THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Jay Gould a Long Ways From Being Turned Down Yesterday in

THE UNION PACIFIC'S ELECTION.

What the Monthly Report of the Pennsylvania Company Shows.

FIRES, FAILURES AND RAILWAY NEWS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 27.—The result of the Union Pacific election to-day is that Jay Gould and his party are retained in the directory. This is a victory also for the Missouri Pacific, which the opposition people looked upon as a competing system. The following are the directors elected in the order of the size of their vote:

Edwin F. Arkins, Boston; Samuel Carr, Boston; Henry H. Cook, New York; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston; Sidney Dillon, New York; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Henry B. Hyde, New York; Joseph A. Hillard, Omaha; Alexander E. Orr, New York; James Sharp, Salt Lake City; Gardiner M. Lane, Boston; Jay Gould, New York; Russell Sage, New York.

The board ticket was on blue paper, the Boissevain, or foreign ticket, on white paper. In the list of directors represented on the foreign ticket, the names of Gould, Sage and Clark do not appear, Sims Boissevain having been committed to the shareholders, whose proxies he held, to vote for a Board of Directors who would represent the Union Pacific shareholders and would have no interest in the Missouri Pacific.

S. H. H. Clark, of Omaha, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, was on the directors' ticket, but was defeated by Gardiner M. Lane from the opposition ticket. He will probably be placed on the board by the other directors, and may possibly be elected President. The two other directors besides Mr. Lane on the opposition ticket were Charles C. Jackson, of Boston, and Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland. The foreign ticket appears to have been defeated by 10,000 votes, as this is the amount Russell Sage received over Charles C. Jackson.

The election was decided in favor of Mr. Gould by the proxy of Messrs. Borthwick, Wark & Co., of London, for about 26,000 shares. This house had given its proxy at first to Mr. Boissevain, but later gave a proxy to Messrs. I. & S. Wormser, their New York correspondents, which, it is said, they requested should not be used in favor of Mr. Gould. Messrs. Wormser, however, turned the votes over to Mr. Gould, thus turning the election and retaining Missouri Pacific officials in the management of the Union Pacific.

It was voted to approve the investments made during the year by the directors and the acts of the directors; also the Drexel-Morgan indenture of last year, under which the three-year 6 per cent notes were placed, and the Kansas Pacific trust indentures, $5,000,000 bonds of which went in under the same.

The directors subsequently met at the Equitable building for organization. Samuel Carr resigned as a director, and S. H. H. Clark, of Omaha, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Sidney Dillon declined re-election to the Presidency, and Mr. Clark was elected in his place, Mr. Dillon being elected Chairman of the board, a position created for him. Edwin F. Atkins was made Vice President to succeed Mr. Clark, and the latter was made a member of the Executive Committee in place of Russell Sage. Controller Oliver W. Mink, Treasurer James G. Harris and all the other officers were re-elected.

CLOSED BY A RUN.

The Commercial Bank at St. Paul Shuts Down, Though in Fair Shape.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—The Commercial Bank closed its doors at noon to-day, and a card was placed on the window announcing that the business is temporarily suspended, but that all depositors will be paid in full. This action was taken after a heavy run continuing during the entire forenoon. Mr Middleton, one of the directors, was seen and asked for a statement. "All that can be said at present," he replied, "is that the depositors will be paid in full and the stockholders will have to stand the loss. The trouble was caused by the scare resulting from the failure of the St. Paul German Insurance Company. The bank itself is all right and is backed by good, responsible men. It is doubtful if the bank will resume business again."

As soon as the failure of the insurance company became generally known, the country banks began to withdraw their funds from the Commercial Bank. This started ugly rumors regarding the solvency of the latter institution, for which there was really no foundation, but which spread with a rapidity such as no rumor of less injurious character could be circulated. The directors to-night stated that the assets of the bank was $1,559,815 25 and the liabilities $976,332 04.

THE PENNSY'S BUSINESS.

Lines West of Pittsburg Make by Far the Best Showing in the System.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The statement of business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for March, as compared with the same month in 1891, shows an increase on gross earnings of $231,098; increases in expense, $154,248; increase in net earnings, $76,850. The three months of 1892, as compared with the same period of 1891, show an increase in gross earnings of $406,141; increase in expenses, $438,996; decrease in net earnings, $32,855.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for March, 1892, as compared with the same month in 1891, show an increase in gross earnings of $765,039; increase in expenses, $395,550; increase in net earnings, $369,480. The three months of 1892, as compared with the same period of 1891, show an increase in gross earnings of $1,493,624; increase in expenses, $931,726; increase in net earnings, $561,838.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

CANADA fall wheat is in promising condition.

MCKEESPORT electric railway employes may strike for higher wages.

THE Bay State Lumber Dealers' Association is talking of forming a trust.

