DAY WAS AN OVATION

Roosevelt Continues His Tour of New York State.

THE CROWDS WERE ALL LARGE

Called Attention to Democratic Cheers in Cooper Union for Aguinaldo and Altgeld.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Governor Roosevelt finished the second day of his New York State campaign in Norwich tonight, speaking to a large audience. He traveled today 150 miles, and made four speeches, and finished his day's work in good voice. The entire day was an ovation, the crowds, in comparison to the population of the places, being large. The three largest places stopped at today were Stamford, where he spoke in a hall; Oneonta, where he addressed a large outdoor meeting, and Bloomville, where he said:

"I want to call your attention to a little incident that occurred last night in New York. I think you can sometimes know a man by the company he keeps. You can sometimes tell something about a candidate by the people who are his most active supporters. There was a Bryan meeting last night in New York, in Cooper Union, I think. At that meeting the morning papers report that the two people who were most enthusiastically cheered were Aguinaldo, of the Philippines, and Altgeld, of Illinois. I think it was entirely proper to cheer one if you cheer the other. It was entirely appropriate to cheer the man who pardoned the anarchists in this country and the man who has been striking at our soldiers on the other side of the earth.

"Now think of a party that relies on that kind of support, symbolized by the men who cheered Altgeld and Aguinaldo, as a great apostle of freedom, and a few months ago a certain Bryanite alluded to him as a second George Washington. You may not be familiar with Aguinaldo's history, so I will give it to you briefly."

Continuing, Governor Roosevelt reviewed, as he had in several previous speeches, the career of Aguinaldo. He then said:

"Now, gentlemen, think of a party that is reduced to champion that type of men!"

At Roxbury, a few miles below Stamford, Governor Roosevelt was angered by a man in the crowd yelling "Hurrah for Bryan!" "Hurrah for Bryan," said the Governor. "Why do you hurrah for Bryan? When any man says hurrah for Bryan, I always feel like asking why."

A voice—They can't answer.

"Because Mr. Bryan has announced that Mr. Croker is the prophet of Tammany Hall and the state. Again why hurrah for Bryan? Why for the 48-cent dollar, for the prospect of cutting into the Nation's debt by the simple process of cutting in two the Nation's honor. Is that a good reason for saying 'Hurrah for Bryan?' Why don't you hurrah for Aguinaldo? You will give the greatest possible comfort to every Malay bandit who is shooting at the flag if you help on aid the Bryanized Democracy in any way. I make that distinction between the Bryanized Democracy and the Democracy of Jackson."

The committee at Stamford had secured the new Opera-House for the addresses, and the party was driven there in carriages. An audience that tested the capacity of the house greeted Governor Roosevelt as he walked upon the stage. He said in part:

"Now, Mr. Bryan yesterday was speaking about trusts. Apparently trusts are now the paramount issue. The paramount issue has changed so often that it has been a little difficult to keep up with it. Yesterday in his speech he proposed two remedies for the trusts. The first remedy was to put on the free list all trust-made articles. His next proposition was to provide by law that there shall be interference by the Federal Government. Now, I criticize his first remedy as being marked to the last degree by folly.

"The act of Mr. Bryan is not sincere. He claims that if the Democratic party had a chance they would abolish trusts. Well, he had four years in Congress, and during that time some of the million-dollar trusts were formed, and I have not heard that he raised his finger or his voice to stop them. And then you remember that the records of Congress show that all but four Democrats in the House voted against the so-called trust bill, and gave as their reason for so doing, through the mouth of Mr. Richardson, that if the bill was passed they would have nothing to make a paramount issue in this campaign."

At Norwich Governor Roosevelt took an entirely new subject tonight, touching mostly upon state legislation. Referring to his efforts in framing legislation for New York, he said:

"I studied with interest what had been done in New Zealand. New Zealand tried very boldly a number of experiments in dealing with corporate wealth. I also studied the laws of Massachusetts. But I can tell you one state we only studied a little, because we found nothing in it, and that was Nebraska. They had had Populistic legislation there, and we found some legislation to avoid, but we did not find anything the other way. I have strong hopes that Nebraska will go Republican this year, and if that happens, I am willing to guarantee that two or three years hence we will find laws there affecting labor and corporations which will be good for us to carefully study in reforming our laws, but there is not anything there."

