

THE SACRAMENTO MEN WON.

BEAT THE RENO WHEELMEN A FULL HALF-MILE.

The Fifty-Mile Relay Race Was Full of Exciting Features—Shorter Events.

A special dispatch to the "Record-Union" from Reno, Nev., last evening gives the following account of the relay bicycle race there, which was won by the Sacramento team.

RENO, July 4.—The long-looked-for race between the Reno and Capital City Wheelmen here to-day for a trophy resulted in a victory for the Sacramento club. This is the second time it has beaten Reno. There was a very large attendance, and the greatest interest was manifested by the people.

The race was for fifty miles, in ten relays, and was contested in the teeth of a strong Washoe gale that did not moderate until the ninth relay. This gale greatly discommoded all the riders.

First five-mile relay—Everett of Reno and Dorsey of Sacramento; time 15:25 each. Second relay—M. Simas of Reno and Hubert of Sacramento. On account of a bad pick-up by Hubert, Simas opened a gap that by the second mile was near a quarter-mile. There was great excitement among the Reno people, but on the last mile Hubert recovered the distance and won out by over an eighth of a mile; time 14:30; Simas' time 14:47.

C. Noyes of Sacramento, with Peckham of Reno, next opened the gap wider and finished over a third of a mile ahead; time, Noyes 13:24, Peckham 14:14.

Fourth relay—Payen of Sacramento and Seagraves of Reno; Payen opened up a gap and then lost somewhat, but reopened the gap to a half-mile at the end in 13:44; Seagrave's time, 13:42.

Fifth relay—Valentine of Sacramento and Keddie of Reno. The latter was the great Reno card, but he failed to close the gap, and at the end Valentine opened up 8 seconds. The features of this relay were the intense disgust and astonishment expressed by the Reno club at Keddie's inability to keep his speed for five miles, splendid short-distance rider that he is. Valentine's even, graceful, steady riding was the subject of much favorable comment. Time, Valentine 13:20, Keddie 13:28.

Sixth relay—Moeller of Sacramento and Stanley, the Reno crackjack, who made the star ride of the day, riding the relay in 12:51, breaking the track record. Moeller's time was 14:04, and the gap was reduced to one-eighth of a mile.

Seventh relay—H. Noyes of Sacramento and Massey of Reno. The gap was opened up to one-third of a mile. Time, Noyes 13:22, Massey 13:27.

Eighth relay—Backrath of Sacramento and Shaver of Reno. The first named made the best time for Sacramento, riding in 13:44, and Shaver in 13:32. The gap was now open to a half mile, and Reno's chances were gone.

Ninth relay—Leith Turner of Sacramento and Martin Simas. Time, Turner 13:22, Simas 14:05.

The last relay gave Eldred of Sacramento nearly three-quarters of a mile, and he did not do his best, as it was not necessary. Time, Eldred 13:45, Eaton of Reno 13:13.

So the race was won by Sacramento in 2 hours, 17 minutes and 35 seconds, on a one-mile earth track.

There followed a quarter-mile race, which was won by Keddie from a bunch of Sacramento men; a half-mile, won by Eaton of Reno and protested by Eldred on a foul, and a mile race, won by Keddie against several Sacramento riders. These victories restored the spirits of the Renos, and the meeting closed with a general feeling that it was one complete and great success.

Thirty Sacramento club men paraded in the forenoon in the Fourth of July procession.

THE FOURTH IN SACRAMENTO.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

"It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory, and the man who moans and skulks away in the hour of the nation's direst need is unworthy of the name of an American citizen."

But as I look to the land of the setting sun, I see no forebodings of evil darkening the sky. The acquisition of this vast territory, with its great natural resources, its commercial advantages, its naval facilities, and its wonderful possibilities can never menace our government at home.

While there exists at this time a

state of lawlessness on the part of some of the native inhabitants incited and spurred on by that base wretch, Aramido, it is certain that his rebellious spirit will soon come to an end, and with it peace will be restored, the insurgents will return to their usual vocations, prosperity will reappear, the flag of the Union will still more proudly float, and they will learn the lessons of liberty and humanity, and live to bless the day when the intrepid Dewey bearded the lion in his den, and woke the slumbers of Manila Bay with the thunder of his cannon, amid the plaudits of his magnificent triumph.