JOHN GOODE, the millionaire cordage manufacturer, at Ravenswood, L. I., has broken with the National Cordage Trust.

THE places of striking bakers at Detroit have been filled by labor imported from the East. All the big concerns stand firm.

THE 270 employes of the John Paul Lumber Company, at La Crosse, are on strike over the discharge of three members of the K. of L.

REPORTS from along the Monongahela river say many of the mines are idle, and within ten days many of those now in operation will close down.

THE annual report of fires and insurance losses in St. Louis for the past year shows that the total loss was $2,717,079 96; insurance, $9,659,171 86, and the losses paid by the insurance companies, $2,662,431 37.

THE question of disposing of the Chicago Board of Trade quotations is still unsettled. There is a desire to sell the figures to some distributing agent, but a sufficient price cannot be obtained, and as a consequence an idea is on foot to start a bureau by the board itself.

THE stockholders of the new corporation at Youngstown, the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, elected the following directors: D. P. Eels and Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Joseph Forker, Sharon; H. C. Bughman, Pittsburg; Henry Tod, Robert McCurdy and Henry Meek, Youngstown.

THE RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE Burlington has been selected by the Charities and Correction Societies of Eastern cities as the official route over which delegates will travel between Chicago and Denver to attend the National Convention in June.

REPORT of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for March: Gross earnings, $2,472,479; increase, $181,199; working expenses, $1,602,589; increase, $120,715. Deduct proportion due to leased lines worked on a percentage, $201,655; increase, $6,993.

A RAILROAD train left the Philadelphia and Reading station in Philadelphia Tuesday en route to Chicago, via the Wabash Railroad, composed of 20 new engines made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and drawn by a double compound engine belonging to the works. The engines are for the Southside Elevated railroad, Chicago.

THE new railroad of Coxe Bros. & Co. is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad as well as with all the roads in the combine. For a long time they have been shipping considerable coal to the West, and especially to Chicago and Milwaukee, where the firm owns large docks. This coal has been and is still being shipped over the Pennsylvania lines.

THE annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company shows for the year 1891 gross earnings $19,687,733, as against $20,348,208 in 1890. The surplus earnings were $7,846,451, against $7,274,759 the previous year. Proceeds from other sources make the total income $10,442,521. Deducting total charges, a balance of $1,910,380 is shown, which is an increase of $23,698 over last year.

IT transpires that the World's Fair management had quite as much to do in bringing about the present movement in Chicago against the ticket scalpers as did the railroads. The officials of the Exposition were given to understand that the existence of scalpers in Chicago was so demoralizing that the roads would not dare to make as low rates for the Fair as they otherwise might.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Linwood, O.—The Linwood Hames Company's factory. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Bay City, Mich.—Merrill, Fifield & Co.'s elevator. Loss, $75,000. Adjacent lumber yards, etc., were in imminent peril for a time.

Bloomington, Ill.—The mule stables in the mouth of the McLean mine. A mine horror with the loss of hundreds of lives was narrowly averted.

Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county—The storeroom owned by Jesse Poorman and occupied by Levinston Brothers. Levinston Brothers' loss, $1,500; insurance small. Poorman's loss $5,000, partly insured.

Near Millersburg, O.—The home of John H. Heyd, of Knox township, including all his outbuildings, with contents. Loss, $3,500; insured for $450 in the Washington Township Fire Insurance Company. Cause, defective flue.

Thirty-third street—An oil shed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards above Thirty-third street was burned last evening. A lamp exploding in the shed started the fire, and the entire shed and 65 barrels of oil were burned. The loss is estimated at $500.

Chicago—The Athenæum building damaged $60,000. On the seventh floor, to which the fire was confined, were the paintings of the local society artists, valued at $25,000, and these were completely destroyed, as was the furniture, valued at $10,000. The loss to the building itself it was $18,000, and other damages bring the total up to the sum stated. The building was insured, but the paintings were not.

A NEW HALL OF PHILOSOPHY

The Cornerstone of Which Is Laid by Cardinal Gibbons.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[*Special.*]—Appropriate exercises incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy took place this afternoon on the grounds of the Catholic University. Cardinal Gibbons and Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte delivered appropriate addresses. The Cardinal said that the faculty of Philosophy, to accommodate which the new structure was begun, had for its object the profound study of all that concerns man and his multiform relations with all below him, around him, and about him, as seen in the light of natural reason. The bishops of the United States were proud to establish an institution like this in our national capital, under the eyes of our whole country and in most cordial relations with all her national institutions of learning and social improvement.

The Cardinal then blessed the stone and the ceremonies ended. The building is 250 feet long, 100 feet in the center, the wings being 70 feet deep. It will be surmounted by a statue of Christ, "The Light of the World." It will not be opened until the fall of 1894.

