

THIS MEANS BUSINESS.

The Moneyed Men of the Great Metropolis Indorse President Arthur.

Distinguished Persons Present at the Meeting to Do Him Honor.

Eloquent Review of His Pure and Impartial Administration by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Stirring Speeches by Hon. B. H. Bristol and Others.

New York, May 20.—The great mass meeting of citizens and business men called to express approval of the administration of President Arthur, and urge his re-nomination for a second term, was held to-night in Cooper union. A more orderly and intelligent audience than that which crowded the great hall was never before seen in this city. At 7:30 o'clock every seat in the building was occupied, and half an hour later, when Cornelius N. Bliss, of Bliss, Fabian & Co., called the meeting to order, not another person could find standing room in the hall. The throng still continued to pour into the doorway until 8:30 Capt. McCallagh, who was in charge of forty policemen in the hall, feeling that there might be danger in allowing too many persons to crowd their way, gave orders to close the doors. Among the audience were large numbers of ladies. Seats were provided upon the platform for about sixty people. Among the distinguished persons who occupied them were Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Winston, Henry Ward Beecher, Benjamin H. Bristol, Edwards Pierpont, Assistant United States Treasurer T. C. Acton, Surogate D. G. Rollins, Dr. Wm. A. Dorr, Le Grand B. Cannon, Jesse Seligman, Salem H. Wales, Sam Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road; William Dowd, Silas H. Dutcher, Julius Hallgarten, Leonard Hasleton, Dr. A. Hawkins, Parkie Godwin, David Milliken, Jr., Melville Borden, Hugh Wendell, James Otis, J. H. Inman, Hugh K. Camp, J. K. Herrick, Josiah M. Fiske, F. D. Talbot, J. D. Vermilye, C. N. Smith, J. N. Phelps, Suth B. French, Charles E. M. Smith, John S. Smith, Dock Commissioner Laimberg, Fire Commissioner J. J. Morris, Henry Clews, John Austin Stevens, Edward H. Ammidown, W. A. Gellatly, Vernon H. Brown, Charles F. Chandler, M. W. Cooper, Dr. S. O. Vanderpool, and others.

A band, which was stationed at the right of the platform, discoursed popular airs. When Mr. Beecher made his appearance the audience gave three cheers, and the applause continued some time after he took his seat. His first words were in praise of the President, and he then proceeded to depreciate the efforts of business men in the present instance, and had intimated that, at the present time especially, it would be better for business men to attend to their own business and look after their stocks and bonds and merchandise instead of meddling with politics. They would take the liberty, however, in spite of those unfair comments to express their views in the matter and urge the re-nomination of a man who, although he came into office under such trying circumstances, had proved himself so worthy of the great charge intrusted to him by the people, and whose administration had met with such signal success. [Applause.] President Arthur was certain to receive the vote of New York state, which could not be said of any other candidate, and it was only right that his fellow-citizens should meet to express their approval of his course, and urge in public affairs. Political papers that possessed the entire confidence of the great business community of the New World. He concluded by introducing Frederick S. Winston, of the Mutual Life Insurance company, as the chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Winston, who received the applause and acclamation as he stepped forward and thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred upon him, said that the meeting was called to discharge a duty which, as citizens, each man owed to his country. He characterized the President as the man of the highest integrity and in every way worthy of support. Men of all classes were centering upon President Arthur. Efforts were being made by partisans to make the working man believe that the meeting had been called for the purpose of certain class. He denied that it was a class meeting and asserted that it was a mass meeting of all the citizens. Every one felt the importance of having a good candidate in the present contest in the city.

Resolutions in the full spirit of the meeting were then read by ex-Judge Horace Russell, and unanimously adopted. Parke Godwin, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, made a short address.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER arose amid great enthusiasm and was loudly cheered. He said: A noble event is being held in Brooklyn, whose editor I esteem very highly, because he esteems me very highly [laughter], not long ago, in a playful assault, said that Mr. Beecher used to be very much opposed to President Arthur, but that he had come around and become a great friend of his, and that that was just like Beecher. [Laughter.] I am here to verify every word of that. I was not prejudiced in Mr. Arthur's favor. I was, on the contrary, prejudiced against him, and I regarded the success of his administration as being very uncertain, but I have been won from those prejudices by the steady progress of his wise and prudent administration. [Applause.] I am, therefore, a witness from the other side, and it is just like Mr. Beecher—and I hope it will be to the day of his death—that when he finds himself on the wrong side to get over to the other. [Long continued applause.] I am here not as a clergyman, but as a business man. I have a right to speak what I think on all questions respecting the public weal, and to give forth such views as I think will conduce to the welfare of our nation.

