BRUTE FORCE TO DECIDE.

Continued from First Page.

gold he would say that the people would never sanction that—never. It would be a trampling under the feet of the Administration the glorious record of the Democratic party and every true principle of Democracy. Mr. Cockrell closed his speech at 5:45, with sarcastic allusions to President Cleveland. There was but one man in public life, he said, who had more unfulfilled predictions than Grover Cleveland, and that man was John Sherman. He said this out of no disrespect to Mr. Cleveland, who was an honest and brave man, "but, oh," said he, "how often he has been mistaken!"

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) then continued a speech which he had begun last week in opposition to the bill.

THE CONTEST ACTUALLY BEGINS.

MR. VOORHEES DECLARES HIMSELF—THE MAJORITY MUST RULE—HE WILL HAVE NO COMPROMISE—SENATORS TALKING AT 2 A. M.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Mr. Allen was still occupying the floor when, at 6:05 p. m., Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) rose, and, by his leave, suggested that it was past the hour when the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) usually made a motion to adjourn. He asked that Senator whether he desired to submit that motion this evening.

"I feel it my highest duty," said Mr. Voorhees, "not to make that motion this evening, but, on the contrary, to ask the Senate to sit in continuous session until the pending measure is disposed of."

During this proceeding the seats of the Senators were being filled by accessions from committee-rooms and cloak-rooms—even Mr. Colquitt (Dem., Ga.) being wheeled to his seat on his invalid chair. The galleries were crowded and the diplomatic gallery had half a dozen occupants—a rather unusual occurrence.

MR. DUBOIS STARTS THE FIGHT.

After Mr. Voorhees's response to the challenge of the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Dubois said:

"This announcement means that the Senate is to be held in continuous session until a vote is reached on the pending bill or until it is demonstrated that a vote cannot be reached. I feel that this is a fair statement, having in mind notice served on the Senate last Saturday by the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, as well as the present attitude of the Senator and his supporters. I should be pleased to consider the situation in a dispassionate manner with those who are resorting to this unjust and unusual procedure. Let us be frank with each other in an honest presentation of facts, in order to avert, if possible, the undignified and uncalled-for exhibition which we will afford to the country. The question before us is far-reaching and most important. I think that I do not overstate when I say that its settlement for or against silver will more directly affect this country for good or bad than any legislation that has been before Congress for thirty years. It should be debated, then, with calmness and without prejudice. The reason of Senators should be appealed to. This legislation should not be rushed through by inhuman efforts and brute force. There is no argument in that which will satisfy Senators or the country.

"I desire, too, to state the position of the individual Senators on the pending bill, so that the country may understand it. There are thirty-nine Senators who favor unconditional repeal; thirty-eight Senators who are opposed to unconditional repeal, and would so vote. Eight Senators are against free coinage and against unconditional repeal, and desire a compromise between the two, which will furnish a constant and continued use of silver. Some of these eight have introduced amendments which they would prefer; but all of them are anxious to reach a basis of settlement on a compromise. I admit that most likely every one of these eight Senators would vote for unconditional repeal, if forced to a vote. Their reasons are honorable and sufficient for themselves, and their motives are not questioned. They would much prefer not to be forced to a vote on the pending bill, however.

"If you have concluded to abandon appeals to reason and judgment, and to risk the settlement of this great question on the test of which side can stand the most punishment, we desire to give notice now that we shall protect our side in every way possible. We will insist that you furnish the quorum, and that you keep it constantly in the chamber, even if it necessitate innumerable roll calls. We will not aid you in this or anything else which will tend to prolong the struggle and the discomfort of all. The responsibility for what is to follow must rest with you, as well as its physical effect upon individual Senators."

A HOT REPLY FROM MR. VOORHEES.