HAVE you noticed the To Let Rooms cent a word advertising columns of the Daily and Sunday Dispatch?

SHORT STORIES OF CITY LIFE.

THE Twelfth Ward School Board, Allegheny, met last night and re-elected the old corps of teachers.

THE General Hays' Post Grand Army Band yesterday offered its services to Chief Bigelow to give a free concert in a few weeks at Highland Park.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman, evidently demented, was attracting the attention of pedestrians on Liberty street yesterday and Officer Lew took her to Central station. She is well dressed and says she lives on Fifty-fourth street and that her name is Kate Mills.

COLLIDED WITH THE STATUTES.

RICHARD CONNELL has been held for court for the non-support of his wife.

FREDERICK WALTZ, of Larimer avenue, is charged with the larceny by bailee of a suit of clothes from August Wilhelm. Held for court.

WESLEY MILLER, of Somerset county, will have a hearing to-morrow before United States Commissioner McCandless on a charge of illicit distilling.

EDWARD MCCALL, brakeman on the Fort Wayne road, is charged with felonious assault upon 15-year-old Florence Mutrie, of Lacock street, Allegheny.

Singing for a Hospital.

The sale of seats for the great production of "Belshazzar," at the Alvin next week, will open at the box office this morning. This is Butterfield's great cantata and is to be produced by local talent, with the exception of Miss Elise Warren, Chicago's popular oratorio singer. Among the soloists will be Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald, John Strouss, Miss Edith Harris, Alexander Ross, W. S. Weeden and others equally as well known. The chorus numbers 225 voices and the costumes are furnished from New York. As the cantata is to be given for the benefit of the Allegheny General Hospital there will be crowded houses nightly. The Alvin orchestra will accompany the singers and the event promises to be one of more than ordinary local interest.

Pittsburgers in New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—[*Special.*]—The following Pittsburgers are registered at New York hotels: B. Fleaw, Fifth Avenue; J. P. O'Neil, Fifth Avenue; J. A. Bower, Westminster; Mrs. W. O. Childs, St. James; R. Davis, Astor; J. H. Dimick, Astor; G. A. Macbeth, Astor; J. Martin, Astor; O. J. Morrow, Windsor; J. H. Stewart, Brunswick; J. J. Haley, Holland; Miss E. A. Darlington, Westminster; D. F. Harrison, Sweeney's; J. Snyder, International; F. X. Woog, Coleman.

House Decoration in Wall Paper and Painting.

For a choice selection of wall paper, picture mouldings and relief decorations, house, sign and fresco painting, Stoughton & Stulen, 101 Market street, lead them all. For estimates call them by telephone, 816.

Gold Watch Free to Some Lady.

Who can guess nearest to the time it stops. Will be wound up in Saller & Co.'s window between 2 and 3 P. M., corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, to-morrow, Friday.

Lady Guessers! To-Morrow, Friday,

Between 2 and 3 P. M., the lady's gold watch in Saller & Co.'s window will be wound up. Nearest guesser when it stops gets it.

JIMP AWNINGS are neat and pretty, at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. thsu

Morning Glories.

Come and see this new pattern of wall paper. JOHN S. ROBERTS,
719 and 721 Liberty street, head of Wood. MTH

DON QUIXOTE fought wind mills. Bugine fights roaches, bedbugs, etc., and kills them every time. 25 cents.

METHUEN AWNINGS—Sage green, warranted not to run, at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. Tel. 1972. thsu

Wild Roses.

A new and elegant pattern in wall paper at John S. Roberts', 719 and 721 Liberty street, head of Wood. MTH

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for children teething. 25c.

WINDEMERE AWNINGS, at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. Tel. 1972. thsu

WHITE HOUSE BIDS.

Continued From First Page.

or another, it can never be defeated, so long as the world means to keep on moving. Republicanism means to-day and to-morrow; Democracy means day before yesterday.

Senator John Sherman, in his letter, gives President Harrison quite a puff, and intimates that he favors his renomination. Among other things he says: "My pleasant recollection of a former visit, when I shared your hospitality with Benjamin Harrison, would greatly tempt me to be present. Since then we have enjoyed the benefits of a wise, able and successful administration of national affairs under his Presidency. He has been faithful to the doctrines of the Republican party, and has contributed as much as anyone could to the protection of American industries and to the preservation of a sound and stable currency of many kinds, but all of equall value."

Banqueting in a Vast Conservatory.

The decorations of the great dining room were more elaborate this year than ever before. The florists were given carte blanche, and they used the privilege to the greatest advantage of the Americus Club. The 30 tables were each laden with the choicest blossoms, arranged with the taste characteristic of such embellishments when done by a master hand. The flowers consisted of roses, daffodils, violets, primroses, pansies and all varieties of spring blossoms. The center-pieces were all different. On some tables they were altogether of maidenhair fern, brightened up by a tall vase containing American beauty roses on either side. On others mixed spring flowers were the center-pieces, with end pieces of roses.

