SPEAKING UP FOR ARTHUR.

A GENUINE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN COOPER UNION.

His New York Neighbors Heartily for the President—Gen. Bristow Tackles Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Beecher Laughs at Hayes, Parke Godwin Praises the President, and a Committee of 100 is to Urge his Nomination at Chicago—The Speeches.

The expectations of the business men who called the meeting in aid of President Arthur's candidacy which was held in the Cooper Institute last night were not disappointed. Within ten minutes after the doors were opened every seat was filled, and before the meeting was called to order the aisles were crowded, and every foot of standing room in the rear of the seats was occupied. There were more than 3,000 people there.

It was essentially a business men's meeting. There were Federal officeholders on the platform and among those who sat in front of it, and there were many local Republican politicians in the hall. But fully seven-eighths of the audience were men who know little or nothing about the machinery of politics, but who read their ballots before they vote. They were business men, shopkeepers, and mechanics. They had been invited to a business men's meeting, and in all that they did they showed that they belonged, so far as their avocations go, to the kind of people whom the originators of the movement desired to reach. It was not a very demonstrative audience. They understood the object of the meeting and made it their business to applaud vigorously only when the speakers commended President Arthur's Administration and recommended his nomination. The name of Gen. Grant was received with faint applause, and that of Rutherford B. Hayes with derisive laughter. It was, however, a Republican audience. Every prediction of the success of the Republican party was greeted with applause, and every joke against the Democrats elicited a similar demonstration. It was neither a Stalwart nor a Half Breed audience. Silence followed every allusion to these factions in the Republican party.

Among the best known men on the platform were Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Jesse Seligman, the banker; Cornelius N. Bliss, the dry goods importer; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; H. B. Claflin, the merchant; Marvell W. Cooper; Josiah M. Fiske, produce merchant; William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America; Dr. C. R. Agnew, Le Grand B. Cannon, Edwards Pierrepont, former Minister at the Court of St. James's; E. H. Ammidown, merchant; Hugh N. Camp, real estate man; Park Commissioner Saxton; H. Wales, Sam Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; ex-Judge Horace Russell, Charles E. Miller, lawyer; William L. Strong, merchant; Daniel Appleton, publisher; Leonard Hazeltine of the Produce Exchange, E. A. Quintard, and William S. Opdyke.

On the front of the platform next to Mr. Dowd sat Prince Krom Mun Nares Varaiddhi, the Siamese Minister, and the other members of the legation, who had come to see what an American political meeting was like.

Cornelius N. Bliss called the meeting to order. He said that men who claimed to know all they was worth knowing in politics had suggested that the recent events in Wall street had shown that business men had better let politics alone and take care of their stocks and bonds. That might be good advice from the politician's standpoint. But the business men had called this meeting from their own opinion, that true wisdom demanded that President Arthur, who had come into office under unusually embarrassing circumstances, and had administered the Government with ability and tact, should be the President for the next four years. They had come together to express their esteem for President Arthur as a neighbor and a friend. They knew that he possessed the confidence of the business men in New York, and believed that he could carry New York State.

Mr. Winston, who was made Chairman of the meeting, made a short speech and introduced Mr. Parke Godwin, who said:

PARKE GODWIN'S SPEECH.

The brief first speaker was Mr. Parke Godwin, who added to his preliminary "Ladies and Gentlemen" a regret that there were not more ladies there.

"One great arbiter of public elegance was distressed this morning," he said, "lest the eternal fitness of things should be disturbed. He had noticed that a meeting convened by business men was to be addressed by speakers not technically in that category. True, one is a clergyman. Two others are lawyers. One of these, as Attorney-General of the United States, was intrusted with all the legal business of a great nation, while the other, as Secretary of the Treasury, managed the public's financial business somewhat pretty well. poor fellow, is an editor, and, like most editors, concerns himself about everybody's business as well as his own. As that man, I consider myself a business man par excellence.

"The argument to be made by this meeting is very simple and conclusive. It is this: When a political party has got a good man into office, it had better keep him there as long as possible. I am an Independent. I have a stronger interest in good government than in any party's good. But the best use any party can put itself to is, when it gets a good man in office, to keep him there. This is the position of the Republican party to-day. It has given us a pretty good Government. By a deplorable calamity, Mr. Arthur was called to the Presidency under trying circumstances. He was not originally chosen to the place. He had not performed political functions, except in an inferior sphere. He was suspected of unfriendliness to the chief who had fallen at the hand of an assassin. He was compelled to meet awful and tremendous responsibilities. How has he done it? The answer is not conjectural, but a matter of public record. The world knows that, with manly courage, inflexible integrity, impartiality between factions, and an eye single to protect the honor and glory of his country—[Applause, which broke off the sentence, and left it never to be completed.]