Mr. Dubois's speech was delivered with much earnestness and was listened to in perfect silence. When it had come to a close Mr. Voorhees rose and said, speaking with much feeling:

"Mr. President, the great respect which I bear to the Senator from Idaho, and the affection which I had borne to his father, preclude me from any feeling of resentment toward the somewhat dictatorial tone which he has fallen into. As he grows into the ranks of those whom he commiserates, with a little more age, he will not assume so much. I suggest to him the old saying, 'Let not him who putteth on his armor boast himself as he who takes it off.' We will see who falls in this struggle before we get through. I feel that my feet are on a rock. There I shall stand, and vindicate a great and mighty principle. I now ask the Senator from Idaho whether he will fix a day on which to vote. Senators in opposition assume that they have a majority on their side. Let them just try it, and settle that doubtful question. If he will indicate a day for a vote I will be obliged to him. I have tried to be liberal in the matter of freedom of debate. We have had a great debate; and if Senators in the opposition would say now that they have not fully discussed this question, I would have more toleration for their position of obstruction than I have now. Therefore, I ask the Senator from Idaho whether he will name a day at any time for a vote."

Mr. Dubois—I thank the Senator for his kind allusion to myself. But he knows as well as I do that there are distinguished Senators on this floor who have made a study of this subject for years, and who have not been heard. The Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) has not made his speech on this question at all. (Derisive laughter on the part of repeal Senators.) He has made discursive speeches, but not a continuous speech. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Jones) has not spoken at all. There have been at least twice as many speeches made on your side as on ours.

Mr. Voorhees—Can I not get my young and esteemed friend to name some approximate time for a vote? I would be very glad if he would make a suggestion of how much, or nearly how much, would be satisfactory. (After a pause.) There will be no day named for taking a vote. If there could be a day named, on this side or the other side of the chamber, we would be able to come to an understanding directly. It is because obstruction is resorted to, pure and simple, against legislation, that we are in the attitude we are in now. I regret extremely to have to resort to the methods now before us, but the Senator from Idaho is mistaken when he says they are unusual. They have been resorted to hundreds of times. This is not the first time I have sat under the gaslight in the years I have been here. I have sat here all night until the stars faded out of the sky in the morning.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the Bland-Allison bill, which had been passed by the friends of silver, had passed the Senate at 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Voorhees assented and went on:

THE MINORITY MUST NOT RULE

"The Senator from Idaho says that what is proposed is unjust and inhuman. Well, I am not inhuman in my nature. I am not disposed to hurt anybody. I would let a fly out of the window as Uncle Toby did. But I am here charged with a great duty of legislation. I should have been glad to have disposed of it at an earlier period than now, but we have no rules under which I could do so. And now we have to present the spectacle here (whether we are young men or old men) of testing our physical endurance. This episode in our history will result in reforming the rules of this body. I am ready at the proper time (not in a heated struggle like the present) to vote for some measure by which a determination can be reached. Otherwise this body will lose its proper influence before the American people and the world. I believe that this body should have rules by which to conclude discussion and reach a vote—rules more reasonable, more sensible and more decent than the rule on which we are entering now. I stand here asking the opponents of this bill whether they will name any day for a vote; and they will not. They resort thus to dilatory measures to prevent any action being taken at all. When is this to quit? When is it to stop? I would rather be carried from this desk, feet foremost, and laid to sleep forever in my home in Terre Haute, than yield the right of majority to govern. We started in here, some weeks ago, to discuss a measure of financial legislation. I have nothing to say on that question now, for we have reached a higher question than that. We have reached the question of free government. We have reached the question of constitutional government. We have reached the question whether we have got a government that can administer itself or not. There has been idle, vapid talk in the newspapers about abolishing the Senate of the United States. The Senate can no more be abolished than can the constitution of the United States, for it is a great part thereof. But it can be governed by rules of its own making, so that it will be a self-acting and reasonable legislative body.