Each window sill was banked with maidenhair ferns and small palms, while in the ordinaire, where the musicians sat, were tall palms and ferns artistically arranged to screen the orchestra. General Grant's picture, at the back of the chair of the toastmaster, was entwined as to its frame in red, white and blue Yeddo cloth, with passion vine clinging in tendrils around it. The buffet was a mass of palms and azaleas. The top of each window was gracefully draped with lambrequins of red, white and blue, while here and there along the frieze, between the windows, were umbrellas, the emblems of the club. A pleasant surprise was a small silk red, white and blue umbrella on each table, in the middle of the center-piece of flowers. It looked like a fantastically trimmed wax taper, until at a signal the waiters removed a small cap and touched a spring, when each one of the 30 umbrellas spread over the tables, amid the applause of the banqueters. The staircases and halls were filled with palms and greenery of all kinds, and the whole second floor of the hotel was like one vast conservatory.

Dining at Small Tables.

The tables were arranged across the room instead of lengthwise, the old way. There were about 400 people present, and when they got into the dining room it was densely packed, too much so for comfort. The servants had difficulty in moving around, and there was constant confusion in the neighborhood of the doors. The invited guests sat at a table about the center of the hall. President W. S. Brown officiated, and the speakers were grouped on his right and left. The Committee of Arrangements also occupied seats at the table of honor.

President Brown in a few words welcomed the visitors and the members of the club, and then he introduced Toastmaster Orlady, who created a laugh by saying, "Let us get down to business." Among the guests was Col. W. H. Reid, who broke his leg a few months ago. It was the first time he was out since the accident, and he was warmly greeted by his fellow members.

Here is the menu, and it is a part of the programme that speaks for itself:

Blue points, on half shells.
Green turtle, clear.
Olives. Salted almonds, Pickles.
Sliced tomatoes.
Brook trout, a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Pommes Parisienne.
Roast breast of spring chicken. Asparagus.
Sweetbreads. French peas.
Champagne punch.
Diamond back terrapin, Maryland style.
Lobster salad.
Neapolitan ice cream. Assorted cakes.
Strawberries.
Select fruits. Roquefort Cheese.
Toasted Crackers.
Coffee. Cigars.

The menu cards were the finest the club has had up to date. Each one cost about $1.50. It was beautifully illustrated. On the front page was a picture of Grant on horseback, then came a battle scene and a photograph of the house at Appomattox where Lee surrendered. On the upper right hand corner of the last page was a picture of Grant's home, and at the bottom was the tomb beneath which were the words "Let us have peace." Each plate was provided with a small red, white and blue umbrella. The menu and parachute are much prized as mementoes.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Judge Thurston, of Nebraska, Predicts Success Next Fall—He Is Inclined to Juggle With the Silver Question—The Tariff the Leading Issue.

To John M. Thurston, of Omaha, the general counsel for the Union Pacific road, had been assigned the subject, "The Republican party." He said:

Every constitutional amendment which extends the blessing of human liberty, and protects the fullest enjoyment of American citizenship, has been written by the pen of Republican statesmanship and ratified by the vote of Republican intelligence. Every existing statute of the United States is the result of Republican thought, Republican courage and Republican action.

I am here to-night to recall more especially the great services of the Republican party to the cause of human labor. I assert that Republican statesmanship has done more, within a single quarter of a century, to make labor profitable and honorable than had theretofore been done by any or all governmental agencies in any four centuries of civilized existence. The Democratic party still insists that it is the right of the American people to buy what they want where they can buy it the cheapest. I deny that. It is not the right of any man worthy of American citizenship to buy the product of human labor without paying a fair price for the brain and brawn that enters into its manufacture.

I come from the wild and woolly West—that West which has always stood true to the Republican party. I bring with me to-night a campaign cap of 1892, manufactured by the Black Hills miner from American tin. And I am here to say to you of the Eastern and Middle States that this great loyal West will meet you in November on the platform of McKinley protection and Blaine reciprocity.

Our Democratic Congress has made an issue upon the protection of American wool. On that issue the Republican party is ready to appeal to the American intelligence. We stand in favor of such legislation as will protect, not only the wool on the back of an American sheep, but also the wool on the head of an American citizen

The Republican party stands for honest money. It does not propose that a flag shall be displayed at the door of the National Treasury, upon which the cheap Johns of the country have written—"30 off for cash." But while the Republican party stands for honest money, and must necessarily be opposed to such a measure as the Bland bill, which permits the unlimited coinage of 70-cent dollars, yet the best thought of this country ought to be directed to the determination as to how far, or in what manner, American silver can be placed in circulation. Republicans have a right to differ among themselves, and all party declarations are the result of honest discussion and contention. For myself, I am in favor of such legislation as will permit the American miner to take $1 worth of silver, dug from an American mine, representing American enterprise, intelligence, perseverance, hardship and labor, to the mint of the United States, and have the Goddess of Liberty stamped upon one side and the American eagle upon the other; and I am further in favor of such additional legislation as will make it impossible for any man, by contract or otherwise, to exclude the Goddess of Liberty from the best American society, or to put the bar sinister across the American eagle. What the American people need is cheap interest, and any legislation which tends to cheapen the interest rate by an increased supply of honest money.