"Search the Democratic journals and you can hardly find a hostile criticism. The Republican conventions speak in confident esteem and high admiration. Common sense asks, Why should we change Presidents? What is to be gained? Is there any great interest that has been neglected? Is there any principle of Republicanism that has been forgotten? If so, what is it? If none, how foolish, how impertinent, how unbusinesslike to dismiss an efficient servant for one whose efficiency is problematical. Henry Clay once told his constituents, who were displeased by some act of his, that no marksman ever threw away his rifle because it once missed fire. The right way was to pick the rifle and try again. Arthur doesn't even require that treatment. In every issue he has hit the target and often struck the bull's-eye.

"There are those who have searched in the garbage barrels of the past for stuff to fling at the President. They have found little, and it has done no damage. One charge is that, being the practical political manager, he was not always in good company. Anybody who knows the subject at all knows that practical political management is not an occupation for which the angel Gabriel would rush out of heaven. The associations are not of millennial and gilt-edged excellence. Some are obliged to lie down with dogs and get up with fleas. That is what for years we have been trying to improve, and, thank God, we have succeeded. Those civil service rules which forbid the punishment of public employees who decline to contribute money or influence for the party are signed by Chester A. Arthur. What is more, he has enforced those rules in his practice. He will do so to the end.

"Others oppose the nomination of Arthur because they say that he can't be elected. Such are men who never think that anybody can be elected except the man from whom they have broad expectations. We can say with perfect certainty that if Arthur is nominated every sincere Republican vote in the nation will be cast for him. [Hearty applause.] What is more, there are moderate Democrats who say that if their party doesn't give them some such candidate as Bayard or Hewitt, they'll be hanged if they don't bolt. It was Lincoln who said that it was never a good time to swap horses while crossing a stream. I don't know that we are across a stream, but we have at least had a hard blow. In this uncertain state of business things can we do better than not to swap? We have at the head of Government a New Yorker of sound business principles, opposed to newfangled financial ideas and to experiments with the currency. We are safer in his hands than in any untried ones. The gallant ship of State has weathered her way in tolerable success. If we leave the Captain and crew aboard, we may rest assured that the further voyage will be prosperous."

BEECHER'S REMINISCENCES.

A roar of applause filled the hall as Mr. Godwin sat down, and it did not subside when Mr. Winston had forward Mr. Beecher, but was continued with renewed energy. Mr. Beecher said:

"Oil of vitriol was poured on Gen. Washington. Was ever man more cudgelled than President Lincoln, whom every one now goes down on his knees to reverence? When Hayes took the Presidential chair [laughter] the country had been scorched with the fires of war. Sweet oil and poultices are nothing to the skin of scalded men. The nation needed a poultice [laughter] and it got it. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I see you have not yet come to the knowledge of poulticing. Let me tell you of Hayes. He did good work. [Laughter.] He did it by doing nothing. [Laughter.] The country needed a sleep. We slept. He slept. He is not dead, he is sleeping yet. [Applause.] President Arthur has taxed better than any of these men. I never saw President Arthur but three times. Once when he presided at the Dorsey dinner. I liked Dorsey then and did not like President Arthur. Now it is just the reverse. Once when I went to Washington to get something and came back without it. I did not like him then. The third time I met him he said nothing and I said nothing." Mr. Beecher wound up by saying: "We must be rich in great and good men that we can throw away Mr. Arthur."

