# WORSE THAN TAGALS

## Democratic Platform Makes Life a Burden for Soldiers.

### ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT DETROIT

**The Country Has Nothing to Fear From Militarism—Bryan's False Prophecies.**

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—The first meeting of Governor Roosevelt's Western tour, which was held in the big assembly-room of the Detroit Light Guard Armory tonight, was all that the Governor's most ardent partisans could have desired in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The floor and the galleries of the great hall were crowded. Many were on the outside unable to obtain seats or standing room within hearing distance. The Vice-Presidential candidate received a tremendously enthusiastic greeting as he made his way up through one of the side aisles. A large proportion of the audience stood upon chairs and yelled frantically for "Teddy." It was with difficulty that the shouts could be appeased and silence restored so as to permit the meeting to proceed.

When Governor Roosevelt arose to speak the great crowd arose almost en masse and remained standing and shouting for some time. The Governor's speech occupied about an hour in delivery, and was listened to throughout with thoughtful attention. Governor Roosevelt gave the audience an object-lesson when he asserted that our soldiers in the Philippines had less to fear from any body of armed bandits in that country than they had to fear from the principles of the Kansas City platform, and the success of the Democratic ticket. He said five members of the regular Army were present, and asked them to stand up, that the audience might see their tyrants. Five soldiers from the Fourteenth Infantry, at Fort Wayne, who occupied front seats, when thus invited, arose and were applauded. "Now," exclaimed Governor Roosevelt, "behold your tyrants." The audience shouted with laughter. "They are here," continued the Governor, "five soldiers to 4000 people in this audience, which is a larger percentage of tyranny in this house than the percentage of the regular Army bears to the whole number of people in this country." Governor Roosevelt said in part:

"In this campaign, the issue of overshadowing importance is whether we shall continue or abandon the Governmental policy which has brought this country to the highest pitch of prosperity at home, and which has kept the National honor unstained both at home and abroad. To deliberately undo the work would be to dishonor the National reputation and to throw us into dreadful industrial chaos. The Kansas City platform commits our opponents to a policy which means material disaster and moral disgrace; which means a violent panic in the business world, and, therefore, widespread and prolonged misery among all our people; which further means upsetting the courts, the violation of the Nation's faith in financial matters and the unworthy abandonment of our duty abroad. The nation that accepts such moral principles cannot live. It will rot to death in the loathsome stew of its own corruption.

"If the American people are true to themselves, they must, in the most unequivocal manner, repudiate the Populistic and Communistic doctrines enunciated in the Kansas City platform, exactly as they repudiated them in '96. The existence of any considerable party which affirms and reaffirms these doctrines is in itself a serious menace to the Nation's moral and material welfare, and we have a right to appeal to every far-sighted and patriotic man, whatever his political affiliations in the past, from no matter what section of the country he comes, to stand with us in this struggle for National integrity. We have a right to insist upon both wisdom and sincerity in the leaders of any party who appeal for popular confidence. Now let us see if we can trust the wisdom of our present opponents by comparing their prophecies in 1896 with those actual events since."

Governor Roosevelt quoted many extracts from Mr. Bryan's speeches in 1896, concerning the effects of the gold standard, and asked his hearers to contrast actual results with Mr. Bryan's prophecies.

"In his speeches," continued Governor Roosevelt, "Mr. Bryan kept insisting upon the alleged fact that money was growing dearer, that under a gold standard it was bound to continue to grow scarcer. Well, as a matter of fact and thanks to our prosperity, there is more money in circulation per capita in the United States today than ever before in the history of the country. July 1 last the circulation per capita was $26 50, an increase in circulation of $5 40 for every man, woman and child in the country as compared with what it was July 1, 1896. So Mr. Bryan's prophecy has been as wide of the mark in this instance as in every other. The present year is the first in which the $2,000,000,000 mark in circulation has ever been passed. In other words, the increase of money in circulation has kept pace with the expanding industries and commerce of the country and this increase has been predominately due to the condition of prosperity produced by the gold standard; yet Mr. Bryan, in his Minneapolis speech of four years ago, predicted that commerce would be at a standstill because gold would go out of the country, and the issuing of bonds would be necessary to bring it back. Every single prediction he has made has been falsified by the event.