The Democratic party will not win. Whether its candidate be the man who stole the Legislature of New York, or the man who stole the Presidency of the United States, the deliberate judgment of the American people will not try the doubtful experiment of once more turning this Government over to its enemies.

AS PICTURED BY STONE.

The Allegheny Congressman Describes the Life of the New Member of the House—He Tells It in a Very Amusing and Entertaining Manner.

Congressman William A. Stone, of the Twenty-third district, discussed the "New Congressman, His Hopes, His Expectations and His Disappointments." He said:

The new Congressman is an object of special interest to himself and to all his relations. The dreams that have come to him amid the heat and the hustle of the canvass assume waking thoughts, and he longs to take his place among the statesmen of the country. When he shall rise in his place and utter those words that have trembled upon the lips of many famous men, "Mr. Speaker," when the House will grow silent and the members will listen to what the new Congressman has to say, when he can hear it whispered in the galleries, "That is the new Congressman from Nebraska," while he pours forth burning words of eloquence, patriotism and wisdom which will crowd upon his tongue and struggle for utterance under the inspiration of the occasion, when the great newspaper will display his name in bold head lines and predict for him a brilliant career which he is sure to realize, when the Speaker will send him a respectful note asking him to please name the committee which he prefers, he has not decided whether he has selected Ways and Means or Appropriations. They each have their attractions; his seat will probably be in front of the Speaker about three rows back on the aisle. Surely he will have great political influence; oh, why do so many of his constituents ask his assistance in an appointment to office, and why do so many people write him letters congratulating him on the great honor that has been conferred upon him, and, incidentally mention some appointment which he might be induced to accept.

The First Day in the House.

At last the great eventful day arrives. He stands up with a hundred of us and takes the oath and watches with interest the organization of the House, and when the drawing of seats begins he is surprised that his name is not called about the fourth one, and as ball after ball is drawn he expects that his name will come next, and each time is doomed to disappointment. He sees seat after seat which he has thought would suit him, taken by others until finally about the 320th name called is his, and he sinks into his seat away off into the corner greatly disappointed, yet grateful that his name is called at all, for he had begun to think that there was no seat for him, and he would either have to stand up or take a stool in the aisle. The Speaker does not send him a respectful note asking him to please name the committee which he prefers; the Speaker does not ask his choice of committees. On the contrary, he finds that he has to ask the Speaker and do a great deal of asking in order to get a committee at all. But he gets one, and the next day he starts out to find his committee room, and after many inquiries, with the aid of a plumber and a lantern, he finds it away down under the terrace. He knows that he can never find it again, without help, and so he gets a piece of chalk and makes a few marks at the turns in the subterraneous passages so he can reach his committee room without a guide. He asks the Chairman when the committee will meet and was told that he would have due notice, and after much waiting and a few inquiries, he discovers that the committee was not appointed to meet, but to give opportunity to a member who was active in the election of the Speaker to appoint his son to a clerkship at a good salary.

Expected to Pass Many Bills.

If the new Chairman represents an agricultural district, or is elected through the influence of the Farmers' Alliance, he is expected to introduce and pass a great many bills. He does introduce a good many, one in particular which was sent in by a very active Farmers' Alliance man, who keeps a good many bees, and raises and sells a great deal of honey. He recollects that the bees do not like the flavor of the candidate for office when he sought the farmers' vote, two or three of them having expressed their disapproval in a very pointed and stinging way. The bill appropriates $10,000 to enable Jerry Rusk to experiment on the crossing of honey bees with lightning bugs on the theory that if this experiment was successful it would enable the bees to work nights, and thus gather more honey. He is very much interested in this bill, but he fails to interest anyone else in it. At length there is debate, and he listens with much interest to the sharp retorts that are made by the debater when he is interrupted by questions, and he thinks it a good plan to get up a lot of sharp retorts and have them all ready to fire back to those who would question him when he makes his tariff speech.

His First Tariff Speech.