A tall gentleman with clear blue eyes and a ruddy complexion advanced to the front of the platform. The Chairman introduced him as the Hon. B. R. Bristow. Although he spoke loudly, persons in the rear of the hall asked him to speak louder, Gen. Bristow said:

GEN. BRISTOW'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is my good fortune to have my speech printed in the morning papers. [Laughter.] It is scarcely necessary that I should be here at all except to correct. I was quite surprised, as I have not seen it otherwise, although it was in the form of a letter addressed to me. I suppose it must be the condition of the postal service and the fault of the Administration that such a letter must be transmitted through the public press instead of through the mails. I commend this subject to the careful consideration of the Postmaster-General, and hope he will be able to attend to it without the necessity of employing a great number of lawyers, eminent and otherwise, at large expense, and with very trifling results. [Laughter and Applause.] My distinguished friend who has been to the inconvenience of rushing into print to give me points for a speech does not seem to have quite understood that this meeting was called by free and independent voters, who have the habit of thinking for themselves upon all matters of public concern, and who have no other end in view than the public good. I must decline his invitation to go into the slums of personal defamation. He invites me to consider various reminiscences with which I have no concern, and as to which I have not enjoyed equal means of knowledge with himself. The events of President Hayes's administration fortunately are no longer living topics, and we are not here to lift the veil of oblivion. [Applause.] The so-called alliance with Mahone in Virginia is a matter that came down to the present Administration from the past. It had its origin in the Senate, and is understood to have had the approval of a prominent Administration, of which my valued friend was an honorable and conspicuous member.

I regret and shall pass without comment those slurs and insinuations, so unworthy their author, which Mr. MacVeagh permits himself to make touching the circumstances under which Gen. Arthur had imposed upon him the constitutional duty of taking the office of President. I know not what secret bitterness betrayed my friend into expressions which ordinarily his good taste and fine feeling would be first to condemn. Gen. Arthur has been always the unworthy person my friend describes. I leave him to justify or excuse his own acts in supporting him for the Vice-Presidency, and taking the office of first legal adviser to an Administration in which Gen. Arthur stood second by the people's choice. It is sufficient to say that under the circumstances of unexampled difficulty and embarrassment President Arthur bore himself with admirable tact, dignity, and manliness, which only the finest instinct could have inspired. [Applause.] The whole nation bears witness that he was equal to the direct emergency. [Great applause.]

When Gen. Arthur succeeded to the Presidential office the country was distressed and his party distracted. Forces which have long been in operation had produced discontent, dissension, and distrust in the ranks of his party. As the result of those causes the Republican nominee for Governor of this State, against whom personally nothing was alleged, was defeated two years ago by an overwhelming majority. The executive and legislative departments of the State Government of New York passed from the Republican to the Democratic party. The same thing happened in other States which had long been steadfastly Republican in politics. The popular branch of the national Congress became Democratic by a majority almost without precedent. All this was due, not to any actual or supposed reformation of the Democratic party, but solely to discontent and factional strife in the ranks of the Republican party.

In view of this state of things and of the general distrust engendered by them, the position of President Arthur was a most difficult and trying one. With the office he assumed responsibilities and faced dangers which might well have appalled the bravest of men. The most stalwart and sanguine party men would hardly have asserted at that time the possibility of electing a Republican President in 1884. Even those who had been most prominently spoken of in connection with the nomination, seemed anxious not to be counted on the list of candidates for the Presidency. It seems reasonably certain that a good nomination at Chicago next month will assure success in November. Not only is the condition and prospect of the Republican party far better than it was two years ago, but the intelligence of the country is pretty well united in the opinion that good government and wise administration are not to be expected from any other party. This change in the political situation has not been brought about by chance; nor is it attributable to mere caprice on the part of the people. It is traceable to definite causes.

It would be unjust to the Democratic party to withhold from it due credit for its agency in the work. It has given fresh and indisputable evidence of its utter incapacity to deal with economic or financial questions affecting the material interests of the country. But this is not the time or even the chief reason of the change for the better in the ranks of the Republican party. The moderation, wisdom, and quiet dignity of President Arthur's Administration have done much for the improvement and consolidation of his party. By refusing to use the power of his great office in the interest of factions, he has promoted party harmony.

Fortunately for the country, there has been no occasion for the display of brilliancy [applause and laughter], but his administration has been wise, conservative, and safe. His recommendations to Congress have been businesslike, and therefore in accordance with true statesmanship. His conduct of our foreign affairs has been temperate and prudent, so that the dignity of the nation and the rights of our citizens have been fully maintained and protected without running the ship of state dangerously near to the rocks of international strife. Without dishonor or weakness we have peace with all the world.

Our internal affairs are in satisfactory condition. Nothing has been done to reopen the wounds inflicted upon the country by a prolonged and exhaustive civil war. Whatever could be done by the Executive to allay sectional feeling and to promote national unity and harmony has been done. Our fellow citizens of the Southern States freely acknowledge and applaud the justness and fairness of the President's course toward them. The revenues have been faithfully collected and the moneys arising therefrom have been honestly applied to the purposes to which they were appropriated by law. The veto power has been discreetly and wisely used in the interest of public economy.