"Our opponents were as cock-sure about the gold dollar being a 'robber' dollar four years ago as they are about what they are pleased to term 'militarism and imperialism' at the present day, and their utterances mean no more now than they meant then. Mr. Bryan seems at the moment uneasily conscious that there is something very wrong with his proposed financial policy, and talks very little about it, but he has definitely committed himself to it and the various conventions that nominated him have reiterated their belief in all the absurd and exploded theories which he championed four years ago. Unless our opponents are guilty of the grossest hypocrisy, they must, if they carry the election, immediately start in to revolutionize our whole financial system and begin a series of experiments with our industrial well-being which could only result in the most widespread disaster.

"It is a terrible and most lamentable truth that our soldiers who are now facing death in the Philippines are forced to recognize in the Bryanistic Democracy their most dangerous foe. The bullets that slay our men in Luzon are inspired by the denouncers of America here. No Tagal General, not Aguinaldo himself, can do so much to prolong the fighting, can do as much to increase the bloodshed of Americans and Filipinos alike as has been done by the Kansas City convention.

"So far as I know there is no man in the United States who believes in either imperialism or militarism. They are pure phantoms of an even more shadowy and intangible quality than the iniquitous 'robber gold dollar' which disturbed Mr. Bryan so much four years ago. The regular Army is not nearly as numerous, relatively to the whole population, as the New York police force, relatively to the population of New York. Just at present we have in the regular Army, as compared with our population, nine-tenths of a soldier for every 1000 of population. The increase of militarism since the palmy days of Jefferson, a century back, is represented by exactly one-tenth of a soldier to every 1000 inhabitants and the increase to the danger of our institutions is measured, therefore, by the amount of tyranny which is capable of being exercised by one American in a uniform over 10,000 of his fellow citizens without uniforms.

"Mr. Bryan and his associates cannot say enough about the 'consent of the governed' doctrine, as applying to the Philippines. They dwelt upon the fact that 'no man is good enough to govern another.' In North Carolina and other Southern States we see before our eyes the process of the disfranchisement of the negro. We see before our eyes the black man governed without his consent by the white man. Until our opponents have removed the beam from their own eye by applying their 'consent of the governed' doctrine at home, let them hold their peace about the Tagal bandits to whom their words give fresh heart to shoot down our soldiers in the far eastern archipelago.

"The policy of expansion is America's historic policy. We have annexed the Philippines exactly as we have annexed Hawaii, New Mexico and Alaska. They are now part of American territory and we have no more right to give them up than we have the right to restore Hawaii to the Kanaka Queen or to abandon Alaska to the Eskimos. There is not a particle of difference between the cases. We cannot go back first for the sake of the islands themselves and next for the sake of our own honor. The men who are making speeches on the unrighteousness of our expanding in the Philippines might, with as much justification, incite the Sioux and the Apache tribes to outbreak against us on the ground that we have no right to retain South Dakota and Arizona.

"The policy of the Kansas City platform is a policy of economic disaster and financial dishonor at home and of unworthy shrinking from duty abroad; and we appeal to all honest, far-seeing, brave and patriotic men, North or South, East or West, whatever their political affiliations may have been in the past, to stand with us now against the men who would bring such abuse and misery upon our country and to support us as we uphold the cause of honesty and industrial well-being at home and the honor of the American flag in the face of all the peoples of the earth."

## ADDRESS BY WILSON.

**The Farmer Should Know the Soil—Our Foreign Markets.**

CANTON, O., Sept. 6.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was the guest of honor at the Stark County Fair today. He delivered an address before an immense crowd. The Secretary read from the platform a telegram of regret from President McKinley, who had intended to be at the fair. In his remarks, Secretary Wilson dwelt to some extent on the necessity for a successful farmer of today learning the soil in all its relations, its antecedents, its composition, its adaptability and possibilities, as shown by experiments which have been conducted by scientific men. Secretary Wilson referred to the new markets being opened up to the farmers of the United States, and said:

"The United States buys $200,000,000 worth of tropical products annually. It will be our policy in future to educate the brown men of our island possessions to produce this vast amount of material. The receipt of this amount of money will enable them to set better tables, clothe themselves better, live in better houses and do more for education."

The Secretary declared in closing that agriculture flourishes best when the factory flourishes best, and added: "It is the farmer's privilege to so shape policies that the sphere in which we sell will widen as our requirements demand."

