

SECTIONALISM REBUKED.

Gov. Hoadly's Scathing Answer to John Sherman and Candidate Foraker.

These Two Bloody-Shirt Shouters Demolished and Reduced to Pulp.

We print below the main portion of a speech recently delivered by Gov. Hoadly, at Painesville, Ohio. It is said that John Sherman is wincing under the terrible lashings administered by Gov. Hoadly on this occasion. We can scarcely doubt it, after reading this speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Senator John Sherman has done me the honor to reply to that part of my speech made at Hamilton, which treated of national affairs. I do not hesitate to say that I am flattered by this attention of Senator Sherman, who undoubtedly stands head and shoulders above every other Representative in Ohio, whose long and varied public career gives far more weight to his words than they would have coming from a novice in statesmanship. I am but a tyro in public affairs, yet I have not the least hesitation in taking up this glove, for it ever there was a man and an argument plainly and clearly and mischievously in the wrong, it is our senior Senator and his recent speech.

Let us see first if we cannot find a standard by which to measure the present difference between a statesman and a demagogue is that the former addresses himself either to the advocacy of some wise and patriotic measure for the benefit of the people, or appeals to their feelings, seeking to create opinion and to enlist their efforts in a humane, noble and patriotic cause, but when the part played is an appeal to hate and enmity—when the author of an dispute is raked away and the dying members blown into bits, and when the object of the speech is the position of change, but simply and solely for the purpose of aiding in a partisan political canvass, even though the orator may have been three or our times elected Senator, may have rendered great public services on other occasions and in other fields, he is on this occasion and in this field playing the part of the demagogue. Knowing that his re-election to the Senate and possibly his candidacy for the Presidency depends upon the victory of Ohio this fall, and knowing that the people of Ohio were aiding the war, as they are now, loyal and patriotic sons of America; that they were opposed to the Southern Confederacy, and are satisfied with the results of the war, Senator Sherman seeks to revive and enlist feelings which the war engendered, the spirit of animosity to the South, to renew the battle fever, and to remind the parents and relatives of the men who died on the field or in hospitals, or in Southern prisons of their sufferings and griefs in order that he may reap the reward in votes and in places. To what good end! To what good end! He confesses it—none! He says: "I confess there are difficulties in the way of a proper remedy. This may be brought about first by an appeal to the South to correct an injustice and wrong which will, as long as it lasts, tend to make our politics sectional, and inspires the same resistance to the Democratic party encountered at the beginning of the war."

Then why not make "an effort"? Why not go South and make your constituents the majority of whom have become voters since the war, that it is their duty to right the supposed wrong of which you complain? Mr. Sherman, your party has been in power twenty-five years—a quarter of a century. Why have you yourselves not righted the wrong of which you complain long ago? More than ten years have elapsed since the majority of the Southern States drew from the shackles which your party tried to impose upon them, and during those nine years have elapsed since your de facto President, R. T. Hayes, contrived the scheme of sending a commission to Louisiana to settle the disputed question who was elected Governor of that State, the result of which was submission to Governor Nichols, who received fewer votes than Tilden and Hendricks, while his antagonist, Packard, had more votes than Hayes.

Nine years have elapsed since the last Southern election, from the tyranny and misgovernment of Moses, or Wm. of Pease of Packard, of Bullock, of Brownlow, of Pease of Texas, Powell Clayton, et al. on the genns. During these nine years your party has had the power to right any wrong. During the two years beginning March 4, 1881, you had the Presidency—first Garfield and then Arthur; you had the Senate and you were a member of the Senate; you had the House, and if there were any injustices to be remedied, why was it not done? Why did you not then and there proceed with the remedy?