And in the light of history we are making no experiment. Were our fellow countrymen agreed with practical unanimity as to the wisdom of the cession from Mexico of the territory embraced in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of which our own great State of California is a part? Did they all assent to the purchase of Alaska? Were they not unanimous in their opposition of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands? And yet California, in the face of the advice and eloquence of the matchless Webster, has become an essential and inseparable part of the Union. Bleak, dreary and cold Alaska has astonished the world, and the intention of that island a government of Hawaii within a few weeks after its annexation demonstrated its utility as a naval necessity.

More than this the time is coming, and coming quickly, when Cuba, now free and independent, will ask the protection of the United States. Shall we be magnanimous or will we be pusillanimous? Is it possible for us to begrudge to others those rights which have been generously given to us?

But casting aside the mantle of charity and relieving the situation of its desolates aspects, we, and we alone, are responsible for the condition of civil affairs existing in this moment in Cuba. It was the intervention of the American forces that rendered possible the ascent of the hill of San Juan and the fall of Santiago, and we owe the gratitude of that island a government that is stable, firm, and just, not a military pedantry nor militarism, but a government of the people in so far as those people are capable of self-government. And to supply their insufficiencies it is our bounden duty to go to their assistance. There is no backing down now without making ourselves despicable in the eyes of the world. We have undertaken a task which is not completed and will not be until Cuba is able to stand unaided upon her own resources.

They tell us that the framers of the Government were opposed to extending our territory beyond the continent of North America. We answer by saying that the needs of the Government have outrun their most sanguine expectations. A century and a quarter of unprecedented progress has wrought extraordinary changes and brought about new conditions. From a narrow vicinage of States we have developed into a great, broad nation, ranking among the foremost powers of the earth and subject to be called to any emergency.

Moreover, ours is no struggle for a mere existence. The contest is one of supremacy, and the spirit of pride and ambition which prompts the American heart will never permit us to remain idle when we ought to act. The day is approaching, I hope it is not far off, when we shall be the mistress of the seas, and our colossal engines of war clearing in every nook and corner of this terrestrial sphere, protecting our interest, and the interests of our citizens, wherever they may be.

If we wish our foreign relations to be firm, vigorous, dignified and American, if we wish our flag to be respected abroad and the honor and fair name of our nation upheld, we must not be indifferent to the establishment of a great and powerful navy. The preservation of peace and the security of the Republic demand a naval strength sufficient to cope with the most formidable adversary. The great battles of the future will be fought upon the water, and if in time of peace we shall prepare for war, then now is the time when we should not only be building ships, but be making reasonable preparations to afford them maintenance and shelter.

Be not apprehensive of danger from the so-called doctrine of expansion. Imperialism is repugnant to our democratic institutions, and can never exist side by side with a republican form of government. In the acquisition of new possessions we spread the gospel of freedom, and carry a message of peace. Wherever the flag of Union floats, there rises the star of liberty.

The Monroe doctrine is a permanent part of our foreign policy. It is distinctively an American policy which should at all times be vigorously prosecuted and defended to the end that the aggressions and encroachments of European powers may not molest the interests of the Republics of North and South America.

Our immigration and naturalization laws should be more stringently enacted and more rigidly enforced. We are no longer an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, but while welcoming to our shores the thrifty, intelligent, honest and liberty-loving peo-

Children's Fine Kid Shoes, \$1.00

Fine kid lace or button shoes, with cloth tops, spring heels, turned sewed soles. Sizes 5 to 8. Price, \$1.

Children's One-Strap Sandals, 90c

Kid slippers for children's Summer wear. One strap with bow. Spring heels and turned sewed soles.

Sizes 7 to 8, \$0.90. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, 1.00. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.15.

Ankle Supporting Shoes for Children, \$1.00

Fine kid lace shoes with high stiff counters, running from the heel seat to the top of the shoe. Flexible sewed soles. Just the thing for growing children and those with weak ankles.

Sizes 2 to 5, \$1.00. Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.35.

Men's Tan Lace Shoes, \$2.00

Tan Russia leather shoes, lace style, new coin toes, with caps. Stout soles and excellent wearers. Our price \$2.

Women's Tan Lace Shoes, Vesting Tops, \$2.00

Fine kid lace shoes, cloth vesting tops, neat coin toes with tips. Flexible sewed soles. Price \$2.

Misses' Tan Lace Shoes, Spring Heels, \$2.00

Fine tan kid lace shoes, wide coin toes, straight tips, flexible sewed soles. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$2.

Men's Leather Belts.

Leather belts for men are in large demand. We have them in tan, black, alligator and fancy colored leathers, at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th,

AT 9:30 A. M.