This is an assemblage of business men, of capitalists, or monopolists, or bloated bondholders, as we have been termed by—I was going to say mying madmen, but I will be charitable and call them bondholders, and hold that the business part of the community represents, in many respects, the best interests of our whole country, and business men, perhaps more than others, require stable government. They don't care so much about even policies, because they can adapt themselves to them, but they do want to be able to look forward to a stable and uniform policy of government. A vice—a morning glory—can adapt itself

to circumstances; it can creep along a stone wall, it can climb up around a piece of twine, or wire, or like a charming woman to an unwary man, about a dry stick. [Laughter.] But if you put it in a new stick, it will give up by and by. A business community can adapt themselves to almost any condition, and all they ask is, that as long as they are not put upon themselves in any one line; we will take care of the consequences."

We have met here simply as a voice, to suggest to the convention at Chicago what is the will of the republicans of New York, together with as many democratic republicans as made rational and intelligent. [Applause and laughter.] We are not here to inveigh against any other prominent gentleman whose name has been mentioned, nor make charges that if our chief is not nominated we won't pull. [Laughter.] We are here to wish, and then the minority submit itself to the majority.

Who is Chester A. Arthur? He is a man who has proved himself, under trying circumstances, one of the most able and patriotic officers this nation ever had. That he has been the subject of so little criticism is a marvel. The bitterness of men whose names should be invoked, instead of Mr. Vaughn, displayed toward Arthur is as nothing compared with the invective heaped upon Washington. And so as to Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, up to Hayes, and when Hayes took the presidency the country had been seared with the fires of war, and the physician applied the oil and politics to the skin of a nation that the nation needed a politics, and it got it. [Loud laughter.] Gentlemen, I see you have not yet come to a sufficient appreciation of the benefits of politics. They quiet the passions, and they do it by doing nothing. We slept. He slept. He is not dead. He sleeps. [Laughter.] When the civil war broke out Mr. Arthur did not leave any man in organizing troops and sending them forward, and when he was appointed to the custom house, he manifested the same organizing disposition and great wisdom in administration he has since shown as president. When elected vice president he had been a national York politician, loyal to the party and to his friends, carrying himself, perhaps beyond the line of prudence; but I honor the man whose impudence springs from the integrity and loyalty of his heart. [Applause.] When by the will of the people he was elected president, he forgot the things that he remembered merely as a politician of New York, and turned with a greater trust and a wider horizon to confront the duties before him, and it was necessary that he should sacrifice a bosom friend rather than involve the country in old troubles and bitterness again, he gave up his friend.

I am a republican, and though not belonging to the corps known as independent republicans, and quite independent of the party, I have it asked to-morrow, and therefore, I stop it to-night, why I am advocating the election of a president known to be in favor of a tariff, and a high tariff. Insofar as he is concerned he is simply executive. If the republicans party, and if there were any man ever earned a re-nomination Mr. Arthur deserves his. No steamship company would discharge a captain who had faithfully piloted his ship through many a voyage, and employ a new man, and then, when the vessel was in a storm, would retain him who had proved his worth, and why should we not apply this rule to our President? I don't say that the non-election of Mr. Arthur is going to ruin the country, and the country will prosper wherever it is, and it is certainly true that its prosperity is assured so far as it can be assured by the action of any one man if we put back into his place that man who has to the admiration of his friends and to the envy of his enemies, and whose political antagonists conducted this government so well. We must be very rich in good and great men that we can afford to throw away Mr. Arthur. He can afford to return to private life better than we can afford to do. He has brought about his own ruin, but he has done it many times in my life, and once was on an occasion when I went to Washington to ask something for a friend (I never asked anything from the government for myself and mine), and I didn't get it, but I took an interest in it, and I have had a great deal to do with it, and I have the advantage that I have no party interests to subservise. I look at events from the moral standpoint. I look at what will be best for the party, and I make, therefore, as a citizen, as a moral teacher, the citizen—I leave with you, saying simply this: I know not how you can do better; I know that this country don't need to have any better president than Chester A. Arthur. [Long continued applause.]