At length the House decides to hold night sessions to enable the new Congressmen to make tariff speeches. A new member is always anxious to speak upon the tariff but he cannot get time. He appeals in vain to those in charge. He is finally told to attend the night sessions and he comes. The first night he does not get recognized. The second night he fares no better, but the third night he is more fortunate. It rains very hard, it is cold and wet and very disagreeable. He is promptly in his seat at 8 o'clock. To his surprise none but the Chairman and the officers and himself are present. The House is sitting during the pleasure of the House for the consideration of the tariff. The Chairman sends word that he will recognize the new Congressman. He goes up to the Chairman and remonstrates. He does not wish to speak to an empty house. He is told "Now or never." The vote will be taken the next day, and the time is all promised. He goes back to his seat. He takes one despairing look at the galleries. Save for two or three tramps who have taken refuge from the storm the seats are empty. The Chairman says: "The gentleman from Nebraska will proceed," and he staggers to his feet and begins. The Chairman picks up a newspaper, the pages are playing leapfrog in the hall, the tramps are snoring in the galleries, and save the stenographer who is taking down his words, no one is giving him the slightest attention.

GEN. ALGER'S PLATFORM.

Protection and Reciprocity the Only Hope of the Republican Party—He Calls for a United Effort This Year—A Glowing Tribute to Grant.

General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was warmly received when he took the floor. He had been assigned no particular subject, but each of his patriotic utterances and clever definitions of party policies were loudly applauded. He spoke first of the beauty of commemorating the day, and then paid a tribute to the work of Pittsburg's Sanitary Corps during the war. Turning from that he spoke of General Grant and then said:

To General Grant perhaps more than to any other one man we owe the supremacy of this glorious national ensign to-day—the flag that has never been unfurled in the face of an enemy but to be planted in triumph upon his ramparts; the flag that is respected by the world and is ample protection to every citizen, no matter how humble or in what part of the world he may be.

Gentlemen, we are upon the eve of another great battle—not where men are to be marshalled with muskets, sabers and cannon upon the foe, but of almost equal importance. This mighty nation has grown to the proud position it occupies to-day, fostered by the laws enacted by the Republican party, and the Republican party alone.

The General then declared that all the laws that had made America great had been passed by the Republican party and opposed by the Democratic party, and argued that the only way to continue prosperity was to continue the Republican party in power. He then spoke of the Keystone State as the head of the arch of Republicanism and then said:

What is protection? It commences with the home—it covers the nation. It is the first and great law of nature to care for one's own. That is the duty of the hour and the mission of the Republican party. I am not one of those who believe in secrecy in politics. This country is nothing more or less than a great business concern in which every voter is a stockholder. We should keep men in power who will represent all the people. We should so conduct our industrial institutions that every man who tries to be a good citizen shall be able by his own labor to own his home, and thus have an interest in our general prosperity.

Gentlemen, let us begin to form our lines for the coming contest. Let "Protection and Reciprocity"—the twin sisters, each equally essential—go hand in hand, and when the battle line is formed on election day, let every man be found in his place fighting for the interests of our common country, our whole country and our country alone.

Let us reap the full benefit of our own prosperity, and continue to say to the nations that find a market here for what we do not produce, "Open your markets free to the products of our country." That is reciprocity. And to those who would come here to sell their wares which we can produce, if come you must, and come you will, as you bear none of our burdens, we charge you a license and a rent. That is protection.

DALZELL ON PROSPERITY.

Pittsburg's Great Orator Speaks of the Keystone State's Advancement—A Plea for the Ship Canal—How Pennsylvania Has Prospered.

Hon. John Dalzell, always a welcome speaker, had the toast "Pennsylvania." All through it he was greeted with prolonged applause. He said:

There is no rhetoric more burning, no logic more convincing than the rhetoric and logic of facts and figures. Pennsylvania is an empire within herself. Reaching from tide water to the great unsalted sea, she embraces more than two degrees of latitude and an area of 45,000 square miles. Her population now over 5,250,000, has increased 22.77 per cent in the last ten years, and it is to be noted that this population is almost equally divided between her cities and town 325 in number, where men engage in manufacturing, mining and commercial pursuits, and her country places, where men are devoted to agriculture. While her city population has increased nearly 40 per cent in the last decade, her rural population has increased only a little over 7 per cent—thus showing the characteristic pursuits of her people. In 37 industrial centers for which the eleventh census collected the statistics of manufactures, the population increased nearly 33 per cent. In Pittsburg it increased nearly 52½ per cent, while McKeesport leads the list in an increase of over 152¾ per cent. But one thing I wish to call your special attention to in the statistics of our Quaker State, and that is that her cities are cities not of dwellings, but of homes.

Pennsylvanians for Their Homes.

