, and against fate itself. He is a human boing. Because he has been wronged gives his case more merit rather than less. This is his own country, and he may not be sent away from it. He was born here. He has a love for home equal to, if not exceeding, that of the white man. Indeed, the unclodies that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man. Indeed, the unclodies that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man. Indeed, the unclodies that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man. Indeed, the unclodies that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man. Indeed, the unclodes that of the white man. Indeed, the unclodes that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man. Indeed, the unclodes that of the white man. Indeed, the unclodes that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man indeed, the unclodes that of the white man. Indeed, the unclodes that we all sing in our homes are the melodies of the white man indeed, the unclodes that of the white man indeed, the unclodes that we all sing in our homes are the melo

Time to Redress Wrongs. Six generations of American people have op-pressed and wronged the black man. The seventh may at least begin, not to add to his wrongs, but to try to redress them. When the black man comes bringing five wounds with him to plead, he must not take six wounds back with him to show as the only answer given him in his time of need. The wisdom to settle this question, it may be hard to find, but it must be found. If God rules in the affairs of men (and I reverently believe that he does), the solution for the problem must be gained in the wisdom that is found when man is alone with God, as for the problem must be gained in the wisdom that is found when man is alone with God, as Lincoln found it on his knees in the dark days of the war. Let God and his rule not be forgotten in any political calculation. When Mr. Grady asks the North to give up its opinion as to the South and the negro, and asks the Republican party to give up its platform and principles as to the South and the negro, he seems to have forgotten that even if our party had surrendered its creed the conscience of the North, and the conscience of good people everywhere, could not, even if it would, give up that by wav of protection to the weak which God never allows to be given up. Let the Republican party be destroyed, let the North become entirely dumb, as it is now too nearly dumb, on this question of the wrong of the negro; there is still the great question that here is a race of 6,000,000 of people on their knees before God asking for help and protection, which God in some way will see is granted. So we say in the South, and we say to the Gradys, good in heart and eloquent in tongue, The Republican party could not give you what you ask, even if it wanted to do it.

Words Won't Settle It.

Words Won't Settle It. The negro is in America, and to stay. He is an American. He loves his country. One hun-dred and eighty-two thousand black men stood as soldiers in the loyal army, offering their own lives to help save the life of the nation. The black man is a human being and he is a voter. What is the South going to do with him? Its people, and even its best people, say: We can settle this question better than the nation can, Perhaps it is right. Perhaps the nation should settle this question better than the nation can. Perhaps it is right. Perhaps the nation should grant that, But never can this nation be excused on its conscience from watching to see that the question is in process or settlement and insisting that in some way it shall be settled. Kevry material interest it has is involved, The very question of safety in its home is involved, as well as honor. Mere words of etoquence will neither settle it, nor begin to settle it, nor abate the interest and duty of the nation to see it settled. There is a bright spot here and there in the Bouth. A few days ago the Charleston News and Courier, in speaking of this subject said boldly: "It is useless for Southern statesmen to condemn the Republican method of solving the negro problem, unless they can suggest a better method."

This is the whole thing. It states the Northern position. The nation has a right to ask the South how it is going to settle this question, and when it is going to settle it. Meantime, the negroes, the most patient race the earth has ever known, a race that in all its ignorance is lifting its hands to the light, a race that in all its weakness believes in prayer, a race that has faith that it has the protection of the common Father of us all, is with a pathos and sublimity which all races must admire and many might imitate, waiting under the blast of the storm for the sourion.

The Negre Fee's His Position.

The Negro Fee's His Position. The negro feels the coercion of the situation. He has largely given up his right to hold office. He says if that will help to allay Southern He says if that will help to allay Southern prejudice against him on account of his ignorance he is willing to wait until his son is educated, and will be an intelligent voter. The free school is very dear to the negro. The Blair bill, which a Republican United States Senate a few days ago defeated, cannot long be defeated. That measure, or something like it, is the forerunner of the settlement of this question. The South insists that it is the ignorance of the negro to which it objects. Then let the American school come and take away soil, and we shall have on every foot of the not an abused and useless custom.