Under President Arthur's Administration great progress has been made in the improvement of our civil service. The law which was enacted with his approval has been put into execution. The Commissioners selected by him pursuant to the statute were and are well known for their zeal and intelligence in the cause of civil service reform, and they have united in testifying to the correctness and perfect good faith of the President in carrying out the law in letter and spirit. The executive departments of the Government are now, as formerly, chiefly occupied in hearing the urgent applications of members of Congress for subordinate offices for their friends and workers. It is not pretended that all that is desirable in respect of our civil service has been accomplished. But all fair-minded men must admit that great progress has been made and more has already been achieved under President Arthur than in any other period of our national existence. Perhaps, after all, the thing most to be desired is the relief of the President and heads of departments from the urgency and dictation of members of Congress in the matter of appointments to subordinate offices. When it shall come to be well understood and acknowledged that such appointments are not to be made as rewards for personal adherence, but in the interest of the public service, and with regard so only to the faithful performance of public duty, then it will be easy enough to formulate and enforce rules for the selection of the best men. The greatest difficulty in the way of proper reform has been the tenacity with which professional politicians have adhered to the old practice whereby they were enabled to reward their friends and followers for personal service at public expense. When we consider how firmly this practice was established, and how extensive and valuable the patronage was, it is remarkable what progress has been made toward its abolishment.

The great body of the people of this country are neither officeholders nor office seekers. What they wish and have a right to demand is that the affairs of government shall be honestly administered in accordance with sound business methods. Who shall fill the offices is of little consequence to them, but how the duties of the officers shall be performed is of vital importance, not only because the people pay the expenses of government, but for the greater reason that the personal liberty and property rights of citizens are best protected under a Government which faithfully and impartially enforces its laws through officers who have no other purpose to serve. Many of President Arthur's appointments to the more important offices have been conspicuously excellent, and as a whole they compare most favorably with those of his predecessors.

At no period in our political history has an administration been more generally or more cordially approved and endorsed by party conventions. From counties, districts, and States there comes unanimous approval. The demand of the people is for good government, quietly, peacefully, and honestly administered. This assemblage of the business men of this commercial and financial metropolis testifies to their belief that their fellow citizen as Chief Magistrate of the nation has met their requirements in this respect. [Applause.]

We judge him by his acts as President, the highest test to which any man could be subjected. The business men of New York know little of the arts of professional politicians, but they know what good government is, and want to preserve it for themselves and their children. They also know the value and importance of the elective franchise. On questions affecting their material interests they solve problems, and dare express them. They approve the general course of President Arthur's Administration, and believe his reélection would, on the whole, be for the best interest of the country. They would introduce into politics, and commend to their fellow citizens throughout the country the motto of every sound, conservative business man. Let well enough alone."

PRESIDENT HERRICK'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. H. Herrick, the President of the Produce Exchange, followed Mr. Bristow. He said that the organization that he represented was entirely mercantile, and knew no politics of any kind. When he ventured to raise his voice in favor of the renomination of President Arthur he appeared purely as a merchant, with mercantile interests in mind. President Arthur was the best man for the carrying out of the mercantile interests, and the mercantile interest was going to aid him.

Merchants judge by what may seem trifling indications of character. Mercantile life depends largely upon confidence. The training of mercantile life is civil service reform. Civil service comes home to merchants with very great strength. When merchants find a man disposed to carry out the principles of mercantile interests they give him their confidence, and prefer continuing him in power to trying a new man. They feel that it is well to have a man who understands what they want. Some notions of politics, too, are to be learned through my correspondents from all over the State, if the battle is to be fought in this State there is no one who has so large a chance of carrying it as Gen. Arthur, Civil service reform has hard money, and Gen. Arthur for our next President.

CLOSING SPEECHES.

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who spoke next, said that the heat was so intense that he would not detain the audience long. The audience, most of whom had bought fans from enterprising boys who sold them at five cents each, fanned themselves industriously throughout Mr. Pierrepont's speech. He said that it was the first time the great business community had come forward as a man in taking a deep personal interest as to who should be the next Chief Magistrate. No one could doubt that the influence of the meeting would be felt all over the United States, and that no meeting had ever been held in Cooper Institute the effect of which would be so strongly felt.