Confess now, Mr. Sherman: you know as well as I do that there was just as much and just as little wrong then as now; that the solid South voted for Tilden, voted for Hancock just as solidly as for Cleveland. Why did not you, between March 4, 1881, and March 4, 1883—you and your allies in Congress, Keifer, Robeson and the rest—prepare some measure to right this supposed wrong, of which you now so loudly complain? Why did you not enter it into a law? Mr. Sherman, the answer is easy. There is no such wrong. There are no such facts. Eight million bales of cotton produced by work men in the South, both black and white, is a fact which outweighs our pretense. If Southern labor were disorganized and Southern laborers under tyranny, this magnificent result would not have been achieved. Your whole argument is based on the claim that when the black men of the South ceased to be owned by the master, they became the slaves of the Republican party, and must therefore vote at its dictation until the day of judgment. Yours is a simple syllogism. The colored men of the S. U. belong to the Republican party, you say, and would vote its ticket, if not prevented by force and fraud. Some of them do not vote its ticket. Therefore they are prevented by force and fraud. To which our answer is that your major premise is pure assumption, unsupported by proof, and that your syllogism is false. You are wrong, and so were you wronged against this error by one of the best and truest friends the slaves of America had, and one of the ablest statesmen of the country ever produced. Not long before his death Gov. John A. Andrew warned his party that it must not expect the colored men of the South to continue to vote its ticket. I have not his words before me, and cannot quote, but he said in substance (you surely remember) that the American Negro was a powerful, loyal, disengaged and free laborer, believing in and trusting his master, and when emancipated he would vote side by side with his employer, accepting his judgment to a great extent in political affairs, as during slavery he accepted his master's direction and government. The truth is that there is no controversy between the colored men of the South and their master and present employer, except where it is excited by external force, for the colored people of the South recognize the white master as their master, and naturally vote with them. Can you not divine the secret of the wonderful fact that there were no insurrections at the South during the years of the war; that while the whites fought our armies, the negroes supported their families, thereby contributing as much as their masters to the duration of the conflict? The slaves loved freedom, and gladly welcomed it, but they loved their masters, and did not rise in insurrection. And now the race live together, not in separate castles, but in one and the same.

It is for this reason Mr. Sherman, that there are no Republicans in Alabama, none in Georgia, and none in South Carolina. You dare not tell me that Wade Hampton is not a friend of the colored people, when the record of this honorable statesman has been so largely made up of devotion to the best interests of the black people of South Carolina. Do you believe that the colored people of South Carolina do not love their master, the master of Horry and Marion and the master of Bamberg and Danville. Now you have not made the foolish claim of pretended outrages in Chatham County, Georgia. I acquit you of that, but your candidate for Governor is reduced to the pitiful pretense that there are not enough ballot-boxes open to receive the vote of all the voters of that county, as if the colored man did not know just as well as the white man how to choose in the political field, and when early. The long roll of pretended outrages has come to an end. None have been heard of for years. Hamburg and Eliza Pinkston, Danville and Co. have fizzled and peted out, leaving only the want of enough ballot-boxes in Savannah as the sole remaining grist of the once noisy outrage mill.

Mr. Sherman, the history of what has recently transpired in Tennessee gives the lie to your attempt to excite sectional animosity against our brethren in the South. In Tennessee there is a Republican party of white men as well as black but it is a party where life, according to its recent, depends on franchises. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, the organ of your party, has felicitated its readers upon the enactment of a registration law last winter for Cincinnati and Cleveland, passed by a Legislature, more than three-fifths of whose members in the State Senate were Democrats, and whose majority in the House was within three of being three-fifths. In Tennessee the frauds of your party upon the ballot-box waxed so great that the Democratic party determined, for the protection of the purity of the ballot, to adopt a registration law. There had been a municipal registration law in force, but it was confined to the city of Chattanooga. In 1884, in a very heated municipal election, that city cast less than 2,800 votes, within a few weeks thereafter, when the State and national elections came on, in which registration was not required, that city (lying contiguous to Georgia and Alabama, voting in districts of the same, and situated as in the principal cities, cast 4,500 votes.