**Fraternal Insurance Policies.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue some days ago received a letter from a representative of the National Fraternal Congress then in session at Boston, inquiring whether or not any decision affecting the taxation of policies or certificates issued by fraternal insurance societies has been issued during August last. Since then a large number of inquiries have been received to the same effect from all parts of the country. To these inquiries the Commissioner has ruled as follows:

"No ruling has been made during August or recently by this office affecting the taxation of policies or certificates of life insurance issued by fraternal or beneficiary societies, such as the Ancient Order of United Workmen and kindred organizations. This office has always ruled that such organizations were exempt under the law and does not contemplate imposing any taxation of their policies or certificates."

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. H. Logan and wife, of The Dalles, are at the Imperial.

Dr. J. T. Tamiesie, of Hillsboro, is registered at the Perkins.

Governor Geer and wife were guests of the Imperial yesterday.

Lafe France, a merchant of Athena, is registered at the Perkins.

Dr. D. Y. K. Deering, Sheriff of Union County, is at the Imperial.

Colonel William M. Crooks has gone to St. Paul for a month's visit.

W. H. Butts, a prominent citizen of The Dalles, is at the St. Charles.

J. D. Lee, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, is at the Imperial.

Dr. J. P. Hayes and wife, of Baker City, are guest of the Portland.

Dr. Leroy Lewis and wife, of McMinnville, are guests of the St. Charles.

A. Geiser, a mining man, of Baker City, is at the Portland, accompanied by his wife.

F. H. Kiddle, an Island City cattleman, is at the Perkins, accompanied by his family.

David West, a stockman, of Cathlamet, is at the St. Charles, in company with his family.

J. W. Hobbs, special agent of the Internal Revenue Department, is at the Perkins, from McMinnville.

L. G. McGuire, formerly cashier of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is in the city, a guest at the Imperial Hotel.

F. T. Kuettner, auditor of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, is at the Imperial, accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Arnold Myers and daughters, Misses Edna and Vangie Myers, of Baker City, are visiting in Portland during Carnival.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—E. W. Percher, of Scofield, Wash., registered at the Grand Hotel today.

OMAHA, Sept. 6.—W. R. Mackenzie, of Portland, Or., well known in railroad circles in that city, and in Omaha, is here attending the bedside of Mrs. Mackenzie, who is fatally ill. The lady had gone to Canada to spend the Summer and returning stopped off at Omaha to visit old friends. Here illness overtook her. The attending physicians can give no word of hope of her recovery.

Malt-Nutrine

should not be confounded with other so-called malt products some breweries put out. It is not beer and "burnt sugar." See that the name Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n is on each bottle. Sold by all druggists.

**Death of Matthew Keith, Jr.**

Matthew Keith, Jr., died at 12 o'clock last night at his residence, 423½ Third street. He was the oldest son of the late Matthew Keith, a well-known citizen of this city.

Corn measuring 12 feet 10 inches in height was sent from The Dalles Tuesday by F. H. Drews, to be placed in the Wasco County grain exhibit, at the Portland Carnival. The seed was planted May 30.

# BRYAN AND THE TREATY

**HE TELLS AGAIN THE PART HE TOOK IN RATIFYING IT.**

**Longest Speech of the Campaign Delivered at Wheeling—His Remedy for the Trusts.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The tour of West Virginia, which was begun last Wednesday by Mr. Bryan, was concluded today by a speech at this place. He traveled from Deer Park by way of Clarksburg and Parkersburg, making three speeches of length and two or three informal talks at such places as St. Mary's and Sistersville. Mr. Bryan was greeted at Wheeling by bonfires and the firing of rockets in the suburbs and the vicinity of the railroad station was packed by a mass of humanity, struggling madly to get a first glimpse of the candidate. The day's run covered about 300 miles through mountain railroads, which was in itself no small undertaking in hot weather. Mr. Bryan, however, held up well, and he appeared quite fresh when he ascended the platform at tonight's meeting and began to address the immense multitude which had assembled to hear him. In West Virginia Mr. Bryan has made all told six set speeches and a number of brief addresses, and has had uniformly large audiences.

At the Parkersburg meeting ex-Senator J. N. Camden presided. He supported Palmer and Buckner four years ago. The speech at Parkersburg was devoted almost exclusively to the question of imperialism. Discussing the title to the Philippine islands, Mr. Bryan asked:

"Who says the Lord gave them to us?"