A SALE OF GOODS ON WHICH WE ARE OVER-STOCKED, ODDS AND ENDS, ETC., COMPRISING

Gowns, Chemises, Corset Covers, Undervests, Shakers, Etc.

LOT 1—Women's muslin gowns, yoke of six clusters of fine tucks. Neck and sleeves finished with an embroidery edge.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 33c

LOT 2—Cambric chemise with circular yoke of 3-inch washable cotton lace. Arm holes trimmed with lace and some of the garments finished with silk baby ribbon.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 63c

LOT 3—Cambric corset cover with French waist. Valenciennes lace trimmed neck and arm hole. Seams finished with herring bone. Just the thing for wear during Summer months. The regular price is 85c.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 48c

LOT 4—Specially nice corset cover. V-shape, low cut both front and back. Finished with one inch open work cambric insertion and edged with 3/4-inch embroidery both front and back.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 23c

LOT 5—Children's Shaker style in sunbonnets. White with three rows of pink, blue or red braid over the top. Finished with a ruffle to the face.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 19c

LOT 6—A few children's colored Shaker bonnets slightly soiled. Former prices, 50c and 75c.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 23c

LOT 7—Nice warm weather vests for women. Good quality lisle, elastic and thin, low neck and sleeveless. Comes in blue with white stripe, black with white stripe, pink with white stripe. Neck and arm holes run with white silk tape.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 33c

LOT 8—A specially fine quality of women's ecru lisle vests, in short or long sleeves. High neck with silk trimming and tape. Fronts finished with silk stitching. The sizes are medium and extra large.

WEDNESDAY'S SALE PRICE, 33c

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400 and 412 K Street, Sacramento

ple of all enlightened countries. the time has long since arrived when the gates should be closed to those dangerous elements which threaten to infect our land. We should lend our moral and financial support to the building of the Nicaragua Canal. The completion of this great artificial waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific will open the doors to commerce and facilitate our merchant marine.

We should endeavor by every honorable means to prevent the absorption of wealth by the few, the formation of trusts and the consolidation of great railway systems. Business experience dictates the necessity of the adoption of measures favoring the retention of wealth in the hands of the masses, and the ultimate destruction of that vicious system of aggregated capital whereby the rich are made richer and the poor poorer.

We should "avoid entangling alliances" with every foreign power. We have nothing in common with the hopes and aspirations of empires, kingdoms or other monarchies. We do not need their assistance, and it would not dignify our individuality to extend ours to them.

We should elect to public office men in whom we have abiding faith, and extend to them encouragement on a duty well performed. We should decate the tendency to unjust criticism of all men, but particularly those whom we have placed high in authority. Such criticism dispels that confidence which should exist toward the source of government and generates a state of needless unrest.

We should be sincerely and intensely American in all things and stand for ourselves without the intervention of any one under a pretext. We should cultivate a spirit of thorough national and individual independence and inculcate the strongest possible precepts of patriotism.

The principles of the Declaration of Independence should be our guide. They are the self-evident truths of the rights of man and have made us what we are. They are the corner stone of our political organization and the pillar of our eternal happiness.

We must not be unmindful of the rights and privileges of the American soldier. The man who has the bravery to go to battle, sacrificing all in the defense of his country, is entitled to our most earnest consideration. He is entitled to food to eat and to clothes to wear. The Red Cross and other charitable societies rendered invaluable assistance and deserve unlimited praise, but shame upon the condition of affairs existing in our late war. The idea of soldiers of the Union in rags and tatters, and fed on food unfit for animals of the lower order. It is not only un-American; it is inhuman. It makes no difference where the responsibility rests, somebody is to blame, and it should be brought home to them, whoever they may be.

Much as we deplore the ravages of war, it often comes suddenly and when least expected, and it is the imperative duty of those in authority to see that we are prepared to meet such dreadful exigencies. There is nothing too good for the man who shoulders his musket to fight for the nation's honor.

The brave soldiers and sailors who, at the call of their country, left the walks of their profession, trades and employments to don the armor of war, bidding adieu to their native homes and all that was near and dear, to face hardships and horrors appalling

the stoutest hearts, perhaps to die in a strange and hostile land, their bones to bleach on unknown soil, and their memory to be no more, have earned a debt of gratitude as bountiful as the light which guides our steps by day.

Their glorious achievements are emblazoned on the scroll of time never to be effaced, till man's humanity for man shall cease to be a virtue.

All praise to the heroes who survived the war, but thrice blessed be the praise to those who fell fighting bravely in the defense of their country and in the cause of right. May they attain the rich reward of a duty well done, and live immortal in the realms beyond where peace prevails and strife do not abide.