Mr. Winston introduced Mr. W. A. Gellatly, who said that a great reason for reélecting Gen. Arthur President was because he was familiar with the mercantile interests. The Secretary read a number of letters and telegrams which had been received during the evening by Chairman Winston. One was from the business men of Troy, endorsing President Arthur. A letter from Dorman B. Eaton said:

If I may be allowed to say it, it is due to state that President Arthur has done everything that the committee has asked him to, in favor of civil service reform.

WHY THEY ARE FOR ARTHUR.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell read the resolutions. They covered, in fact, the same ground as the speeches, and praised the President for these reasons among others:

His Administration has steadfastly and courageously favored a sound and stable currency, a reduction of taxation, economy in public expenditures, and the proper protection of American industry. He appointed the Tariff Commission, and approved the bill resulting from it. Without any legislation, business has greatly revived in manufactures and in trade we think largely attributable to unnecessary agitation of this subject by our political adversaries.

He has given consistent and sincere support to efforts to separate the civil service from political partisanship.

In his judicial appointments he has been guided solely by a desire to secure the most competent fitness in character, learning, and ability, regardless of political pressure or influence.

He has kept himself the President. When he entered upon the office many prophesied, many others feared that his Administration would be controlled by political and personal friends. Such prophecies and fears proved groundless. All men of all factions have had fair and considerate treatment, nor has the President yielded to the great temptation to use his official patronage to promote his own political fortunes. Even his political enemies have been compelled by the facts to admit this.

If asked whether President Arthur could carry the State of New York, we answer unhesitatingly he can, and be triumphantly elected. To the accomplishment of that end we pledge our unwearied efforts.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be authorized to appoint a committee of one hundred to have charge of the Republican Convention at Chicago to urge the nomination of President Arthur.

The resolutions were adopted. Chairman Winston said that the committee would be appointed as soon as possible.

Chicago, May 20.—The following telegram signed by the Presidents of the First and Commercial National Banks, by John V. Farwell, Philip D. Armour, Henry Keep, O. W. Potter, and other representatives of large commercial and financial interests, was sent to-night to the meeting in New York. The despatch expresses appreciation of the importance of the call for the meeting, endorses the spirit and sentiments of the call, and expresses the belief that President Arthur should be nominated, "both in justice to the welfare of the entire country and to one who has made so good a President."

EXTENDING THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Ireland Not to be Excluded from the Benefits of the Franchise Bill.

LONDON, May 20.—The Extension of Franchise bill was considered by the House of Commons to-day in Committee of the Whole.

Lord Randolph Churchill disagreed with the amendment of Mr. Brodrick, Conservative, to exclude Ireland from the operations of the bill. He said that although he objected to the bill strongly on account of some of its provisions, he thought the position taken by the Government was statesmanlike. He had no fear of the result of enfranchising the Irish agricultural laborer, and expressed the hope that the Conservatives would not alienate the good opinion of the Irish by supporting Mr. Brodrick's amendment.

Lord George Hamilton said that the bill was introduced to suit the exigencies of the Liberals. The exclusion of Ireland would reopen the flood gates of agitation.

Mr. Brodrick's amendment was rejected by a vote of 332 to 137. Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gorst, and several other Conservatives, and all the Parnellites voted for the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote and many of his Conservative followers quitted the House before the division was taken.

THE CONGO CONTROVERSY.

Effect of the African Association's Treaty with France.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Times*, in confirming the report that France had agreed not to interfere with the African International Association on the Congo, in consideration of the promise of the Association, in case it shall wish to withdraw from its present undertaking, to cede its possessions to France, says: "It would be difficult to imagine a more glaring contrast than that between the negotiations of the African International Association with America and of the same association with France. The recognition of the association's flag by America was obtained by the announcement of the broadest and most catholic policy. The association represented itself as a benevolent trustee, as the foster mother of free African States yet to be established in the interest of humanity at large. The French agreement, however, finds the association undertaking to hold the territory if it can, and otherwise giving to France the right of preemption. But a wide field for humanity was bartered away in pure speculation. The pledges of commercial freedom to all nations are entirely dropped, leaving France to enter into possession of a monopoly. Free trade may be replaced any moment by a French protective tariff. America has been led into a false position. The association has agreed to sell what it does not possess. The foreign is utterly hollow and illusory. The association's so-called possessions relapse into unappropriated territory. The subject calls for the serious attention of the Foreign Office."