This statement I quote from a recent letter from Gov. Wm. B. Bate, of Tennessee. This increased vote was in the interest of the Republican party, and led to the following recommendation by Gov. Bate in his annual message of January 12, 1885:

"The sentiment which has been growing in our State from the experience in each recurring election, and which now seems to almost universally pervade all political classes, is that there should be more effective laws to prevent illegal voting, especially in our large cities."

"The elective franchise is not only a political right, but one the existence of which should be subject to such legal guards as to insure full effect in preventing the legal ballots from being neutralized by illegal ones. The virtue of weakness, and strength of the ballot privilege is weakened, whenever illegality is practiced in its exercise. But such is no unfrequent occurrence, as evidenced by the returns of many of our elections."

"Good government can alone be secured through virtuous and wholesome laws, and under our institutions, where the ballot is the basis of government, it should have sufficient legal protection to insure its exercise fairly and justly. It is almost impossible under existing laws as they are now, to enforce to avoid the abuse of this right. Most states, to insure a just, and fair ballot at elections, make all voters to be registered within a certain time as a condition precedent to exercising the ballot privilege. This obtains in most states, and as I understand its history in every State where it has been tested, it meets with popular favor because of its efficiency. I suggest, therefore, that you enact such laws as will, without abridging it, throw more efficient guards around the exercise of this right within our cities."

"In view of the fact that a bill to amend a registration bill was introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, I hold it in my hand. It is a bill of twelve sections, providing that in all voting districts having a population of 1,000 voters, the qualified voters shall be registered before exercising the elective franchise; that, for the purpose of effecting this, the County Courts shall select two registrars of voters from each voting precinct, "provided that both of said registrars shall not be selected from the same political party." "Fairly fair, you see, Mr. Senator, as free from partiality as possible. Books and stationery are required to be furnished by public authority to the registrars. The first registration is to be made thirty days before the first election, and a registration is to be made before each biennial election. Public notice is required to be given by the registrars by notices posted in at least three public places, or by advertisement in some newspaper of general circulation, for at least ten days preceding the date for opening the registration. The registration office is to be kept open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., and from 7 to 10 p. m. for five days and nights during the period of registration. The names of the voters are to be carefully registered in books, together with the date and color of the applicant, the district, ward, road, and street, and the number of the house in which he lives, or if not numbered, the house next above the applicant, the time of his residence in that voting precinct, and the various places in which he may "for" the last twelve months have voted or boarded, and the registrars are required to keep suitable books in which his statements or answers may be entered. They are then to be sworn to by the applicant. The registrars are required to prepare an alphabetical list of the voters of each district, have same printed and a copy posted for publication, so that they are permitted during the next five days after the closing of the registration to correct any error of a clerical nature, and required to furnish a copy to the judges of the election, and no one is allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the completed registration list."

This is the substance of the act, which, after care and examination, I believe to be one of the fairest and most honest registration laws ever prepared in the United States; certainly, quite as good as that passed in Ohio in 1874, and enacted last winter. But what happened with this came before the Legislature of Tennessee? It passed the House and passed two readings in the Senate, but unfortunately the Constitution of Tennessee provides that two-thirds of the members of each house are necessary to constitute a quorum—the same old mischievous provision of the former Constitution of Ohio which enabled the Whig party to break up the Legislature in 1842, in order to prevent the passage of the Tigray Byrd's adoption bill, for which they were deservedly blamed by defeat at the polls that fall. When this registration bill came on for its last reading in the Senate of Tennessee, that body was found to be without a quorum. The he-puritan Senators (except two) had secreted themselves in a room in the Maxwell House in Nashville, thus preventing a quorum. The arrest of the Senators was ordered at once, so as to obtain a quorum, and they locked themselves in their room, and it was necessary to break open the door, and so they remained locked up in the hotel at Nashville until the Senate was forced to adjourn sine die. By this act of filibustering, in the interest of fraud and false voting, not only was the passage of the registration bill defeated, but several other important measures were left unacted, including the revenue and appropriation bill, which left the State without the means of paying its obligations. Theronon Gov. Bate called the Legislature together in extra session, one of the reasons for the calling being the necessity of passing laws, as stated in these words of the Governor's proclamation:

"To preserve the purity of elections and prevent illegal voting in cities, towns, taxing districts, municipal corporations, and civil districts having a voting population of no thousand or more, without any law in any way impairing the right to the election, inasmuch as the election and legal exercises thereof, by the enactment of a just, impartial, and well-guarded registration law, or by other method allowable under the Constitution (Art. 4, section 1), to secure the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot-box."

At the opening of the extra session, May 25, 1885, Gov. Bate submitted a message containing the following passage:

"Registration laws are in successful operation in many States, in some having particular application to certain municipal corporations therein located, and everywhere they stand approved by the best citizenship, irrespective of parties and class distinctions. In this State such a law is needed, as evidenced by recent general elections in many sections. Not so much to guarantee a free ballot to every bona fide voter, for that right and its exercise are nowhere and in no respect in jeopardy within the limits of Tennessee, but especially to protect the ballot in the public election, and the legal and legal exercises thereof, by the enactment of a just, impartial, and well-guarded registration law, or by other method allowable under the Constitution (Art. 4, section 1), to secure the freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot-box."

It is a well-known fact that the colored men of the South during the years of the war, that while the whites fought our armies, the negroes supported their families, thereby contributing as much as their masters to the duration of the conflict? The slaves loved freedom, and gladly welcomed it, but they loved their masters, and did not rise in insurrection. And now the race live together, not in separate castles, but in one and the same.

It is for this reason Mr. Sherman, that there are no Republicans in Alabama, none in Georgia, and none in South Carolina. You dare not tell me that Wade Hampton is not a friend of the colored people, when the record of this honorable statesman has been so largely made up of devotion to the best interests of the black people of South Carolina. Do you believe that the colored people of South Carolina do not love their master, the master of Horry and Marion and the master of Bamberg and Danville. Now you have not made the foolish claim of pretended outrages in Chatham County, Georgia. I acquit you of that, but your candidate for Governor is reduced to the pitiful pretense that there are not enough ballot-boxes open to receive the vote of all the voters of that county, as if the colored man did not know just as well as the white man how to choose in the political field, and when early. The long roll of pretended outrages has come to an end. None have been heard of for years. Hamburg and Eliza Pinkston, Danville and Co. have fizzled and peted out, leaving only the want of enough ballot-boxes in Savannah as the sole remaining grist of the once noisy outrage mill.

Mr. Sherman, it was not because the Repub-

licans were hostile on principle to registration that they revolutionized the State of Tennessee by this filibustering, for during the Brownlow regime the Republicans enacted a strict registration law which remained on the statute books for a long time, disfranchising three-fourths of the voters of the State, while all the colored voters were allowed the ballot. They were then quite willing to see so large a proportion of the people disfranchised by a severe system of registration, but will not now consent to legislation to prevent a man from voting more than once.

How dare you, then, Mr. Sherman, in the face of the misconduct of your party—this filibustering by which the Legislature of Tennessee has been broken up and prevented from passing a registration law for the protection of honest voters, and against repeating and other frauds—how dare you claim that the white man of the South prevents the colored man from voting, when it is you and your party who are the enemies of a free ballot and a fair count? The whole claim of your party upon this subject is an imposition and a fraud. It is an imposition upon the Northern people whom you try to tax to believe that the ballot at the South is not fair, and it is a fraud upon the people of the South, where your party is ready to destroy a State Legislature in order to secure the benefits of corrupt elections.

You complain that I cannot see a difference between the Ku-Klux-Klan and Key and Akerman who did all they could to put it down. Have you forgotten that David M. Key pretended to be a Tilden Democrat? Have you forgotten that he was true, even at so late a day that on which he was captured, to the Confederacy General?