In spite of the rain storm which set in before the meetings, the Governor talked to crowded houses tonight.

The Start From Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Despite the serious strain of the numerous speeches made yesterday, Governor Roosevelt found his throat in excellent condition this morning. He had declined the numerous invitations to rest at private houses and slept on the special train at "the noisest place," as he described it, since he began his trip. It was at the junction of the West Shore and Ulster & Delaware roads, and moving engines and trains were frequent.

The Governor was inclined to laugh over the numerous interruptions at outdoor points yesterday. Relative to the one made in front of the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening in this city, he was told by Captain Joseph Dickey that the element that created the disturbance was composed of loungers and foreigners. He laughed and said:

"Well, if they insist on answers and won't let the meetings go in an orderly manner, I'll drive them away by talk that they can understand."

He was assured that the country through which he was going today would not produce the same kind of disorder. It was 9 o'clock when the train pulled out of the station and started up the Catskill Mountains.

West Hurley was the first stop of the day, and an enthusiastic throng greeted Governor Roosevelt. He said:

"It seems to me that in this campaign the issue is whether or not the people of the United States have the good sense to understand what not to do; in other words, whether we do or do not understand any existing evil would be aggravated by Bryanism and existing good wiped out by it. There has always been differences to face; always things to make better, but no man qualified to exercise in the wisest way the duties of American citizenship will believe that evil can be best wiped out by smashing the evil and the good when the good predominates."

The train made its second stop at Chonkin, where about the entire population of the place greeted him. He said:

"I have but a moment to call your attention to one phase of this contest. Mr. Bryan says he wants to benefit the wage-worker and give him a better share in the prosperity. So do I. Mr. Bryan's remedy is to make the employer and the wageworker earn nothing and to reduce them to a common level of misery."

The Governor referred the audience to his record on labor matters during his term of office, and said:

"I will join most heartily in any honest, intelligent effort through legislation or through administration to make things better. You are not going to eradicate evils by killing the patient."

Many Short Speeches.

PINE HILL, N. Y., Oct. 23.—At Phoenicia, Governor Roosevelt said there were evils in the country, but he would not join with Mr. Bryan in trying to remedy them by discussing everything in the country. The Governor told his hearers Charles Lamb's story of how the Chinese discovered that roast pig was good, but said he did not believe, as the Chinese did for awhile, that the way to roast a pig was to burn down a house.

The next stop was at Shandaken. Amidst the cheers that greeted the Vice-Presidential candidate a voice cried out: "Hurrah for Bryan." Three cheers for Roosevelt were proposed and given. The Governor, turning to the Bryanite, said: "I am tempted to ask why you hurrah for Bryan."

"Because he has come here to aid Mr. Croker; because he gave the poor people ice this Summer in New York," came back the reply.

"Mr. Bryan gave the poor people ice?" asked Mr. Roosevelt, in a surprised tone. "Do you mean you believe that? If you do, I don't wonder you can hurrah for Bryan or anything else.

"Now, gentlemen, I am going to speak of something suggestive of that gentleman," resumed Mr. Roosevelt.

"Never mind him!" was shouted.

"I don't. I like him; he amuses and interests me." The Governor then went on to say that he spoke to both parties alike and asked them to distinguish between the names of things and the things themselves, and stated that "a ton of oratory was not worth an ounce of performance."

At Pine Hill there was a splendid gathering with banners and flags. The Governor referred to a banner which was being upheld in the crowd: "I see here on your banner, 'No 50-cent dollars for us.' That is an issue on which we have a right to appeal to sound judgment. I would like to ask you to take the prophecies of Mr. Bryan made four years ago. The first time a man fools you it is his fault; the next time it is your fault. So if you get fooled now it is your own fault."