Alfonso's Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the Legislature.

MADRID, May 20.—In his speech from the throne to-day, at the opening of the Cortes, King Alfonso announced that the commercial treaty with England would be submitted to the Cortes. He said also that the rank of the Spanish representative at London would hereafter be that of Minister, instead of Ambassador, and promised that the pay of soldiers should be increased and the system of taxation reformed.

That portion of the new commercial convention with Austria which requires legislative sanction will be promptly laid before the Cortes. This body will be unhampered in its discussion of the measure, and consequently free to give or withhold its sanction.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, presided last night at a meeting of Conservative Senators and Deputies. He said it was important to defend the monarchy against its opponents. The government would proceed with the greatest severity against the enemies of the throne and existing institutions. "Liberty," he declared, "exists in union with the monarchy. If you desire a liberal monarchy like the English, give me a nation which respects laws like the British nation."

The Treaty of Tien-Tsin.

PARIS, May 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Ferry announced, amid considerable murmuring, that the treaty of Tien-Tsin would have to be slightly modified, in order to be acceptable to Chinese susceptibilities. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, introduced a bill providing for a credit of 38,[illegible] francs on account of the war in Tonquin, and a credit of 5,000,000 francs on account of the Madagascar expedition.

Foreign Notes.

The *République Française* denies that France has any intention of conquering Morocco.

King William and Queen Emma of Holland are visiting Leopold, King of the Belgians.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Lord St. Leonards on the charge that he indecently assaulted a maid servant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the English bought last week more American stocks than in the whole twelve months previous.

The French ministry has decided to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for the taxation of imported cereals and cattle.

Cricket.

A match that began at 11 o'clock in the morning and continued until 6 o'clock in the evening was played yesterday between the Thespian Cricket Club of this city and the first eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club on the grounds of the latter at Tompkinsville. The Thespians made 67 runs in their first innings, 21 of that number being contributed by the fine batting of H. Lamkin and 10 by A. Elwood. The Thespians scored 67 runs for 8 wickets in the second innings, of which J. J. Eyre was credited with 22 and H. Lamkin 18.

The Staten Island eleven scored 72 in their first innings, the double figures being Cyril Wilson, captain, 28; E. H. Outerbridge, 15; and S. Ogilby, 12. Darkness prevented the latter eleven from playing their second innings, and the game was awarded to them on the first innings, when they were 5 runs ahead.

Lyons' Poisoned Cheese
Cleans out rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, bedbugs, ants, vermin. Perfect exterminator. 15c. Druggists.—*Adv.*

EIGHT ROUNDS UNDER THE TREES.

Lawlor of Poughkeepsie is Too Much for Windom of Hudson.

In a secluded spot in Westchester county early yesterday morning Joe Lawlor of Poughkeepsie and Thomas Windom of Hudson had a stiff fight with small gloves, London prize ring rules, for a purse of $500. The ring was pitched in a clearing in a piece of woodland, the ropes being stretched between four trees.

At a little after 4 o'clock A. M. the men stepped into the ring and, stripping off their outer clothing, stood in full ring costume. Both wore white trunks, red stockings, and white canvas shoes with spikes. Lawlor stood 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed 154 pounds. Windom was half an inch taller, and weighed four pounds less.

At the start, after some sparring, Lawlor led with the left, Windom avoided the blow with great quickness, gave Lawlor a sounder in return, and following it up, sent in the blows rapidly. They clinched, and Lawlor was heavily thrown, Windom landing on top of him. Time, 3 minutes 20 seconds.

In the second round, after some feinting and dodging, Lawlor sent out his left again, this time catching Windom on the ear, and then sent in two or three well-directed blows on the breast. Windom kept prodding with his right, but was driven back on the ropes. They clinched and went down side by side. Time, 2 minutes 15 seconds.

The third round was the longest in the fight and was hot and fierce. Lawlor again opened the ball with his left, but Windom, after some short arm work followed, Windom getting first blood by tapping Lawlor's mouth. They fought all around the ring, Windom receiving the most punishment, and Lawlor getting a good share. They clinched near the ropes, but broke away again, and after some slugging wrestled, but broke again. Then Lawlor sent in a stunning right-hander on Windom's forehead, and Windom fell over as though shot. Time, 4 minutes 13 seconds.