To this question a voice in the crowd responded: "Mark Hanna."

This response elicited a shout, and Mr. Bryan replied: "While I am not prepared to deny that God does speak through the human voice, I do think that when he gets ready to speak to the American people he will choose some other mouthpiece than Mr. Hanna."

He contended that under the Republican scheme for the control of the Philippines, the people of those islands must necessarily become subjects, as they could not be citizens under those plans, and there was no place under a republican form of government for a subject. He charged the Republican party with lack of sympathy with the Boers, which was a new experience for that party, for never before in its history had the party failed to take a position in favor of a Republic struggling for liberty. The secret of the present attitude was, Mr. Bryan said, the fear that if this country should take a position favorable to the Boers, the British might declare for the Filipinos.

In his speech here, Mr. Bryan discussed more fully than at any time before the charge that he had secured the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain. On this question he said:

"I want to call your attention to an argument that the Republican party seems more fond of making than it does of making any other in defense of imperialism. The main argument that I have been hearing lately in defense of imperialism is that I helped to ratify the treaty. Republicans give me too much credit when they say I secured the ratification of the treaty. It seems to me that if I had to help the President secure the ratification of the treaty that closed the war, the Republicans ought to feel more kindly toward me than they do. If your President and party in authority in both houses could not get the treaty ratified without my help, I am not such a bad man as you thought. I have not yet found a single Senator who has publicly declared that he voted for the treaty because I wanted him to, but Senator Wellington has said he voted for the treaty because the President asked him to and promised that the Philippines would not be held permanently if the treaty was ratified; so if you attempt to prove that I was responsible for the treaty, you cannot do it, but you can prove by Senator Wellington that the treaty would not have been ratified but for the promise of your President. But, I will say, if the Republican party will not assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, I will do it myself. (Great applause.) I favored the ratification of the peace treaty. I was not a Senator and did not have a vote. I do not know that my voice changed one single vote, but I am willing to waive all that, and I am willing to assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, but, Republicans, you must assume the responsibility for the making of the treaty and for everything that happened since that treaty was ratified. It was a Republican President that appointed the commission that made that treaty, and that treaty was made according to the advice of the President, and that treaty might have given independence to the Filipinos when it gave independence to the Cubans. I believe it should have given independence to them when it gave independence to the Cubans, and if, when it was made through the action of the President, the treaty had given independence to the Filipinos, as it gave independence to the Cubans, not one drop of American blood would have been shed in the Philippine islands from that time to this. (Great applause). You ask who is responsible for the shedding of American blood in the Philippines, and I say that that party is responsible for the shedding of blood that was responsible for a treaty that made free men of Cubans and tried to make vassals of the Filipinos. (Great Applause).

**What the Senate Might Have Done.**

"When that treaty came to the Senate it had to be met and there were three things that might be done. First, the treaty could be ratified; second, it could be amended, if there were votes enough in favor of the amendment; third, it could be rejected. It could not be amended, because there were not enough votes, and if any Republican tells you that that treaty could have been amended in the Senate, I want you to remember that when the Bacon resolution came before the Senate it met with a tie vote, and the vote of the Republican Vice-President defeated it. I did all I could to get the Bacon resolution passed, and what Republican will say that I could have got the treaty amended when I could not get the resolution passed that promised independence to the Filipinos? (Great applause.) It was much easier to promise independence to the Filipinos after the war had been closed than it would have been to secure an amendment to the treaty which would have to be ratified by Spain. I challenge any Republican to say that I could have secured an amendment to the treaty when I was not able to secure the passage of the Bacon resolution. Therefore we were compelled to either accept the treaty or reject it. What did a rejection of the treaty mean? It meant one of two things, either the President would have to call the new Senate together, which was overwhelmingly Republican, as soon as the new Senate was sworn, and then secure a ratification from the new Senate, or else he would have had to appoint a new commission to make a new treaty if it had been rejected. If, on the 4th day of February, the President had called the new Senate together on the 4th day of March, and had the treaty ratified by the new Senate, then the delay would have done no good. But suppose he appointed a commission to make a new treaty, who could tell what complication might arise while the new treaty was being made? If those who opposed imperialism had rejected the treaty, they would have become responsible for all that might have happened before the new treaty could have been ratified.