At Fleischmanns there was the first band of the day and a big crowd. The Governor said he could speak for only a moment, and asked his hearers to keep things from going downward, repeating his familiar words about workmen's interests being identical with those of their employers.

At Arkville the Governor left the train for the first time during the day's trip and took his place on a platform erected for him. There was gathered the largest crowd of the day, augmented by a reception committee from Delaware County that had come down to meet him. As the Governor alighted and was being escorted to the stand, he noticed in the crowd a man dressed in a military suit.

"What regiment are you in?" said the Governor to him.

"I was in the Seventh Regiment Artillery," the man replied.

"Come with me up here," said the Governor, taking him on the platform. The Governor said: "What I am going to say to you at this moment is due to what has occurred since I left the car. As I got off of the car I met here one of your fellow-citizens formerly of the Seventh Regiment Artillery." The Governor asked him to stand up, and stated to his hearers that their share of him was 86-100, or about an ounce and a half, comparing the population to the size of the Army.

JONES WANTS INFORMATION.

Calls On the President for Instructions to Peace Commission.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made the following statement today:

"The instructions given to the Commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate the treaty with Spain in Paris in 1898 have never, so far as I know, been made public. When the treaty was before the senate for ratification there was a great demand that these instructions should be made public. So great was the desire for information that many newspapers published what was claimed to be inside information about what these instructions contained. But, for some reasons, and doubtless not an unimportant one, this desire was not gratified.

"The President, in his letter of acceptance, quoted a part of these, as I understand, secret instructions. I addressed him a note October 5, calling his attention to this fact and requesting that, inasmuch as the part of the instructions which he considered favorable to the position of his political party was so used by him, the remainder should be made public. Conceiving that it was impossible that the President of the United States would use part of a secret document for the advancement of his personal fortunes and the interests of his own political party, and at the same time refuse to make public the remainder of this document, I expected to have a prompt answer from the President. I have now waited for more than two weeks, and have not had the honor of an acknowledgment, even, of the receipt of my note."

Cleveland Is Noncommittal.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Trenton True American will tomorrow quote ex-President Cleveland as saying: :

"I am not aware of having made any statement justifying the assertion that I am going to support McKinley."

Mr. Cleveland declined to make any statement regarding his position, and the words quoted were in response to a suggestion from the reporter that a recent letter of his reiterating his financial views of 1895 was being construed as meaning he intended to suport Mr. McKinley in the present campaign.

Altgeld Spoke in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Ex-Governor Altgeld was the principal speaker tonight at a Democratic mass meeting at the Auditorium. The meeting was one of a series to be held during the final two weeks of the campaign in Chicago, and the great hall was packed to the doors. Governor Altgeld devoted most of his time to a discussion of the Philippine question, and bitterly denounced the Administration's policy in regard to these islands.

Cockran on Imperialism.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Bourke Cockran addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here tonight for over two hours on imperialism. There was an immense crowd around Music Hall for hours before the doors were opened, and many were unable to gain admission.

Named for Congress.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 23.—A. H. Slocomb, of Fayetteville, has been named by the Republicans of the Third District for Congress.

Convict Patients Captured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—All of the seven convict patients who escaped from the Matteawan State Hospital Sunday morning have been captured.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SPEECHES IN MARYLAND

RAIN MARRED BRYAN'S TRIP YESTERDAY.

Closed the Day With Two Addresses in Baltimore—His Future Plans.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Mr. Bryan devoted the entire day to speechmaking in Maryland, speaking in succession at Rockville, Frederick, Bruceville, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Westminster, Glyndon and in this city this evening. The Rockville meeting was the only one of the day that was not marred by rain. On account of the downpour most of the meetings were cut short, but the crowds in each case remained until Mr. Bryan had concluded his remarks.