In the fourth round Lawlor was forced down near the ropes. Time, 1 minute 59 seconds. In the fifth he came up strong, while Windom was blowing and winded. Lawlor drove Windom all around the ring, and finally dropped him with a blow on the right ear. Time, 1 minute and 25 seconds.

Lawlor got in the first blow in the next round, a hard one, on Windom's chest, but, before he could get back out of the way, Windom had planted a heavy blow on his forehead. Then after some sparring for wind, Lawlor sent in a straight hit on Windom's eye, and he went down like a log. Time, 2 minutes 35 seconds.

Lawlor's forehead and nose were cut and swollen when he came up for the seventh round. Windom's body and neck were bruised, and his left eye was closing. Lawlor got in the first blow, which staggered Windom, hoeing on his neck. Windom sent in a heavy body blow, and went down all in a heap from the exertion. Time, 1 minute 15 seconds.

For the last round Windom came up staggering, and Lawlor, seeing his condition, let go his left and caught him right under his right ear. Windom backed up against a tree and tried to balance himself, but went down on his face unconscious. Time, 30 seconds.

The referee decided that Lawlor had won the fight. The whole time of the fight was 21 minutes 2 seconds.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

New York Loses Another Game in a Close Battle with Providence.

Yesterday was an eventful day in the League pennant race. Yesterday morning saw the New Yorkers leading by 13 victories and 1 defeat, to Boston's 13 victories and 2 defeats. Yesterday the Providence team came to town to play their first game with New York, and the meeting attracted a crowd of nearly 4,000 persons. The three leaders in the pennant race are the Boston, the New York, and the Providence teams, and the contests among these three this week may be said to be the battle of the giants.

When the Grays went to the bat yesterday Hines led off with a single, and after Farrell had been disposed of, Start followed with a three-base hit, sending Hines home with an earned run. The home team failed to score in their first innings, and the figures of 1 to 0 were not changed until the sixth innings. Then a single hit by Start followed by a wild pitch and passed ball put him in scoring distance, and Gillespie's hit forwarded him to third, and an error by Carroll gave him the run, which saved New York from a Chicago.

The tally was now 1 to 1, and the contest was regarded with the deepest interest. The seventh innings did not change the figures, but in the eighth Carroll got in a three-base hit, and he came home on McKinnon's error, and this lead of 2 to 1 for Providence was not afterward changed. The home team were outbatted and outfielded. Sweeney pitched a very strong game, and was finely supported by Nava, as was Welch by Ewing. The score was:

PROVIDENCE.	R.	I.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	I.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, c. f.	1	2	5	0	1	Ewing, c	0	0	9	1	0
Farrell, 2d b.	0	3	2	3	0	Ward, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Radbourne, l b	0	0	7	0	0	Conner, 2d b.	1	2	4	3	1
Start, 1st b.	0	1	0	0	0	Gillespie, l. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Sweeney, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Carroll, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Irwin, s.	0	0	0	1	1	McKinnon, l b	0	0	8	0	1
Denny, 3d b.	0	0	4	2	0	Welch, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Carroll, l. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Caskins, s. s.	0	0	4	4	1
Nava, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Hank'son, 3d b	0	1	1	4	1
Radford, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	7	27	8	3	Totals	1	5	27	11	7

Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Providence, 2; New York, 0.
First base by errors—Providence, 3; New York, 2.

The last of the May contests between the Metropolitan and Baltimore teams took place yesterday at the East River grounds. The Metropolitans had to have a easy task while facing Emslie's pitching as they did against that of Henderson the day before. The score was:

METROPOLITAN.	R.	I.	P.O.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	R.	I.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nelson, s. s.	1	1	1	1	1	Sommers, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Brady, r. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Gardner, r. f.	1	1	3	1	0
Hardman, 3d b	1	2	1	0	0	Lake, 3d b.	0	1	1	2	1
Rosemyr, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Traffic, l. f.	0	2	2	1	2
Orr, 1st b.	1	0	9	0	0	Strau, 1st b.	0	1	9	0	2
Troy, 2d b.	1	2	1	5	0	Manning, 2d b	0	0	3	2	1
Keiper, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Emslie, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Emslie, p.	0	1	1	2	3
Lynch, p.	1	1	2	0	4	McCullah, s. s	0	0	1	1	2
Totals	7	8	27	9	7	Totals	2	5	27	9	12

Metropolitan	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 0; Baltimore, 0.
First base by errors—Metropolitan, 8; Baltimore, 1.