"I confess that when I confronted this question, when it fell to my fortune to manage this bill, and when I found how powerless I was, I felt the energies of my mind almost paralyzed. I found myself clothed with a mighty responsibility. I felt that there was a keen, eager, hungry expectation for speedy action, without any power to respond to it. Never do I desire to be put in such an attitude again. Never do I desire any other man to be so put; and he never shall be if, by my agency, any reform can take place in the rules of this body whereby a gentleman standing in the attitude that I am in to-night shall be clothed with power under the rules, power under the Constitution, power under the laws (not lawless power), to bring about a vote. Mr. President, I am tender of minorities. I would not injure the minority. But (passionately) shall the minority govern? Answer me. Shall the minority govern? Somebody has to rule. Somebody has to control. Shall it be the minority or shall it be the majority? If the Senator from Idaho will suggest a possible day when the minority will say it is ready to vote, I will submit to it gladly, willingly. The question comes whether we have got a Government at all or not. The question comes whether that vicious principle (the most vicious known in human history) that the few shall govern the many shall prevail. I have stood throughout my life, which has been in some parts stormy, and has not been very short, for the rule of the majority. Whatever the majority pronounces, under form of law, that should be gracefully submitted to—I stand for that simply to-night. I stand not here talking of compromise. A good deal has been talked about compromise during the week. I have not had part in it. There is an important principle involved in this question, and if at the end we have to go down I will go down with my flag nailed to the masthead. If compromise is to take place on the principle that the minority has the right to dictate, it will be done by others, not by me.

NO DOUBT AS TO THE RESULT.

"Mr. President, I have not a doubt of the result. The majority can govern, and the majority ought to govern. It is the rule of our being that it shall be so. The spirit of this Government is on my side of this question. The spirit of liberty, regulated by law, is that the majority (with proper respect for the rights of the minority and with liberality for the minority) shall govern. I feel that we have swept beyond the magnitude of the mere repeal of the Sherman act to the greater and higher question of whether this body shall be governed by the majority or whether the minority shall dictate. Shall the many govern, or shall the few?"

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) said that certainly no Senator could complain of any want of liberality or kindness on the part of the Senator from Indiana in the management of the bill. It gave him quite as much pleasure to say that if the Senator from Indiana had been the veriest of martinets, he was powerless to secure action earlier than action might come. He, therefore, held the Senator from Indiana blameless in his management of the bill. It was now half-past 6 o'clock, and Senators had been in session since 11. It was now long after the usual hour of adjournment; but he desired to say for himself—and he knew that he voiced the sentiments of several Senators on his side of the chamber who, like him, would never vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act—that if the Senator from Indiana desired the Senate to sit on he (Mr. Harris) would never ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) said that, like the Senator from Tennessee, he acquitted the Senator from Indiana of any illiberality, want of kindness, or unfairness in the conduct of the bill. But when the Senator from Indiana stated that the issue now confronting the Senate was whether the Senate was capable of self-government, he had gone one step beyond the issue. Had Congress been convened for no other purpose except to repeal what is known as the Sherman law? He submitted, in common fairness to those Senators who had been opposing the bill, that such an idea was neither legitimate, logical nor fair. He appealed to Mr. Voorhees to agree to such a settlement of the measure as would leave no sting behind, and he declared that he should never consent to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) reminded Democratic Senators of the position which they had taken in January, 1891, in filibustering against the Force bill, and he quoted extensively from "The Congressional Record" to show how their action then conflicted with the position which they assumed now, against the right of obstruction. He promised, however, to stay with the Senator from Indiana so long as a quorum could be secured, but said that, if it should be demonstrated that there was no power in the Senate to compel the attendance of absent Senators, he should go home. He was not going to stay in the Senate chamber to take part in a farce, as all such proceedings had turned out to be during his ten years of service.

MR. ALLEN TALKING AGAINST TIME.

The episode introducing the continuous session closed here, and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) resumed the floor and proceeded with his argument. He had scarcely begun before Mr. Palmer interrupted to ask whether it was his view of duty to resist a vote on the passage of the bill until the majority submitted to do something else.

Mr. Allen replied that, so long as he could do so within the pale of the law, he would do so.

"That is frank," commented Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Allen declared that he and his side were fighting the public enemy, fighting the combined money power of England and this country, that would dethrone the people, overthrow the Constitution and dishonor the flag if they could make money out of it. We will stay here three years if necessary for us to triumph.

Mr. Allen then drifted off into a long disquisition upon the relation between the volume of money and prices, quoting leisurely and liberally from John Stuart Mill, Ricardo and other eminent political economists. This had the effect to deplete the Senate rapidly, and to such an extent that Mr. Dubois (at 8:15 o'clock) called attention to the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called. At first the silver Republican Senators failed to answer, but seeing that Senators came flocking into the chamber in numbers that assured a quorum, they stood up and responded to their names. The result was the attendance of sixty-two Senators.