The greeting extended to Mr. Bryan on his arrival here this evening and during the meetings held inside and outside of Music Hall was limited in numbers only by the capacity of the places in which the meetings were held, and in enthusiasm only by the ability of the immense crowds to give expression to it. It was raining generally but steadily when the special train bearing Mr. Bryan pulled into Union Station an hour late, but this did not prevent the assemblage of a crowd of fully 10,000 people about the station. A parade was formed, and Mr. Bryan drove at its head to the Hotel Rennert, where he dined with several Democratic leaders, including ex-Senator Gorman, Governor John W. Smith and Mayor Hayes, of this city. Mr. Bryan's first speech was made on a platform erected outside Music Hall, and the plaza surrounding the stand was crowded as far back as Mr. Bryan's voice could possibly be heard. He was introduced by Mayor Hayes, and spoke as follows:

"I regret exceedingly that we cannot all get into a hall where I could talk to you and discuss at length the issues of this campaign, but we have to suit ourselves to circumstances, and I am here to gratify whatever curiosity you may have to see a Presidential candidate, and to suggest two or three things for you to think about at your leisure. The lines between the parties are clearly drawn. You have a chance to express by your votes your own opinion upon public questions."

Mr. Bryan then reviewed the campaign issues, and said:

"Now my friends, it would be cruelty to you for me to detain you here longer in this rain. (Cries of 'Never mind; go on.') You have your minds already made up. (A voice, 'Yes.') Then work from now till election day to make the majority so large that money cannot purchase this election and no intimidation change the result. If a man threatens to discharge you because you vote the Democratic ticket, tell him that if this country is as prosperous as Republicans say it is, you ought to have no trouble getting another job, and, my friends, if conditions are such that a man having employment does not go where he can get another job if he loses his present job, then conditions are nothing to brag of in this country. When will you be stronger to assert and defend your manhood? When the trusts have the monopoly of all industries and when you have to go on your knees to the ground and ask some trust magnate for your daily bread, it will be too late. I want to say this in conclusion. Do not stop when you have voted the electoral ticket, but vote to send Democrats to Congress to carry out the Democratic plans. When the evening of election comes I shall listen for the returns from this state, and I hope that the returns will be such that I can sing, Maryland, My Maryland.'"

Inside the hall the scene was inspiring. Every inch of space was packed with sweltering, cheering, jostling humanity. On the stage were nearly all the old-time leaders of the party in the state, including ex-Governor Whyte and ex-Senator Gorman, who had not affiliated for more than a decade. Mr. Whyte introduced Mr. Bryan, who said in part:

"In wondering what to take for a text tonight, it occurred to me that it might be profitable to call attention to the tendency of the Republican party today to amend everything that we have been taught to believe sacred in the past. I think I can show you that the Republican party of today is attempting to amend the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the ten commandments. If I were to take these up one at a time, I think that I could suggest an amendment proposed by the Republican party, and you would recognize that in each instance the indictment made against the Republican party is correct. If I were to take the ten commandments to begin with, I would call your attention to the charge that the Republican party has amended the commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other God before me,' and make it read, 'Thou shalt have no God but money.' Money is the only thing today which the Republican party is giving supreme importance. It was not so in the early days of the Republican party. On the trust question they have amended the commandment to make it read, 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale.'

"In every state there is a law on the statute books against horse-stealing, and if a man steals a horse he will be put in the penitentiary. On our statute books there is a law against the organization of trusts or monopolies to control the price of any article of merchandise, and the penalty is fine or imprisonment; but if a man steals a horse they hunt him with bloodhounds; if he organizes a trust they give him a banquet."

Mr. Bryan then took up the question of prosperity, denying that the laboring man was having his share of it. He asked why the people who are lending money in Europe do not invest in this country, and answered it by asserting that the trusts made it dangerous to do so. From this he passed to a discussion of the standing Army, employing the same arguments as heretofore used by him. The Republican party, he said, has amended another commandment, and says, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's land unless it is valuable." This, he asserted, had served as an excuse for the seizure of the Philippines. The remainder of Mr. Bryan's address was devoted to a discussion of imperialism and of the course of the Administration toward the people of Porto Rico.

Upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Bryan drove to the steamer Cambridge, upon which he will go to Claiborne, and thence on a flying tour through the eastern shore of Maryland.

At the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Mr. Bryan spent an hour and a quarter at the National capital today. His train arrived over the Chesapeake & Ohio from West Virginia at 7:55 this morning, an hour late. About 1000 people were awaiting him at the depot. Three-score policemen and detectives were distributed between the two depots to maintain order.

Amid cheers of the crowd, ex-Judge William M. Springer, chairman of the House committee on ways and means, an old colleague and warm friend of the Democratic candidate, stepped to Mr. Bryan's private car, at the rear of the train, and welcomed him. The two men passed down through the depot, followed by a large and enthusiastic throng, boarded an automobile and were taken to the residence of Judge Springer, opposite the Capitol, where Mr. Bryan had breakfast. Colonel Isaac Hill, Democratic "whip" of the House of Representatives, was the only other guest. A few minutes before 9 o'clock Mr. Bryan was driven to the Baltimore & Ohio depot, where he made a brief speech on imperialism and civil service. About 5000 people were massed about the depot. Mr. Bryan said:

"Occasionally I hear it suggested that persons engaged in the civil service, who are opposed to imperialism, will vote the Republican ticket for fear of losing their positions with the Government. Certainly there are not many who would prefer Government employment under an empire to whatever risk might attend their employment under a Republic. I am not much of an admirer of that civil service which is suspended when a President is inaugurated until he can fill the offices with his friends, and is extended by the President when he is about to retire, in order that he may protect his friends in office. I believe a system of civil service might be devised wherein appointments would be made upon merit, and wherein the appointees would hold a fixed term and not be dependent upon the will of an appointing officer. The industrial system now inaugurated by the Republican party is closing the door of opportunity against young men, and driving many to seek Government employment who under better conditions would be employed in producing industries."

Mr. Bryan closed with the statement that it was not his highest ambition to be President, but to make this Government so good that to be a private citizen in this Republic will be a greater honor than to be a King in any other nation.

Crossed Over Into Maryland.

WASHINGTON JUNCTION, Md., Oct. 23.—Mr. Bryan's first stopping-place in Maryland was at Rockville, in Montgomery County. He spoke there from a stand erected near the station, and addressed a fair-sized crowd, which was only moderately demonstrative. His speech was largely a repetition of former arguments. He said in port:

"The Republican party stands today for certain well-defined policies, and you ought not to vote the Republican ticket unless you believe in those policies. There is only one way to make a party do right, and that is to punish it when it is wrong. Just as long as you support a party, regardless of what the party does, the party will act regardless of your interests. The trouble with the Republican party today is that it is so dominated by the great corporation interests that it forgets the toiling masses who must furnish the great majority of the votes for all parties. The Republican party has placed the dollar above the man, and is today giving to the few the opportunity to exploit the many in this country, and the few, not satisfied with the opportunities they have here, are now advocating the repeal of the Declaration of Independence and substitution of European for American ideas, in order that they may have a chance to exploit distant lands. Industrial monopoly rules at home, and after having brought the industries of this Nation into great trusts, the Republican party now wants this Nation to join the international landgrabbing trust and reach out for new fields to conquer. If you believe that an industrial monopoly is good, vote the Republican ticket, for you can do so with the assurance that you will get all the monopoly you want, but if you are tired of seeing tens of thousands of laboring men compelled to look for their daily bread to a few great employers, if you are tired of seeing those who produce the wealth of the country enjoy a less and less portion of the wealth they produce, you can vote the Republican ticket with the assurance that this policy of concentration of capital and centralization of government will continue. But if you want to open the door of opportunity to the young men of this country and plant in the heart of every child a hope, and cause every citizen to have something to live for in this land, you have got to leave the Republican party to give expression to your views. Not satisfied with making the whole people the victims of monopolistic extortion, the Republican party today seeks to fasten upon the American people a strong Army four times as large as the Army was in 1898. When a Republican dares to defend the President's recommendation that the Army be made 100,000, I want you to ask him to give you a reason for that increase. Why do we want to add 75,000 soldiers to our military establishment? Do we need the increase? Have any of you asked for it?"