That people comes nearest to being God's people who stand foremost in the march of Christian civilization, where men and women go in the morning to face their daily toil from houses sacred to their own families, and return with the evening shadows to the sanctifying influences of their own households. The ten years just past have seen an increase of 23 per cent in Pennsylvania dwellings and Pennsylvania families. Philadelphia has more than twice as many dwellings as New York City, while 88¾ per cent of the population of New York live over ten in a dwelling, and 67 7-10 per cent live over 20 in a dwelling; in Philadelphia less than 13 per cent live in dwellings containing over ten persons each. In these figures there is a thrilling music of Pennsylvania thrift and enterprise and morality, and the possibilities of noble ambitions and pure aspirations. Pittsburg has increased her dwellings 53 per cent, and demonstrated that gem of a city—which some of us know—64 per cent in the last decade. It is a conceded maxim that the natural law of economic growth lies in a harmonious development of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Let us test Pennsylvania's title to greatness and progress by this law. The value of our farm lands exceeds $1,250,000,000, and the increase in value within ten years has been 29 per cent.

Finest Farm Lands in the World.

While we have eight and four-tenths of the total population of the United States, we have nearly 10 per cent of the total value of farm land. Ohio alone exceeds Pennsylvania in this regard. She has 6 per cent of the total population and 11 per cent of farm land value. But the richest agricultural counties in all this continent are ours. Such counties as Lancaster and others that I might name are good to look upon, and make the heart glad. In all that makes agricultural wealth, in increase of cultivated acres, in value of farm stock, we are still making strides forward. The vine and fruit trees are making conquests of our fields, while our acreage for cereals has increased in the last ten years 3 per cent and aggregates now 4,750,000 acres. But Pennsylvania's wealth is under ground as well as above; in nature's storehouse of useful metals, of coal, iron, petroleum and natural gas—heat, light and power ready-made. Here is nature's suggestion to work in the gift of the few and power alongside the raw material to be worked. Last year we put upon the market nearly 82,000,000,000 tons of coal, and that was 74 per cent more than we produced in 1880. Of iron ore, we mined 1,000,500 tons; of petroleum, we produced 21,500,000 barrels, and $7,000,000 worth of stone left its hiding place to add to our evidences of wealth.

Great Strides in Manufacturing.

But it is as a manufacturing State that Pennsylvania wears her crown of glory. I may not stop to speak of the varied products of her labor, for figures are uninteresting and wearisome. Look for a moment briefly at one or two of her industries. Between 1880 and 1890 the State increased its production of pig iron nearly 138 per cent. Allegheny county increased her production 398 per cent. She made 15 per cent of all made in the State. During the same period Pennsylvania's crucible steel product increased 6 per cent, her Bessemer steel product 292 per cent and her open hearth steel product over 874 per cent. And while the whole United States increased in the same time their production of iron and steel 165 per cent, Pennsylvania's increase was 182 per cent. She made 50 per cent of the total product. Men no longer seek for foreign plate. Gone are the glories of French and Belgian skilled workmen, in competition with Yankee ingenuity, Pennsylvania thrift and enterprise. Within but a short distance from where we are the largest plate glass establishment in the world, equipped with the most approved machinery and ingenious appliances, furnishes labor to 3,000 Pennsylvania workmen, and has a capacity to turn out 10,000,000 square feet of plate glass per annum.

Pennsylvania's wool manufacture has increased in the decade just passed over 32 per cent in its products, while it has increased 60½ per cent in the wages paid its employes, and 98½ per cent in its investment of capital. Not to enlarge, Pennsylvania's industries include almost every article of necessity, of comfort, of luxury, filling the entire field of the arts of peace, and furnishing the appliances of offensive and defensive warfare. Manufacturers of foods, of cottons, linens, woolens, carpets, manufacturers of wood, of leather, chemicals, glass, machinery, steel and of iron, manufacturers of everything essential to the industrial freedom of a people politically free.

Another Plea for the Erie Canal.

I may not stop to dwell on the figures of Pennsylvania commerce. The great instruments of commerce are money, the measure of value, the transportation facilities, the means of exchange. Honey-combed as Pennsylvania already was with railroads, her railroads have increased in the last decade over 41½ per cent. Contemplate for a moment the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its net income, main line alone, and branches between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, last year was over $12,000,000; $1,000,000 a month. Its tonnage mileage aggregated over 5,000,000,000; its passengers mileage nearly 400,000,000. Its average cost of freight transportation was less than four tenths of a cent per ton per mile. This is to say nothing of the traffic upon our magnificent water ways, the care and improvement of which a wise statesmanship must make more and more a subject of generous national concern. Now, note the harmonious development of Pennsylvania's wealth. Population has increased, home life has been preserved, agriculture had spread to new fields with multiplied products, industries have been diversified, manufactures increased, mineral resources have been developed, great cities the centers as they always are of the commercial life of a civilized people have grown and prospered, while the intellectual and moral advancement of our people has continued.

GUESTS AT THE BANQUET.

Names of the Distinguished Citizens Who Participated in the Americus Club Function—Representatives of Business, Finance and the Learned Professions.