Then Mr. Allen again took up the thread of his argument. He received very little attention from his colleagues. Mr. Dolph challenged several of Mr. Allen's statements, which led the Nebraska Senator to reply impetuously with uplifted finger,

"Does the Senator dispute that the sun shines?"

As it was then 9 o'clock at night, Mr. Dolph saw his opportunity, and responded:

"Yes; I do—to-night. The Senator has mistaken the gaslight for sunlight, and that is what he has done as to currency." (Laughter).

Then Mr. Peffer came to Mr. Allen's support to "set this matter right," as he said, by means of a formidable-looking volume. The immediate result was to cause Mr. Dolph to retreat rapidly toward the cloak room, to the unconcealed amusement of his colleagues.

In the course of his speech Mr. Allen made the statement, in discussing the condition of the country, that the mortgages on the farms in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States were paid off by means of foreclosures. Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) took exception to this, and said statistics showed these mortgages were paid largely through the sale of the products of the farms. He denied the accuracy of Mr. Allen's statements so far as his State was concerned.

"It is true in a degree of your State, and of every other State," said Mr. Allen.

"And I defy you to prove it," retorted Mr. Squire.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) asked Mr. Allen not to include his State—a request that started Mr. Allen into a discussion of the condition of the farmers of New-England, during which he asserted that the farms of Connecticut had been abandoned and were now being occupied by French Canadians, while "Yankee workmen" were being supplanted by "debased labor." This brought Mr. Hawley to his feet in a short but emphatic defence of the character of the people of his State.

At midnight Mr. Allen still held the floor and his voice was as resonant as when he started his speech at 5:30. He relieved himself from time to time by having the clerk read extracts from various economic writers. There were a few Senators on the floor, but the galleries remained crowded. While he was still speaking, Mr. Dubois made the point of no quorum, and a call of the Senate was ordered. Mr. Martin, of Kansas, who will be the next speaker, is expected to occupy three or four hours. His desk is decorated with a magnificent basket of flowers, a token from his Kansas constituents. Mr. Martin will be followed by Mr. Morgan, who will, in turn, be succeeded by Mr. Teller.

THE ANTICIPATION OF INTEREST IN BONDS.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the Senate a response to the Allen resolution, inquiring under what circumstances the Treasury Department had anticipated the interest on bonds since July 1, 1889. The Secretary says authority for advance payments of interest is found in the act of March 17, 1864. With two insignificant exceptions, the disbursements on this account have been made without deduction or expense to the bondholders. When interest was anticipated the conditions of the Treasury and of the business of the country was such as to make the exercise of the power advisable, if not imperative. The Secretary then enters into the details of the payments, beginning with the year 1881.

DISCORD REPLACES HARMONY.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN THE HOUSE AT ODDS.

A SQUABBLE OVER THE BILL AMENDING THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT—MR. GEARY ATTACKS THE ADMINISTRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 11.—Yesterday the Democrats in the House of Representatives were in hearty accord, and they voted unanimously to sweep away every barrier against fraud in elections of Representatives in Congress and in favor of nullifying the XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution. To-day Democratic harmony was supplanted by discord, and Democratic leaders were squabbling among themselves as usual. The Democratic chairman of the Committee on Appropriations led the opposition to a bill favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which another distinguished Democrat is chairman, and a Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs delivered a long and bitter speech against a bill favorably reported by the distinguished Democrat who presides over that committee.

This bill was the one to amend the Chinese Exclusion act passed by the last Congress, and it is a measure which, as is well known, embodies the views and desires of the Administration. It was supported by Chairman McCreary in a long and vigorous speech, partly explanatory and partly argumentative, in which were set forth the reasons why no attempt has been made by President Cleveland to enforce the Exclusion act since it was declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 15, 1893.