From this point on, Mr. Bryan discussed the Army question, and coupled with it frequent references to the question of imperialism. Mr. Bryan is under the escort in his Maryland tour of a committee of leading Democrats of the state, headed by Colonel L. Victor Baughman, representing ex-Senator Gorman, National committeeman of the state. Mr. Bryan will make brief speeches in Philadelphia on his passage through that city next Thursday.

At Frederick.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 23.—"You will hear people say that, if elected, I will not enforce the law. That is not the danger. They know that if elected I will put the same kind of striped clothes on a big thief that are put on a little one."

This declaration was made by Mr. Bryan in his speech in this city today. He came in on a special train from Washington, which brought a number of people from the capital city, and he found a very large crowd awaiting him here. Rain fell constantly during his meeting. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Colonel Baughman, whose home is at this place, and Colonel Baughman, as well as Mr. Bryan, was most cordially greeted. Mr. Bryan was well along in his speech when he made the declaration above quoted.

"And that is why all the great law-breakers are against us in this campaign," he continued. "The Democratic party is not a sectional party. When you build a party upon the Declaration of Independence and rule it, according to the ideas of Jefferson, it is as broad as the United States. It is wrong to give the few an advantage over the many. We would only appeal to those benefited by the legislation promised, but we are not trying to get your hands into somebody else's pockets. We are trying to keep other people's hands out of your pockets. And when a party seeks nothing but justice, and promises nothing but equal rights, you can appeal to all people everywhere who are seeking to make government a blessing to all and not mercy an advantage to the few. Partiality in government, favoritism in government, there have been the curses of government in the past, and today the greatest fault that can be found with this or any other government is that, instead of being administered as a government of the people and by the people and for the people, it is administered in the interest of a few who grow rich by using the instrumentalities of government against the great majority. I charge against the Republican party today that in all its policies it is ignoring the producer of wealth and disregarding the rights of the plain people in its effort to give some a great opportunity to exploit the rest."

At Bruceville.

After leaving Frederick, Mr. Bryan made five and 10-minute stops at Bruceville, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Glyndon and at Westminster. At Bruceville he talked concerning the war taxes, saying:

"When you go to send a telegram you will find that 1 cent is paid by the man who sends it; when you go to give a check you find that 2 cents is paid by the man who gives it; and if you go to give a deed, you find a stamp required. You find the Republican party has not had time to reduce these expenses; which have been laid on since the war commenced, but the Republican party has had time to reduce the tax on the National bank circulation so that the National bank has to pay only half what it paid on circulation before the Spanish War broke out, and you have to pay that. Thus you will find that the Republicans are looking after the organized wealth and neglecting the people, who are enjoying no privileges at the hands of the Government."

In his speech at Union Bridge, Mr. Bryan addressed himself to the trust question. Referring to the Republican plea that efforts had been made in the last session of Congress to secure anti-trust legislation, he said:

"At the close of the last session of Congress there was a pretended effort on the part of the Republicans to destroy the trusts. I say pretended, for if you will examine the records you will find it was merely pretense. First an amendment to the constitution was suggested which was not necessary, and it was urged, not so much for the purpose of giving Congress new power as for the purpose of taking away from the states the power they already have, so that if the Republican party controlled the Federal Government and failed to protect the people of the states from the trusts, the people in the various states would be helpless and could not protect themselves. But even this was not proposed until the closing days of the fourth session of Congress that had convened since the President was elected. That amendment was defeated by the votes of the Democrats. When it was defeated, the Republicans proposed a law, admitting that it was not necessary to have an amendment. The Democrats voted for the bill, and it went to the Senate, and there the Democrats demanded its immediate passage, while the Republican Senators referred it to the judiciary committee, where it sleeps today. It is the record of the Republican party on the trust question, and I believe any of you who will examine it will make up your minds that you cannot hope for relief from the Republicans."