Finally, we must love our country with undying devotion, guard it zealously, and keep it intact, preserve the escutcheon from the snares of the insidious and maintain the flag in the spotless purity of liberty's sacred vestment.

This magnificent gift coming as it greatly descending from the munificence of heaven carries with it obligations of love, veneration and respect, but above all the duty to support it in the fullness and splendor of the original purpose for which it was given, and never to permit it to be converted from the indissoluble compact by which we are bound to render to the future that which the past has bestowed upon us.

And as time rolls on and generations come and go, even to the dawn of the eternal morning, may the Star Spangled Banner continue to wave 'o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT.

Japanese Fireworks at Capitol Park, but No Balloon Ascension.

About 3 o'clock people from all quarters began to wend their way to the Capitol Park, where it had been announced there would be some Japanese day fireworks; a band concert and balloon ascension, between 3:30 and 6 o'clock.

Steadily they came until by 4 o'clock between 8,000 and 10,000 persons had collected and were grouped in the shade of the trees in the portion of the park east of the greenhouse. The afternoon was all that could be desired and seemed made to order. The cool southwest breeze tempered the atmosphere and made it a luxury to live and be outdoors. Notwithstanding the fact that the entertainment was to commence at 3:30 o'clock, the crowd good naturedly waited until the Japanese fireworks had begun. These are a novelty yet, to this city and many of them are very pretty. The spectator hears a report like a small cannon and looks but can see nothing except the smoke, then far up in blue atmosphere he hears a detonation and looking up sees a puff of smoke high in the air, from which is scattered a number of small flags or colored ribbon, or perhaps a number of small rockets. The supply was limited and ran out about 4:30 o'clock.

Then the people sat and waited and the band played a tune or two and the aeronaut who was to make an ascent began the operation of getting ready his balloon. It was partly raised from the ground, and after a while was lowered and the announcement was made that there would be no ascension and the crowd wended its way homeward to fortify the inner man and prepare for the evening fireworks.

THE FIREWORKS.

Sacramento Empties Itself Into Capitol Park to See Them.

Never has Sacramento witnessed such an outpouring of the residents to witness the pyrotechnic display on Fourth of July as was seen at Capitol Park last night.

It seemed as if the whole city had collected to witness the show. The space from L to N street and from Eleventh to Thirteenth resembled the Plaza on one of the big concert nights, and what was thought to be a conservative estimate placed the attendance at close to 15,000. It was a crowd, too, that came to be pleased, and was pleased.

The Second Infantry Band discoursed excellent music throughout the evening. It is generally the case that there are many tiresome waits in the fireworks' program, but such was not the case last night. The management was excellent, and the display not only began before the hour set—9 o'clock—but was continuous. For more than an hour there was a steady bombardment of rockets, bombs and other varieties, not only by single ones, but by twos, threes and fours at a time, and while there was an absence of set pieces, which eat up so much money, there seemed to be a sentiment of general satisfaction and an expression of sentiment that the display, on the whole, was the best seen for several years. By 10 o'clock it was all over, and the streets were for a long time filled with people returning from the Park.

There was one drawback to the general enjoyment, caused by a number of "smart-aleck" young men with revolvers and blank cartridges, who seemed to take pleasure in circulating through the crowd and startling the ladies and deafening as much as possible those with whom they came in contact.

BURKE AND QUINLAN.

May be Disqualified From Taking Part in Athletic Contests.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from New York which has appeared in the sporting papers announcing the disqualification of Burke and Quinlan from competing in the college athletic contests has caused comment in university and athletic circles. C. H. Jackson, the burser of Hertford College, Oxford, who has charge of the Oxford-Cambridge team, is quoted as saying in an interview: "Oxford or Cambridge would never have entertained, on such insufficient evidence, the raising of any objection to Burke's amateur status. Undoubtedly in 1895, when the New York and London athletic clubs contested, if the newspapers were correct, Burke transgressed the racing rules as recognized in England. But no notice was taken of the matter at the time by the officials on either side or by G. C. Jordan, the competitor most affected. The clause in the challenge requiring a list of competitors to be filed with the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain prior to July 12th, puts the matter into the hands of the Amateur Athletic Association, and not into the hands of Oxford and Cambridge. We only hope that if they object to Burke and Quinlan they will do so before the men sail, July 5th. I am sure, from experience with Yale in 1894 and 1896, that their standard of amateurism is thoroughly satisfactory, and I should be very sorry to say a word against

her amateur status or against any Harvard student. In fact, much could be said commending the efforts of the American college faculties to put amateurism on a sound basis."