Mr. Crocker, one time President of the Massachusetts Senate, in his book on Parliamentary Procedure, says that "when Hatsell complete his "precedents," toward the close of the last century, parliamentary the close of the last century, parliamentary law was so little developed as a science, founded upon reason, that he was led to make the following statement: All the reason for forms is custom, and the law of form is practice. Reason is quite of doors.

I am happy to be able to introduce to you to not onlight the masterful man who opened wide the doors and led reason in, and crowned her, and not custom, as the presiding genius of National legislation—the Speaker of the House of Representatives—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

Hew the Lieu was Received.

When Speaker Reed lifted his ponderous

soil, and we shall have on every foot of the land, a free ballot and a fair count. [Applause.] Then shall we have a new South, representing integrity, honesty and man hood. [Applause.] I believe further that we shall never have a new South until the developed as a science, founded upon reason, that he was led to make the following statement: All the reason for forms is custom, and the past and their eyes to the future, shall deduce the masterful man who opened wide the consight the masterful man who opened wide the offices.

[Applause.]

Mr. Dalzell then presented Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, to respond to the sentiment, "The Republican Press."

Mr. Clarkson's Remarks.

God bless Pennsylvania! One may not cross the Alleghenies without feeling the majesty of the South is not a question. The South insists that it is the ignorance and let the Republican party, which is the traditional foe to ignorance, not traditional foe to ignorance, and to his landlord and Engineer William J. Smith, provate the traditional foe to ignorance, and to his landlord and Engineer William Meanty to his the traditional foe to ignorance, and to his the future its

most of the States, for every three black men who cannot read, there is one white man. Let the Republican party, which is the party of of the school house and of education, not be dumb to this cry. Let us support anything that will bring education everywhere in place

THE PARTY'S YOUNG MEN. ONE OF THEM SPEAKS FOR THE COM-ING LEADERS.

The Mainstov of Republicanism-Mr. Taylor's Ideas of a Mugwump-A Tribute to Speaker Reed-An Appeal Made for s Protective Tariff.

Mr. Robert W. Taylor, of New York, was formally introduced by the toastmaster in a few words. Mr. Taylor surprised the assembly by his clever speech, and at its close was heartily appl auded. He said: The first thing I ought to say in this connection

is that the Americus Club itself embodies this toast in all of its breadth and meaning. The type of young Republicanism is the Americus Club. And this is so whether we consider it as furn ishing the sinews of war in wise counsel and effactive work at home; or inspiring it with its martial presence and kindling enthusiasm the lagging Republicans of Ohio; or flashing its gory sunshades along the quiet paths of Broadway. In any and in all it has made its impress on the politics of the country, and the framer of this senviment has unconsciously described the generous host of the evening.

The attitude of the young man in politics in this day and hour is not the least important thing to consider; mighty questions press for solution; young men are becoming better and better educated; they are becoming more and more thoughtful; they are inspired with a sense of independent thought and action, as they never were before; not an inspiration to fugitive or querilla warfare between the pickets and along the outskirts; this has always been the bane of politics as it is of war; its participants, answerable in no large degree to either side, have been a pest and a torment since the world began.

Theory About a Magwamp. on the politics of the country, and the frame

Theory About a Mugwump. Why then should we sorrow over the mugwump? He has been, and always will be; he is essential in the economy of human affairs; what boils were to Job, such is the mugwump to the body politic. Job was patient; let us be patient. There is an old legend which declares that a birtn and a death occur at the same moment, and that when a child is born it receives
the intellect of the man who dies. In reflecting
over this I have been led to the conviction that
when the mugwump was born, nobody happened to die.

To the unfettered sense of the young man of
to-day the most inspiring of recent occurrences

to-day the most inspiring of recent occurrences was that wherein the Republican party produced a man brave enough to declare, and strong enough to maintain, that notwithstanding the moss-covered traditions that surrounded him, a legislator who was present to rounded him, a legislator who was present to say there is no quorum, was present to be counted as a part of that quorum; that a participation in legislative obstruction was a participation in every other legislative sense; and that the day was past when the Speaker might have to say, "I see the gentleman from Illinois, and he's raising the mischief generally, but God forbid that I should say he's here."