To this speech, Mr. Geary, of California, who is a member of the Comittee on Foreign Affairs, replied. He not only opposed the bill—which allows Chinese who were in the United States on May 5, 1892, six months after its enactment into law in which to become registered, admits the testimony of credible witnesses "other than Chinese" and defines the words "laborer" and "laborers" to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering and peddling, and laundrymen, as well as those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving fish—but he also criticised the President and the Attorney-General with unsparing severity for their failure to enforce the law. He also criticised the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General for having, as he asserted, consulted with the Chinese Minister and accepted his suggestions in drafting the bill now before the House. Mr. Geary spoke with great vigor and earnestness, and some of the points he made excited hearty applause on the Democratic side.

He said that he was a Democrat, and loved the Democratic party, but if that party permitted the men of its selection to violate the laws it had no right to ask for a continuance of public confidence. It was the duty of the Attorney-General to inforce the low. The Attorney-General had no right to say: "I will discriminate between this class of criminals and that class of criminals." Democrats owed it to their party that a public officer who refused to enforce the laws should not escape denunciation. Mr. Geary raised a laugh when he said that the Chinese Minister, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General had put their heads together in order to get up the McCreary bill.

Mr. Hunter (Dem., Ill.) introduced a joint resolution providing for a recess of Congress from October 14 to November 1. Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) objected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

HE DISHONORS THE BENCH.

MAYNARD DENOUNCED BY EX-JUDGE DANFORTH.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE DESCRIBED AS A CORRUPT OFFICE-HOLDER AND CONFESSED KNAVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rochester, Oct. 11.—Ex-Judge George F. Danforth, one of the ablest jurists in Western New-York, delivered an address before the Rochester Bar Association last evening on "The Court of Appeals." After sketching the history of the Court and speaking of the attention which it should receive in the matter of the revision of the Constitution, Judge Danforth turned to the subject of the approaching election, and in strong words condemned the Democratic candidate for judicial office. He said:

"Let me also emphasize the importance of considering the fitness of candidates for the bench of the Court of Appeals. The office of Judge is not a political office. It is personal in its character. We are bound to inquire for ourselves and for our clients whether the candidates for that office are men of integrity, and of purity of character. Of the nominees this fall, Edward T. Bartlett has the qualifications that will enable him to mete out justice in all cases that come under the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. Can the same be said of Isaac H. Maynard? Before 1891 he would have been entitled to consideration, but in the year 1893 we cannot take him as the man of that time."

The speaker then reviewed the well-known history of Maynard's action after the election of 1891. He spoke of the Democratic nominee as a "corrupt officeholder, detected in knavery and confessing knavery, in boasting of his culpable act as the proudest act of his life." In conclusion, Judge Danforth said: "That act characterizes his life. If Maynard succeeds in this election, the honor the position confers will be rooted in dishonor. He is to be denounced as an unrepentent and boastful criminal, for the law says that a person who wilfully destroys or misplaces legal records is guilty of a crime and is punishable with imprisonment. Again, if Isaac H. Maynard is elected, justice will have been perverted and every standard of integrity insulted."

At the close of Judge Danforth's address Albert H. Harris, one of the city's leading lawyers, offered a resolution condemning the candidacy of Judge Maynard. Action on the resolution was deferred until Monday evening, when the association will hold a special meeting to consider it. George Raines, the local leader of the Hill forces, is one of the leading members of the Bar Association.

NO MORE RAIN-MAKING AT THE CASINO.

THE HOUSE CLOSED FOR WANT OF MONEY—ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS INSIST ON PAY.

Not that the troubles of the Casino and of "The Rainmaker of Syria" are over yet—that would be too rash a statement—but the worst that was likely to happen has happened, and everybody connected with the affair can now pause and consider how badly he is hurt, if indeed he is not hurt too badly to be able even to consider. The house was closed last night, and perhaps there was a feeling of relief mixed with the other feelings in almost all minds.