Have you forgotten that he was a member of the Senate with you down to March 4, 1877—that he did not do anything against the Ku-Klux-Klan, but he never became a Republican until after he became a member of the de facto President's Cabinet; that taking this pseudo Democrat into the Cabinet was one of Mr. Larrabee's patented, or should I have said, had it been a novel, as it was intended, to have been a good idea, to make him a confederate of the South to support, and the revival of the Whig party?

You were a member of the Senate, and of the Cabinet of Rutherford B. Hayes, with David M. Key. Don't parade Mr. Key any more before the American people as a regenerated Confederate, when what regenerated him, if anything, was not the offer of office, but the actual perception of his party. I do not doubt but that you could make two more good ones with Johnson, Mosby, Chalmers, Longstreet & Co., on these terms, but fortunately for the people the scepter of power has departed from the Republican party, and no gentleman will ever hereafter be invited into the Cabinet on the condition of abjuring the political principles which he is advocating in the United States Senate.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

General Weaver's Opening Speech at Davenport.

[Davenport special to Chicago Times.]

A large audience gathered in the Turner Hall to listen to the first Democratic speech of the campaign, made by General Weaver. The speaker first alluded to fusion, and said it was absolutely necessary to gain a victory at the polls. Mr. Weaver said that he had come to Davenport to answer the three questions propounded by Mr. Larrabee in his speech of acceptance at Des Moines. The questions were: 1. Has the Republican party ever been wrong on any question? 2. Can you point to a single instance where the Republican party has been wrong? 3. On the other hand, can you point to a single instance where the Democratic party was right? Mr. Weaver said that to answer these questions it was only necessary to dissect the Republican party platform. In one of the planks they demand that the public domain be only given to settlers, and land-grants to corporations be refused. In their twenty-four years of rule, the Republican party has given most of the public domain to corporations, the rest they had leased to the cattle kings. In Indian Territory they have fenced out human beings and fenced in beasts. Was the Republican party right in doing this? Grover Cleveland, as soon as he was inaugurated, drove out these cattle kings and proposes to open these lands to settlers. Was not the Democratic party right in this? The Republican platform asks for a law against pooling in the State, yet the Republican party had voted, as did Mr. Larrabee himself, against such a bill, introduced in the Legislature of 1878. The platform asks for legitimate screening for the protection of coal miners. Yet only at the last session of the legislature Mr. Larrabee, with the rest of the Republican party, voted against the screening bill. The platform asks for indiscrimination in freight rates. In 1883 a republican legislature defeated such a measure. The platform wants the Railroad Commissioners elected by the people. Mr. Larrabee, in 1883, voted against a bill embodying such sentiments in the State Senate. For which they were deservedly blamed by defeat at the polls that fall. When this registration bill came on for its last reading in the Senate of Tennessee, that body was found to be without a quorum. The he-puritan Senators (except two) had secreted themselves in a room in the Maxwell House in Nashville, thus preventing a quorum. The arrest of the Senators was ordered at once, so as to obtain a quorum, and they locked themselves in their room, and it was necessary to break open the door, and so they remained locked up in the hotel at Nashville until the Senate was forced to adjourn sine die.

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AMERICA STILL LEADS.

England's Phenomenal Yacht Outpaced in Her Contest for the America's Cup.

Victory Snatched by the Puritan from What Seemed to Be Almost Certain Defeat.

The possession of the America's cup was decided at New York on the 16th inst., by the Puritan beating the Genesta over the long course by 1 minute 38 seconds, corrected time. The race is said to have been the closest ever contested; the Genesta leading for nearly three-fourths of the distance, and being 2 minutes 6 seconds ahead at the outer mark. The wind was fresh at the start, and increased toward the finish to half a gale, resulting in a lumpy sea. A New York dispatch says of the great race:

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