The young Republicans say to the leaders of the party: Let us have no nonsense on the Southern question; let us be just; let us be generous; forgiveness we nonfered long, long ago; no matter if it was received with back turned, and with a smile upon the unseen face. Let that pass. But no code of morals and no canon of politics demand that we turn the other cheek.

In the wide prosperity that now waits upon that section of our common country; that has blessed with ample breadth our brethren of the South, we all rejoice; but the party, to whom

Schedules may be faulty; demagogues may tinker; false empiric reasoning may seek to maintain it; historic factswhich are mere coincidences, may be adduced as effects; but never will the cause of pretection fail to command popular approval while the animating principle that hes back of all and justifies and demands it shall be held before the public eye. Ah ye, who fatten your fancies on the other side, know not the springs of pride and promise that inspire the young Republican of to-day: grand and prophetic was his party's past; fall of deeds and mighty in promise is her present; and wisely led and courageously maintained in her demands for a free ballot and a political economy that shall deem no country prosperous whose people are not happy, her future will outshine her past, and write her history in words whose luster nor time nor death can ever dim or fade.

WOUND UP THE NIGHT. An Adjournment Just Before the Midnight Honr Was Struck. Colonel Thomas M. Bayne responded very briefly to the sentiment, "Ways and Means." In the course of his speech he complimented the several candidates for the Governorship. As to the ways and means of Republican success, he said: "The ways are to choose the best men to lead us, and the means are to raise the money to put them through."

Laughter and applause greeted this utter-Mr. Dalzell then said: "According to the invariable custom of this club, the Sabbath day drawing near, this assembly is now de-This was the end of it. Everybody arose although many were disappointed that a few words had not been heard from the several Gubernatorial candidates. After the adjournment the distinguished guests from Washington and the candidates for Governor held informal receptions in the hall of

the second floor, and were surrounded for half an hour by friends and admirers DELAWARE JUSTICE.

Two Young Men Publicly Pillorled and Whipped for Borse Stenling.

WILMINGTON, April 26 .- James Hamil ton, John T. Owens and James Owens Isaacs, who were convicted last week of stealing a horse from Eli P. West, a farmer living at Cross Keys, were pilloried for one hour and whipped with 20 lashes each at Georgetown to-day. They have a year's imprisonment also to serve. There being no jail yard, the whipping took place on the village green, in a space roped off to keep back the crowd of 300. The young men were connected with prom-inent families, and their trial was one of the most hotly contested legal battles ever known in this section. Since their sentence strong pressure has been brought upon the

Governor to remit the corporal punishment.

The Brazilian Cabinet Intact. RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26.-The repor of a ministerial crisis is false. According to the newspapers of Montevideo, Ministers Bocayuna and Ruy Barboza still retain their portfolios. They state that the dis-cord in the cabinet has disappeared and that the government has accepted the con-clusion of the Washington Congress for set-tling all questions by arbitration which may arise between American countries.

A Murder Caused by Steam. CINCINNATI, April 26,-This afternoon about 5 o'clock, William J. Smith, pro



iphus paused outside the door interview the scraper; in those walls her father sat

Six times before he'd sought that door On this same mission bent; His courage failed—but now, to-night, He will ask papa's consent.

dolphus paused—with pallid cheek— "Why, boy, don't look morose!" 's biliousness! I've had it! Here— Pierce's Pellets: Take a dose!"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are sugar-coated, easy to take, and gentle in action, cleansing and regulating the system without wrenching it with agony. They are gently aperient, or strongly cathartic, according to size of dose. Unequaled as a liver pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. As a laxative, only one tiny Pellet necessary for a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. Being purely vegetable, they operate without dis-turbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Sold by druggists, at 25 cents a vial.



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promptly cures weakness of stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the vector. of the system. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.
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