Nearly 400 guests sat down to the Americus Club banquet, and they represented all lines of business, the learned professions and the arts. The names of the guests are as follows:

Table No. 1—James W. Thompson, W. C. Lilly, E. C. Godfrey, J. C. Godfrey, C. A. Brown, W. H. Brown, Q. A. Robison, J. P. Brown, J. G. Wainwright, L. R. Davidson, H. C. Sherrard, Scott A. White.

Table No. 2—A. J. Pitcairn, George P. Letzche, Paul Didier, A. S. Marcley, W. T. Lindsay, W. H. Graham, James S. Orr, Charles Krautner, J. P. Haslett.

Table No. 3—L. DeWolf, W. DeWolf, F. J. Torrance, C. S. Grant, Harry Orchard, Jas. S. Fruit, C. A. Hazen, Alex. McDowell, Chas. C. Marshall, F. Shanley, M. C. Byrnes, A. K. Martell.

Table No. 4—C. C. Rinehart, M. D., H. L. Trees, H. Speper, Chas. H. Elliott, D. C. Thornburg, John W. Clark, L. S. Moore, A. H. Burchfield, A. P. Burchfield.

Table No. 5—Samuel Moody, James S. Arnold, George H. Thurston, Frank W. Smith, A. M. Scott, Charles A. Anderson, William H. Dalzell, M. D., Hon. Thomas Ewing, H. F. Davis, W. J. Diehl, George B. Gordon, Florence C. Miller.

Table No. 6—W. D. King, M. D., G. H. Voight, M. D., J. N. Donaldson, George B. Hill, A. J. Lawrence, S. S. Pinkerton, S. McElroy, H. C. Stewart, George J. Gorman, W. H. H. Wasson, A. M. Neeper, J. D. Nicholson.

Table No. 7—H. D. W. English, J. G. Bennett, J. B. Henderson, M. B. Marland, William Lyons, Jr., J. J. Davidson, George W. Darr, Thomas Evans, E. W. Brackmeyer, A. J. Logan, W. H. Keech, H. S. Paul.

Table No. 8—G. B. Ewart, Charles W. Scott, Charles Reisfar, George L. Holliday, H. A. Phillips, W. W. Prince, W. J. McAfee, G. P. McCandless, J. G. McCandless, A. E. McCandless, C. M. Schwab, E. L. Dickson.

Table No. 9—Geo. Barion, Arthur Kennedy, N. S. Williams, Chas. H. McKee, Walter Lyon, J. O. Brown, S. D. Warmcastle, W. D. Porter, John A. Glenn, Geo. Green, Geo. Brennan, Peter Hughes.

Table No. 10—J. S. McDonald, R. J. Murray, M. D., Daniel McCauley, F. A. Stocks, J. S. McKean, A. J. Edwards, A. C. McKean, G. F. von Bonnhorst, W. W. Colville, W. M. Rees, Geo. Gladden, M. D., S. P. Andrews.

Table No. 11—C. S. Smith, H. J. Hale, Jr., E. L. Hutchinson, J. M. May, C. F. Sheriff, J. B. Eaton, W. S. Moore, J. F. Kurtz, S. C. McGregor, J. T. Kelso, B. F. McClure, V. Milani.

Table No. 12—J. B. Youngson, W. G. King, F. H. Laird, W. R. Ford, W. P. Bennett, W. W. Murray, Thomas D. Chantler, Richard Barrows, H. L. Billington, R. L. Roller.

Table No. 13—Jno. Rend, S. T. McClaren, A. P. Burkholdt, Chas. O. Rowe, James Ardary, D. C. Thornburg, J. D. Littell, T. D. Graham, J. T. Dalzell, P. C. Dunlevy, Jr., T. K. Hackett, W. J. Osbourne.

Table No. 14—F. L. Shallenberger, W. H. Crump, D. W. Risher, Wm. M. Brown, G. M. Clark, E. M. Richardson, A. W. Thompson, W. D. Clark, W. E. Reis, E. A. Ohl.

Table No. 15—Alexander Hamilton, A. W. Jones, J. J. Miller, Edward Dunn, A. J. McQuitty, W. J. Black, John Dimling, John S. Craig, Lloyd Johnston, J. H. Scott, James Andrews, S. W. Spencer.

Table No. 16—B. F. Jennings, C. A. Wishart, M. D., Samuel Kennedy, Julian Kennedy, Hugh Kennedy, J. B. Ford, L. W. Hall, C. F. Holdship, J. C. Dunn, M. D., Thomas McConnell, A. B. Dailey, E. W. Carroll.

Table No. 17—A. W. Campbell, J. Wainwright, Hon. J. W. Over, Hon. J. P. Buffington, William A. Dinker, S. P. Kritzer, J. T. Donahoe, John F. Atcheson, C. L. Dickson, W. L. Dickson.

Table No. 18—H. P. Snyder, B. F.