NEW YORK, July 4.—J. T. Roche, Chairman of the Harvard Athletics, who sails to-morrow to compete in the Oxford-Cambridge contests, when asked of the truth of the above dispatch, said: "We're going to take Burke and Quinlan with us. I have no official knowledge of this reported disqualification, and you can say that it is not true."

Burke, the runner in question, said: "I don't know anything about it. The first I saw of this was in a newspaper." Mr. Burke said the same thing applied to the case of Mr. Quinlan.

CHESS EXPERTS.

Results of the Play at Yesterday's Round of the Tournament.

LONDON, July 4.—The chess tournament met at noon in the twenty-sixth day round of the international chess masters' tournament, for which the pairing had been arranged according to round 15, of the Berger system, as follows: Steinitz vs. Mason, Maroczy vs. Tinsley, Pillsbury vs. Bird, Janowski vs. Cohn, Showalter vs. Schlechter, Lee vs. Lasker; Blackburne and Tchigorin had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock Maroczy had beaten Tinsley; Showalter had gone down before Schlechter, while all the other games were adjourned, to be resumed in the evening. The game between Steinitz and Mason was in an even position, but Bird had a winning game against Pillsbury. Janowski had the better position against Cohn, and Lasker looked a winner in his contest.

NEW RIVER COAL COMBINE.

The Merging of All Interests Practically Assured.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—George I. Whitney, a Director in the New River coal combine, says the merging of all the river coal interests is practically assured. All options have been taken on a strictly cash basis, and the question of the acceptance or rejection of the properties at the prices that have been named will be decided in a few days. The combine is to issue company stock amounting to \$30,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in bonds.

The big combine of rail and coal interests in the Pittsburgh district is believed by those to be also in a fair way of being carried through. The capital stock of the enterprise is to be \$60,000,000 or more.

A Quiet Day at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The day was observed at the National Capital, but there was no distinctive celebration beyond the customary meetings of patriotic societies. The weather was ideal. President McKinley had no special plans for the day, and remained at the White House and observed the Fourth by a partial relief from active duties, and receiving only a few callers.

Passengers From Havana.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on board the steamer Havana from Havana were Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Lieutenant J. F. Stephens and General Charles Smith.

WE GIVE LIBERAL CREDIT.

SEWED AND LAID 75 cents. We have now the brightest, best, and some patterns in Brussels parlor carpets that we have ever had. Only 75 cents a yard.

CHARLES M. CAMPBELL, House Furnishing Goods, 411-413 K St.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

Cronan & Wisseman, 230 K Street and 1108-1110 Third Street, Sacramento, Cal.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, Brandies and Champagne. EBNER BROS. COMPANY, 116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wines and Liquors, Tel. 394. HUGH CASEY, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Prop. Eagle Soda Works, 218 K Street, Sacramento.

LIQUORS, WINE, BEER, ETC.

JIM & HARRY'S, Bud Matheny, T. B. Kennedy. Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 1009 THIRD STREET.

PALISADE SALOON, 291 K Street. HARLAN BROS., Proprietors, Western Hotel Building.

PORTLAND BEER

AT BAUER & KOENECKE, SUCCESSORS to Wisseman's Saloon, 1020 Fourth Street, J and K.

LAFAYETTE HALL, 316 K St. Celebrated for its steam and lager beer. Billiards and pool free. Club rooms open day and night. White Labor Cigars.

GRUHLER'S, 522 J Street, Lager beer on draught. GUS CAMPE, Prop. GAMBIRINUS', 620 K Street, Miller & Buegler's Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Steam and Lager.

FIFTH AVE. SALOON, FIFTH ST. Gold steam and lager beer always on tap. P. H. STEINER, Proprietor.

NEAGLE Medical Institute.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT.

NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located permanently at 104 1/2 K St., Sacramento.

IT MAKES MEN! Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. DON'T GIVE UP because drugs have failed to help you regain your natural vigor. There are thousands of men who have been cured by DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It is the one means of renewing wasted vitality. It simply charges the nerves and vital parts with Electricity while you sleep. When you get up in the morning you feel that something has been added to your powers—there is a new feeling, new energy, ambition to hustle and enjoy life. Call and see me about it or send for my book, "Three Classes of Men," which I send, closely sealed, free. Call or direct. Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 702 Market St., cor. Kearny, S. F. Building Block, on Spring and Second Sts. NEVER SOLD IN DRUGSTORES.