"We have seen the Republican party win in the campaign of 1896 by holding out to the people the plea that the Nation might be discredited while it dealt with a foreign nation, and if a new commission had been sent abroad, it would have prolonged the contest and it might have carried it into a Presidential campaign. Then there would have been no question before the people upon which their judgment could have been taken. When you accepted the treaty it ended the war, and I believed then and still believe that this Nation, acting alone, could do by itself everything that it could have forced from Spain. I favored the ratification of the treaty, not because it was good, but because it was easier to correct its mistakes by legislation than by diplomacy. Lincoln, in appealing to the country, said: 'Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?' Was it easier to make the treaty with Spain, giving independence to the Filipinos, than it was to give them independence by act of our own people? I preferred to let the American people give independence to the Filipinos rather than ask an unfriendly people to do so. Whenever you hear a Republican say that I am responsible for the ratification of the treaty, I want you to listen and see if he adds that I also favored a resolution promising independence to the Filipinos, and you will listen in vain.

"I resigned my commission in the Army on the 10th day of December, the day the treaty was signed. It was accepted on the 12th of December. On the 13th day of December I gave out an interview. It was published in the papers on the morning of the 14th, so that the interview appeared two days after my resignation was accepted, and in that interview I pointed out that it was better to ratify the treaty and declare this Nation's purpose by resolution, which would promise independence to the Filipinos and end the war, than to reject the treaty. What Republican is honest enough to meet the last proposition and then say I was wrong, in the light of the Bacon resolution? If the Bacon resolution had passed we would not have war today in the Philippines.

"Republicans, you are responsible for the defeat of the Bacon resolution. It was your Vice-President who cast the deciding vote, and from that day to the present you have not promised independence to the Filipinos, and you who prevented the promise of independence are responsible for the conditions that now exist. Don't say that you have not had time. When Congress met you had time to give to the National banks a monopoly of your paper money, but you did not have time to promise independence to the Filipinos. You had time to turn the Government over to those who used it for private gain, but you have not had time to stop the war in the Philippines and return to the Declaration of Independence. You Republicans are very much afraid of a 50-cent dollar, but you are not afraid of the 85 per cent citizen that you have made in Porto Rico. You are very much afraid that we cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver, but you do not worry about the difficulty of maintaining the parity between the citizens here and the citizens in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

**The Trust Question.**

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and three-quarters, making this the longest speech he has delivered during the campaign. At the beginning of the speech a slight rain was falling, but it did not have the effect of driving the crowd away. During his speech, Mr. Bryan removed his coat on account of the heat. He took up the financial question first, and made his familiar criticism of the new financial law. Passing to the trust question, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republican party has been in power for nearly four years, and yet more trusts have been organized in the last three and a half years than were organized in all the previous history of the United States. (Great applause.) If a Republican says that a trust is a good thing, you tell him that the Republican platform denounces the trusts. If a Republican says that the trusts are a bad thing, you ask him what his party has done to destroy the trusts."

In reply to a question from the crowd as to the trusts, Mr. Bryan said he would suggest a remedy:

"I have been arguing the trust question for years, and I have given remedies. Eight years ago I introduced a bill in the National House of Representatives providing that whenever it was determined in court that a trust controlled the price of any article upon which a tariff was laid, that article should go on the free list. I not only want to destroy the advantage which a trust can secure under legislation that is given for the purpose of protection; I want to go further than that. I want to destroy every private monopoly in the United States. I believe that it is possible for Congress to so legislate that every corporation doing business outside of the state of its origin can be prevented from becoming a monopoly, and the plan I suggested is this:

"Let Congress provide that whenever any corporation organized in any state wants to do business outside of the state it must go to the Federal Government and get a license which will enable it to do such outside business. But it must do business in every state according to the laws of the state in which it does business. I do not want to take away from the state any powers it now has, but I want Congress to add a remedy. Before this license is given I want several conditions complied with. First, I want the water squeezed out of the stock of the corporations. The laboring man cannot water his capital, which is the farm, and I do not believe that a corporation should be permitted to water its stock and to collect the dividends upon its fictitious investment. I want to squeeze the water out of the stocks. There will be a flood for a while, but there will be honest corporations afterwards. If you had such a law and such a license given on such conditions, I do not believe there would be a monopoly in this country.

"Now, I have suggested two remedies. If anybody has a better remedy, I will be glad to substitute or add that remedy to the one I propose."