At New Windsor, Westminster and Glyndon, Mr. Bryan spoke briefly.

Bryan's Itinerary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Mr. Bryan's itinerary, after he has finished with the National Association of Democratic Clubs Saturday night, has been prepared by the Democratic State Committee. He will rest in this city Sunday and will start up the state on the New York Central Railroad at 9:30 o'clock that night. He will make 13 speeches on Monday, returning to New York for a few hours. He will start out again about midnight and on Tuesday will make 14 speeches.

"Welcome, Mr. Bryan. Things look bright. I'm betting twenty to fifty thousand you win."
—New York World.

THREE ROUND KNOCK-OUT.

Young Corbett Defeated Jimmy Riley at Denver.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—Before the Olympic Athletic Club tonight, "Young Corbett," of Denver, defeated Jimmy Riley, of California, in the third round of what was to have been a 10-round bout. Riley had a shade the better of it in the first, but in the second Corbett went after his man and put him down four times with right and left swings to the body and the head. Riley was game and fought back, putting Corbett entirely through the ropes just before the bell. Riley came up very weak in the third, and, after being knocked down twice, was counted out by the referee.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Los Angeles and Eastern Tracks.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—Summary:

2:11 pace, purse $800—John A. won, Myrtha Whips second, Edna R. third; best time, 2:13.

2:13 trot, purse, $600—Dora Doe won, Ned Thorne second, Charlie Mac third; best time, 2:15¼.

2:11 trot, purse $1000—Walk-over for Our Lucky.

Running, 5½ furlongs—Sally Goodwin won, Gusto second, Cowboy third; time, 1:08¼.

Mile and a sixteenth—Expedient won, Crutch second, Stroma third; time, 1:47½.

Five furlongs—The Miller won, Jennie Gibb second, Gracias third; time, 1:01⅛.

Six furlongs—Heraldo won, Ben Foe second, Miss Vera third; time, 1:25.

Races at Harlem.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The results at Harlem:

Five furlongs—Tuskarosa won, Kohn Wreath second, Rabunta third; time, 1:05.

Seven furlongs—Banish won, Pirate J. second, Expelled third; time, 1:32.

Selling, one mile—Robert Waddell won, Albrown second, Wall third; time, 1:44 1-5.

One mile and 100 yards—The Unknown won, Louisville second, Molo third; time, 1:59 1-5.

Six furlongs—Kenilworth won, Tyr second, Rio de Altar third; time, 1:15 4-5.

Mile and an eighth, selling—Hold Up won, Obsidian second, Phidias third; time, 1:59 4-5.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The results:

Seven furlongs—Tennyson won, Profit second, Hinocker third; time, 1:32.

Five furlongs—Censor won, Reina del Celia second, William Royer third; time, 1:04.

Six furlongs—Poynts won, Curd Gillock second, Seething third; time, 1:17.

Seven furlongs—Lee King won, Greylers second, Morris Volmer third; time, 1:32.

One mile—Will Fay won, Percy R. second, Barrica third; time, 1:45.

Selling, mile and a sixteenth—Domsie won, Miss Patron second, Innuendo third; time, 2:06.

Races at Yonkers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A card of six overnight events was decided today at the Empire City race track, but some fair sport was enjoyed by a good-sized crowd. The summaries:

About six furlongs—Musette won, Himtime second, Unmasked third; time, 1:08⅘.

Mile and a sixteenth—Miss Hanover won, Buffoon second, Flax Spinner third; time, 1:41¾.

Five and one-half furlongs—Queen Carnival won, Katherine second, Marothen third; time, 1:07.

Mile and a furlong—St. Simonian won, Annoy second, Macleod of Dare third; time, 1:52 2-5.

Five and a half furlongs—Cresson won, Cornelian second, Marklane third; time, 1:07¾.