HON. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, ex-secretary of the treasury, was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. Bristol began his address by sketching briefly the distress and discontent which prevailed in the republican ranks at the accession of President Arthur; discontent which he said originated in this state in the overruling of the republican candidate for governor, against whom, personally, nothing could be urged, even the most sanguine republicans would then hardly have dared to assert that a republican president would be elected in 1884. He referred to the wonderful change—the election in New York last year of a republican legislature and the remarkable accessions in the ranks of republican presidential candidates. "This change," said the speaker, "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 incapacity to deal with economic or financial questions affecting the material interests of the country. But this is not the sole, nor even the chief, reason of the change. The moderation, wisdom, and ability 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 harmony in the party ranks. The civil service has been reformed by him pursuant to the statutes 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 ex-secretary declared that the business men of this city and of the country care little for politics, but they had the opinion and dared express it in the general course of President Arthur's administration was good and would, on the whole, be for the best interests of the country.

The speaker closed with the following reference to the letter of Mr. MacVaugh, published this morning: If the condition of our postal service is such that it becomes necessary to transmit letters of friendly advice and admonition through the public press, there is no reason for complaint. I commend this matter to the attention of our excellent postmaster general, who I hope will be able to correct the abuse without the employment of a large number of lawyers, eminent and otherwise, at great expense, and with small results. My distinguished friend, who has been put 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 upon by a democratic convention, the so-called habit of thinking for themselves on 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 slurs of personal defamation. He invites me to make the concluding remarks, which I have no objection to do, but 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 review the past. The so-called alliance with Malbone in Virginia is a matter which came down to the present administration from the past. It had its origin in the senate, and is understood to have been the approval of a preceding administration, which Gen. Arthur inherited 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. If Gen. Arthur had been the unworthy person my friend describes, I leave him to justify or excuse his own act in supporting him for the vice presidency, and taking the office of first legal adviser to the administration in which Gen. Arthur stood. Gen. Bristol retired amid cheers, and after a few more speeches the meeting was adjourned. A committee of 100 business men will be appointed to go to Chicago.

CHICAGO SENDS GREETING. CHICAGO, May 20.—A telegram signed by the president 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 business men's meeting in New York in behalf of President Arthur's re-nomination for the presidency. The dispatch expresses appreciation of the importance of the call for the meeting, indorses the spirit and sentiments of the call, and expresses the belief that President Arthur should be nominated for a second term.

POLITICAL POINTS. Gen. Negley Nominated for Congress—Democratic Butler Delegates Elected—Other News. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 20.—The republicans to-day nominated Gen. James S. Negley for congress from the twenty-second district, and Hon. T. W. Bayne from the twenty-third district.

WATERBURY, N. Y., May 20.—The democrats of the second district of Jefferson county to-day adopted resolutions eulogizing Tilden and instructing the delegates to the state convention for Flower.

LOWELL, Mass., May 20.—The democrats to-day elected to the national convention delegates to the national convention and adopted a resolution that Butler was the preference of the convention for presidential candidate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 20.—The democratic state committee to-day fixed on Columbus as the place and June 24 and 25 as the time for holding the next state convention.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 20.—The legislature to-day elected James B. Eustis United States senator in behalf of President Arthur. The committee investigating the alleged election frauds in St. Martin and Iberia parishes, recommend the impeachment of Theodore Tontellin, republican judge of the twenty-first district, for unlawful acts and offenses in relation to the late election.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 20.—The democratic county convention was held at Meadville to-day, and J. L. McKinney, of Titusville, was nominated for congress, subject to the decision of the conference in the twenty-ninth district. Mr. McKinney is president of the Commercial bank of Titusville, and is the largest individual oil producer in this region.

THE MECKLENBURG CELEBRATION Twenty Thousand People Witness the Procession—Senator Pendleton's Eloquent Address. CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—The event for which the people of this city have been making preparations for the past few months, and which is celebrated here to-day, is the 109th anniversary of the declaration of independence, adopted by the people of this (Mecklenburg) county on May 20, 1775.