Mr. Bryan then presented arguments against a large standing army and discussed militarism and imperialism along the same general lines he used in other speeches. He closed about 10:30 o'clock. He will leave Wheeling for Chicago at 7:25 o'clock tomorrow morning.

**In a Republican Stronghold.**

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 6.—This place had the honor of entertaining the Democratic Presidential candidate for a few hours today. The county fair of this (Harrison) county is in progress and a large crowd was at the fair grounds to see and hear him. Great enthusiasm was manifested upon the appearance of the candidate. Mr. Bryan had been advertised to speak at 10 o'clock, but he did not appear until 11, his special train having been held for an hour beyond the appointed time at Deer Park. The meeting was held in Haymond Grove, near the fair grounds. The crowd faced Mr. Bryan from a high hillside fronting the speakers' stand, located at the foot of the hill.

The community has a tendency towards Republicanism and Mr. Bryan's speech was an appeal to Republicans to investigate party questions. He thought many men too much inclined to follow the party platform without giving the subject any independent thought of their own, and he was sure sufficient investigation would convince them of the insincerity and inconsistency of the Republican party. They would find this to be true on the financial, trust and military questions. Speaking of imperialism, Mr. Bryan said the question has not yet been passed upon by the people, who were now to have their first opportunity to record their views upon the subject. The President only had taken a position, the Judiciary and Congress had done nothing, hence the importance of due consideration of the subject before it was too late. He instanced the Poro Rican bill as an illustration of what the Republican party would do in other cases. In that case, he said, the party had assumed itself superior to the Constitution and the President endorsed this position. The meeting closed soon after noon and Mr. Bryan left for Parkersburg.

Contracts for 326,000 pounds of hops have been filed at Albany by Faber & Neiss. The prices ranged from 9 to 12 cents.

# THE HARNESS RACES

**SUSPICION OF CROOKED WORK AT HARTFORD.**

**Accident Marred the Sport at Sheepshead Bay—National and American League Scores.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The grand circuit racing today was sensational in one feature. Prince Alert, one of the three starters in the free-for-all pace, after making a half in 1:00¾, came in at the wire either held by Walker, who was up, or in distress, taking second place. The odds were $50 to $10 on the horse and the bets were declared off by the judges on the supposition that Walker held the horse. Walker drew the horse in the second heat and explained that Prince Alert came down the stretch suffering from blind staggers and that he was obliged to bleed him as soon as he left his seat. Veterinary surgeons were sent for to examine the horse and the judges reserved their decision as to Walker's culpability until the evidence is all in. Bets were also declared off on the second heat before starting, and 10 minutes were allowed to make a new book, which was in favor of Indiana at long odds. The talent was badly upset by the occurrence, as the short end had big money in sight. Indiana took a new mark in the second heat, 2:04¾. Summaries:

2:27 trot, purse $1200—Major Greer won three straight heats in 2:15½, 2:14¼, 2:16½. Dolly Bidwell, Mariqua, Winaka, Electric, Wilkes, Betsy Tell, J. R. P., Alto Sord, Boodler and Parallox also started.

Charter Oak consolation, purse $800—Lady Geraldine won in two straight heats in 2:11¼, 2:13½. Maggie Anderson, Joe Watts, York Boy, Rustler, Nigger Jack and Temple Wilkes also started.

Free-for-all pace, each heat a race, purse $1500—Indiana won three straight heats in 2:05, 2:04¾, 2:08. Coney and Prince Alert also started.

2:10 pace, purse $1200 (unfinished)—The Admiral won the second and third heats in 2:07¼, 2:08¾. Paul Revere won the first heat in 2:07½. Dumont W., Sphinx S., Belle Coley, Lady Pipes, Red Seal and Slavonic also started.

**Races at Hamline.**

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—At Hamline this afternoon the feature of the card was the 2:21 trot, with a guaranteed purse of $5000. Early Reaper won the first two heats with the greatest ease, but within 100 feet of the wire in the third heat went lame and had to be drawn. Contralto then took the race in straight heats without any difficulty.

2:21 trot, purse $5000, eight starters—Contralto won the third and fourth and fifth heats. Early Reaper won the first and second heats; best time 2:10.

2:30 pace, purse $1000, nine starters—Plum Line won three straight heats; best time 2:15¼.

**Races at Sacramento.**

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 6.—Results:

Pacing, 2:11 class, purse $1000—Kelly Briggs (Hoy) won, Myrtha Whips second, Dandalon third; best time, 2:11½.