Mile and 70 yards—Water Cure won, Asquith second, Hammock third; time, 1:43¾.

Races at Newport.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—The results at Newport:

Five and a half furlongs—Prima won, Alex Pearson second, Long Flo third; time, 1:09¾.

Mile and a quarter—Flag of Truce won, Colbert second, Baffled third; time, 1:59½.

Six furlongs, selling—Fair Deceiver won, Forbush second, Blenheim third; time, 1:14½.

Mile and 50 yards—Branch won, Donna Seay second, Bohul third; time, 1:44.

Six furlongs—Likeness won, King Raino second, Imp. Albula third; time, 1:14⅘.

Six furlongs—Princess Thyra won, Nancy Till second, Brulare third; time, 1:13⅘.

Satisfactory to Lipton.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton has cabled as follows to J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club:

"Thoroughly satisfactory. Previous cablegram as regards duration was merely suggestion."

Kentucky Returns Again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Kentucky returned to the anchorage off Tompkinsville early in the afternoon. After she had returned it was said by one of her officers that she had gone outside today merely to test her guns. As to the result of the test, the officer said he was not at liberty to speak.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Is Not What Makes a Remedy Valuable.

Testimonials are good things, and we are always glad to get them, but they don't make our remedy any better.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are good because they do good—because they cure.

Testimonials simply prove that the tablets have helped other people, but it's yourself you are most interested in, and whether they will cure you is the question.

It is very easy to find out—try them. A full package costs but 50 cents at your druggist's. They are worth that if they only help you a little bit. The chance is worth taking at the price.

We put it on that basis because you don't know about the tablets. If you knew as much about them as we do, you would have complete confidence; this advertising would be unnecessary. We have seen them cure the worst cases of stomach trouble—cases of long standing and obstinacy, cases that other medicines and even high-priced doctors had failed to subdue.

Here are some testimonials. If you care to read them, we have thousands of them: Rev. J. R. Hoag, of Wymore, Neb., writes: "For six years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Last Fall I became very much alarmed at some symptoms of heart trouble, and came to believe there was a sympathetic relation between the two diseases, or rather that the stomach trouble was the cause of the heart disturbance. I hit upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for a remedy, and invested $1 50 for three boxes, which lasted me three months, and I can eat any kind of food I want and have a good, vigorous appetite. Although I am 77 years old I now feel perfectly well, and without being requested by any one I make this statement as a compliment to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Mrs. Lydia Bartram, of Assyria, Mich., writes: "I have suffered from stomach trouble for 10 years, and five different doctors gave me only temporary relief. A Mr. B. R. Page advised me to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and four boxes did me more permanent benedt than all the doctors' medicines I have ever taken."

We honestly believe that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best medicine ever made for the cure of stomach troubles.

Don't mistake our meaning. We don't claim them to cure anything but dyspepsia and stomachic disorders. Just the one thing is what they are made for, but that one thing is the cause, the starting-point, of nearly all the sickness in the world.

Use Stuart's Tablets regularly. Keep your stomach right, and you can never be sick.

OVERCOME YOUR WEAKNESS WITH

Dr. Sanden's Electric Herculex

The Belt That Cures

If you suffer from Debility, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Varicocele, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Troubles, wish to be cured, and are wise, you will lose no time in obtaining one of the genuine Dr. Sanden Electric Belts, 1900 model.

Call or write for my free booklet, which explains all about my world-famous appliances.

EASY PAYMENTS

You can obtain any grade of my Belts upon an easy payment plan if you will write me at once.

Weak and Nervous Men, Read

"Strength Its Use and Abuse by Men"

DR. A. T. SANDEN

Cor. Fourth and Morrison,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Buy by the name. 35c. the pair. All dealers, or— O'Sullivan Rubber Co. Lowell, Mass.

"In all the walks of life O'Sullivan Rubber Heels are public benefactors." —Journal of Health.

O'Sullivan Heels are made of new rubber. So are the Soles. Substitutes (that cost the same) are not.