For half a century some doubts have been thrown upon the authenticity of the declaration, but the local historians and documents have thoroughly established the fact that the declaration was adopted. The procession, two miles long, was witnessed by a crowd estimated at 20,000. Hon. George H. Pendleton was introduced by Gov. Vance, and made an eloquent address, referring to the points of historic interest on every hand, to the causes that led to the declaration of independence, to the distinguished men who composed the first continental congress, and then followed the history of events to the adoption of the federal institution and the establishment of this republic of republics; and eloquently alluded to the idea that liberty could only be preserved by living in the light of memories of the virtues and integrity.

THE TROUBLE AT DANVILLE.

The Political Reasons for the Murderous Assault on Adams.

Part of the Plan to Prepare the Negroes for Thursday's Election.

The Poor Fellow Taken to the Jail Inevitable and Locked Up—His Assaulters Released on Bail.

How the New Registration Has Been Conducted.

DANVILLE, VA., May 20.—The bourgeois now have full control in this city, and are preparing for the local election next Monday in true bourgeois way and by the free use of well-known bourgeois methods. The assault on the negro Adams on Monday by four white men, who first knocked him senseless and then threw his body down a hatchway, was only the last and crowning abuse to which the poor fellow has been subjected since he testified before the investigating committee in Washington. After that investigation began black lists were made out, and employment was refused by democrats to every colored man who testified, as well as to everyone who attended any of the republican meetings here, or who was supposed to form the lists, and to prevent the negroes from having any influence among his people. Chas. Adams, the wounded man, has been ruthlessly followed. His employer, a lively stable keeper, named N. W. Lumpkin, was waited upon by a democratic committee, and informed that unless Adams was discharged from the stable, the party would be withdrawn from his stables. Numerous other instances of this kind have occurred, yet the democrats are constantly saying there will be a fair election, and that they will prevent the party from "we are determined to win."

A new registration was ordered by the late legislature, which took care to appoint good loyal bourgeois to make it. The object of it was to keep many republicans as possible from the polls, and to prevent the party from voting. The plans laid to accomplish this have worked so successfully that nearly 2,500 colored voters have been practically disfranchised. All sorts of obstacles were put in the way of the party, and threats and violence were resorted to. One registrar refused to take the name of a colored man because he could not give the number of his house, although the name was in plain sight of the registrar's office, and another registrar refused to take the name of a colored man because he could not give the number of his house, although the name was in plain sight of the registrar's office. A white republican was refused, and a white democrat, living next door to him, admitted. The courts were appealed to, and fortunately a registrar judge was in power, and matters were settled in his private office before the place was surrounded by a mob of many of whom had taken part in the late riot, and many timid colored men were afraid to go near the place.

Recently some republicans, seeing the situation, and as a means of preserving the peace, suggested a compromise ticket, and mentioned several prominent citizens, democrats, who would be acceptable to them if nominated. The names were promised two-thirds of the places, but the gentlemen whose names had been suggested were visited and made to sign cards declining to accept or to qualify if elected. Numbers of colored men have been threatened and some discharged from employment. The murderous and cold-blooded assault on Adams by four of "the best citizens" meets with general approval by the bourgeois here. Adams lived near Danville, and he was repeatedly threatened since he testified in Washington that he has always carried arms, it is said, when coming to Danville, and has stated that he would sell his life dearly if compelled to do so. On the 11th inst. he went to T. C. Williams & Co., tobacco factory, to draw the pay due his two sons, and to sell a load of hoop poles from his farm. Shortly after his body was thrown down the hatchway and the elevator lowered upon it. A little while after he had witnessed the assault, he went to the jail, and made a statement of what he had seen. He says that George Lee, J. C. Regan, A. P. Whitford, and J. W. Smith, the two former leading white participants in the late Danville riot, by his side, were in the factory, the committee of forty, took Adams into a room in the factory and ordered him to surrender his arms. Adams was very much frightened and hesitated, when Regan struck him on the head with a heavy weight. The other men then saw Adams faint, and drew the pay due his two sons, and to sell a load of hoop poles from his farm. Shortly after his body was thrown down the hatchway and the elevator lowered upon it. A little while after he had witnessed the assault, he went to the jail, and made a statement of what he had seen. He says that George Lee, J. C. Regan, A. P. Whitford, and J. W. 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