Trotting, 2:15 class, purse $1000—Elmoro won, Arrow second, Lottie third; best time, 2:15.

Running, the Dewey selling stakes, seven furlongs—Torsina won, Formero second, Jennie Reid third; time, 1:26¼.

Running, 2-year-olds, five furlongs, selling—Narra G. won, Tiolita second, George Dewey third; time, 1:03.

Running, 3-year-olds, six furlongs, selling—Mocorito won, Amasa second, Loconomo third; time, 1:23¾.

Polo pony race, half mile—Viola won, Slats second, Fusillade third; time, 0:49.

**Races at St. Joseph.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 6.—Tom Keilar was declared the winner of the 2:35 unfinished pacing race today, Pine Lookout second, Bub B., third; Lulu Aladin died from overexertion.

2:19 trot—Outcast won, Dolla second, Grace Greenlander third; best time, 2:22.

Free-for-all pace—Little Squaw won in straight heats, Direction second, Happy Way third; best time, 2:15½.

**THE RUNNING RACES.**

**Bad Accident Marred the Sport at Sheepshead Bay.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—An unfortunate accident, which may result seriously in case of one jockey, marred the meeting at Sheepshead Bay today. Three horses went down in a heap at the last furlong pole in the first race and the only wonder is that the riders were not killed. The field was well straightened out in the stretch, when Unsightly, ridden by Knight, fell. Beverage, with Wedderstrand up, turned a complete somersault over him, and Elnus, with Murphy up, also plunged into the struggling mass. When the dust had cleared away the three boys were seen lying on the track. Help was quickly at hand and the jockeys were carried into the infield. Wedderstrand was only stunned and showed his nerve by riding again in the fifth race. Knight had his shoulder sprained. Murphy lay all the afternoon in an unconscious condition and appears to have sustained a fracture of the skull. Summaries:

One mile—Gonfalon won, Flint second, Toddy third; time, 1:40 1-5.

The Golden Rod, six and a half furlongs—Bellairio won, Alard Schreck second, Demurrer third; time, 1:21 3-5.

The Omnium handicap, mile and an eighth—Potente won, Decanter second, Andronicus third; time, 1:52 4-5. (Track record.)

Five and a half furlong—All Green won, Silverdale second, Dublin third; time, 1:08.

Mile and three-sixteenths—Maximo Gomez won, Compensation second, Alsike third; time, 2:01 1-5.

**Races at Kinloch Park.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—With one exception the favorites were bowled over at Kinloch Park this afternoon. Track fast. Summaries:

Selling, six furlongs—Monoghan won, Guerdon second, Captain Gaines third; time, 1:16½.

One and one-sixteenth miles, selling—Mitt Boykin won, Eighor second, Padrone third; time, 1:50.

Six and a half furlongs—La Mascotte won, McNamara second, Miss Lynch third; time, 1:23¾.

Handicap, one mile—Ida Medford won, Go Out second; St. Cuthbert third; time, 1:42.

Selling, seven furlongs, 2-year-olds—Secundus won, Curd Gillock second, Seething third; time, 1:31.

Mile and a quarter, selling—Tom Gilmore won, Orlandine second, Governor Boyd third; time, 2:08¼.

**Races at Harlem.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The most interesting event of the day at Harlem was the defeat of Miss Bennett by Joe Frey, in the Graduate Stakes, worth $1000 to the winner. Summaries:

Five furlongs—Cora Goetz won, Pirates Queen second, El Oriente third; time, 1:03 2-5.

Six furlongs—John A. Morris won, Bessie Macklin second, Georgia third; time, 1:14 1-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Chappaqua won, Boney Boy second, Einstein third; time, 1:48 4-5.

The Graduate stakes, six furlongs—Joe Frey won, Miss Bennett second, Tyr third; time, 1:14 2-5.

Mile and three-sixteenths—The Devil won, John Baker second, Clay Pointer third; time, 2:02 4-5.

One mile—Hansford won, Prellinghysen second, Daggmar third; time, 1:43.

**THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

**Cincinnati Team Whitewashed by Boston.**

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Boston whitewashed Cincinnati today. Attendance, 850. The score:

| | R | H | E | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 10 | 1 | Cincinnati | 0 | 8 | 4 |

Batteries—Lewis and Clarke; Scott and Peitz.