In Brooklyn yesterday the Brooklyn and Allegheny team of Pittsburgh played a first-class contest in all departments of the game, their battery work being unusually effective, their fielding support admirable, and their batting up to a very high mark. The Brooklyn catchers were both injured by foul tips, but earned runs and seven base hits in three innings, and Terry for one earned run and eight base hits in six innings. There were only four fielding errors in the entire game, and but one of these was charged to Brooklyn, his eight battery errors told against them badly. The score was:

ALLEGHENY.	R.	I.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	I.	P.O.	A.	E.
Swartwood, r f.	0	1	5	0	0	Warner, 3d b.	0	1	1	2	0
Knowles, 1st b.	2	1	5	0	0	Cassidy, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
White, s. s.	0	1	3	3	1	Benners, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, c.	2	1	7	1	1	Greenwood, 2d b	0	1	2	4	1
Taylor, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Terry, c. f. & p	0	1	3	2	0
Battin, 3d b.	0	2	0	4	2	Sicer, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Mansell, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Home, 1st b.	0	0	13	0	0
Cassidy, 2d b.	1	1	2	4	1	Wilson, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Sullivan, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Conway, p. & c. f.	0	1	2	2	0
Totals	10	14	27	13	5	Totals	1	3	27	16	1

Allegheny	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	0—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Allegheny, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
First base by errors—Allegheny, 1; Brooklyn, 3.

Other games yesterday were:

League—At Philadelphia—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 0. American—At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 2. At Columbus—Louisville, 0; Columbus, 7. At Toledo—Toledo, 5; St. Louis, 3. At Philadelphia—Athletic, 12; Washington, 3.

Eastern League—At Richmond—Virginia, 6; Wilmington, 4. At Trenton—Trenton, 13; Domestic, 6. At Reading—Active, 9; Allentown, 8.

Union Association—At Chicago—Chicago, 0; Baltimore, 2. At Cincinnati—Keystone, 6; Cincinnati, 7. At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.

At Ithaca—Cornell, 5; Hamilton, 3.

The New York and Providence Clubs meet again on the Polo grounds to-day.

The case against the members of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club for violation of the statute, in playing at Indianapolis on Sunday, was postponed yesterday on account of the absence of the defendants' witnesses.

The game between the Harrisburg and Monumental Clubs of the Eastern League at Washington yesterday was declared off, the Monumental Club having declined to play on account, it is said, of not having been paid their salaries.

The Dayton team has not lost a single game in the Ohio State League championship, and, as a fine lead. The club is making money, the attendance being about 3,000 to a game.

In the Eastern League table on Monday the Domestic Club should have been credited with 7 games won.

The Alerts of Seton Hall College, South Orange, yesterday defeated the Arlington nine by 17 to 5.

There is trouble in the St. Louis Club. It is reported that on Monday, during the rain, the players got into a fight at Toledo, and Dealey was badly injured by the other players.

600 Bicycles in the White House Grounds.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Six hundred bicycles took part in the annual parade of the League of American Wheelmen this morning. While the procession was forming in the vicinity of the Arlington Hotel the scene was animated. On both sides of the wide stretch of asphalt pavements were stacked the machines, forming glittering masses of metal. The order to march, sounded by the buglers, was not given until after 10 o'clock. The procession was divided into three divisions, and numbered about 600 wheelmen. As it passed through the White House grounds the President, accompanied by three members of Congress, appeared on the portico and reviewed it, touching his hat to the different clubs as they passed.

The twenty-five mile race for the championship League trophy, held in England, was won by Charles Frazier of Smithville, N. J., beating H. J. Hall of Brooklyn by 25½ seconds in 98 minutes 42½ seconds.

Forget-Me-Not and White Eye the Winners.

The fourth spring meeting of the West Side Driving Park was begun yesterday. The first trot was for a purse of $300 for the three-minute class, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. John McKee's bay mare Forget-Me-Not won in three straight heats in 2:36, 2:40¼ and 2:41¼; Charles McMurray's bay mare Mollie W. second, Lilla C. third, and Forrester fourth.

The second trot was for a purse of $350, divided, for the 2:22 class, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. H. Pope's br g White Eye won in three straight heats in 2:26¾, 2:29¾, and 2:31¼, Gilward second, Breeze third, and Lowland Mary fourth.

**Polo on Sk