Umpire—Snyder.

**Philadelphia Beat Chicago.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The home team had everything its own way. Attendance, 2212. The score:

| | R | H | E | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 20 | 25 | 1 | Chicago | 5 | 8 | 7 |

Batteries—Frazer, Bernhard and McFarland; Callahan, Donohue and Dexter.

Umpire—Emslie.

**Pittsburg Beat Brooklyn.**

BROOKLYN, Sept. 6.—The Pittsburgs played a superb fielding game behind Leever's good pitching and won easily. Attendance, 1400. The score:

| | R | H | E | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 9 | 13 | 0 | Brooklyn | 3 | 12 | 1 |

Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Kennedy, Kitson and Farrell.

Umpire—O'Day.

**St. Louis Beat New York.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The New York and the St. Louis ball teams gave about the worst exhibition today that has been seen here for some time. St. Louis took the lead at the start and was never headed. Attendance, 1000. The score:

| | R | H | E | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 11 | 10 | 2 | New York | 4 | 4 | 7 |

Batteries—Sudhoff and Robinson; Doheny, Matthewson and Bowerman.

Umpire—Gaffney.

**National League Standing.**

| | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 65 | 42 | .607 |
| Pittsburg | 62 | 47 | .569 |
| Philadelphia | 56 | 53 | .574 |
| Chicago | 54 | 57 | .486 |
| Boston | 53 | 56 | .486 |
| St. Louis | 50 | 57 | .467 |
| Cincinnati | 50 | 60 | .455 |
| New York | 50 | 60 | .455 |

**The American League.**

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Minneapolis, 2.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

At Indianapolis—First game: Indianapolis, 5; Chicago, 3. Second game: Indianapolis, 7; Chicago, 11.

At Detroit—First game: Detroit, 2; Kansas City, 1. Second game: Detroit, 8; Kansas City, 3.

## ENGINEER WAS ASLEEP.

**His Engine Ran Wild and Two Trains Had Narrow Escapes.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A special to the Chronicle from Quincy, Ill., says:

A wild engine endangered scores of lives on the passenger trains and A. J. Arnold, an old engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, had a thrilling experience. Shortly after midnight Arnold, who has been pulling one of the fast trains on the road, backed down to the station to meet her on her arrival. The engine was running slowly, and on reaching the station Fireman Smith jumped off and entered the depot, supposing the locomotive would come to a standstill and wait for the train. When Smith came out of the station he was horrified to see the engine tearing over the viaduct towards Missouri.

The terrified fireman knew that something was wrong, and hastened to the train dispatcher's office and gave the alarm. A message was sent to the operator at Moody, seven miles from Quincy, notifying him that there was an engine "running wild," and requesting him to turn it on the siding at Moody and to hold the St. Louis passenger train north bound, which was then due there.

The Moody operator obeyed instructions, barely having time to catch the St. Louis train, which was switched out of harm's way. In a few minutes the runaway engine could be seen coming slowly up the grade and it "died" of its own efforts in sight of Moody Station. Conductor Oglesby, of the St. Louis train, climbed into the cab and found Arnold sitting on the seat in the cab fast asleep with his head out of the window. Arnold was both surprised and terrified when he realized what had happened.

**Prayer Chain Frowned Upon.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The general officers of the National W. C. T. U. met today at their headquarters, at Rest Cottage, Evanston. Among other matters discussed was the prayer chain inaugurated by some of the members of the Indiana W. C. T. U. for the defeat of President McKinley at the coming election. They were unanimous in regretting this action and will not co-operate with the plan.

SAVIER AND TWENTY-SECOND ST. GROUNDS

RINGLING BROS.
CIRCUS
LAST DAY

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2
TONIGHT AT 8

THIS IS THE LAST CIRCUS DAY

Reserved numbered seats and admissions show days at Albert Berni's drug store, corner Second and Washington streets. Unlike other shows, prices at down-town office are the same as charged at ticket wagon on show grounds.

GOOD SEATS CAN STILL BE SECURED FOR THIS AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT

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There is not a country in the world which my Belts have not found their way into, simply because there is a demand for them. If you are suffering from Varicocele, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism or Sciatica, you need one of my

Dr. Sanden Electric Belts

Which has never yet failed to cure the worst case, and without that dreadful burning or blistering so objectionable in other belts.

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