The orchestra began it. There is no class of people connected with theatres that likes to work for nothing less than musicians. They said that it was not play or pay, but no pay no play. The chorus, always a sensitive part of an opera company, then fell into line and refused to sing without pay. The principals, as usual, were ready for anything, and they were made up and ready to go on the stage. It had been understood that Sydney Rosenfeld, the writer of the opera, was going to Williamsburg in the afternoon to try to raise some money on the royalties of a play of his which is at one of the theatres there. The company at the Casino was waiting for him to come back and repoint, and pay if he could, but he did not come back at all, and at 8:30 o'clock the orchestra left the house, and it was officially announced that there would be no performance. The hundred or so of people in the audience went to the box office and got their money back.

A meeting of the men of the chorus was immediately held, and they decided to employ a theatrical lawyer to present all their claims in a lump. One of the men said afterward that he did not know what the women of the chorus would do, only one of them having been present at the meeting. They might just as well join with the men, if they wanted to, and the men would be glad to have them. Mr. Rosenbaum, Mr. Roseborn's lawyer, told the men if they sued they would get nothing, but if they did not they would all get their pay.

It proved that Mr. Rosenfeld was sick in bed at his room in the Oriental Hotel. Mrs. Rosenfeld said that his sickness was the result of his worry and his efforts to get money to carry on the opera. She would not say whether he had gone to Williamsburg in the afternoon or not, and was not disposed to give many particulars. She said that if he had not been worried and opposed he could have got enough money to keep the theatre open.

A letter was sent to The Tribune yesterday, signed by Bertha Ricci, Kate Davis, Sophie Holt, J. A. Furey, Harry Davenport and Mark Smith, members of the company at the Casino, in which they said: "We wish individually and collectively to protest against the undeserved onslaught upon the personal character of Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld. At no time has Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld played any part but that of an honorable gentleman, true to his word and to the profession we all serve."

ONE MORE FOR SIR WALTER.

DR. KNAPP'S COLT AGAIN AT THE FRONT.

THREE OF THE SIX FAVORITES DEFEATED AT MORRIS PARK.

Perfect racing weather was enjoyed by a fair number of spectators yesterday at Morris Park. It was a day of profit for the ring, despite the fact that honors were even between favorites and outsiders, each capturing three contests. This state of affairs was in a measure due to the success of Victorious in the second race, as he ran practically unbacked, most of the bookmakers having a clean sheet on the race.

Correction, in the first race, was backed down from 2 to 1 to 8 to 5. Although the distance was only five furlongs, the 124 pounds on her back seemed to stop her, and she came in unplaced. The winner was Wah Jim. He was second to Correction for half a mile, then took the lead and won easily by two lengths, Roy Lochiel second, three lengths before Derfargilla.

The second race looked on form a good thing for Ramapo, and he was made an odds-on favorite. Taral rode him, and as it was known that his owners were backing him, the plungers followed suit and bet their limit on him. He got away well, had a good position throughout, and a furlong from the finish he looked to be winning, but Victorious came with a fine burst of speed in the last 100 yards and took the race by a length and a half. Ramapo beat Fidelto a neck for the place.

In the third race McCafferty & Wishard's filly Florence was heavily supported in the last few minutes of the betting. She ran in the front rank from the start, and in a lively finish beat Factotum by a head. Busiris was third, a length away. The winner was bought in for $995, an advance of $495 over her selling price.

Sir Walter won the fourth race, the Unionport Handicap for three-year-olds, in handsome fashion. He was the favorite throughout, yet his price declined from even money to 8 to 5. Glenmoyne, Herald and Roche being freely played to beat him. Saragassa led for six furlongs, and then came a general closing and a rattling finish, with Sir Walter the winner by a neck, Roche second, two lengths before Glenmoyne.

The fifth race was for maidens, and the half dozen that came to the post were of the poorest class, not one of them being worth the purse they were competing for. The two-year-olds Fair Star and Big Mid had things all their own way for five furlongs, but then they faltered and floundered about until Benvolio beat them both by a neck. Fair Star got second place by a small margin, just beating Big Mid, who was pinned in on the rail.

Scratching reduced the field for the last race until it was made practically a gift for Restraint, and 1 to 2 was the best offered against him in the ring. He won under a big pull by a length. Will Elliott second, a length and a half before Madrid. Restraint was to be sold for $1,100, and was bid up to $1,605, and bought in by his owner. Colonel Washburn did the bidding up, and he and J. A. Bennett, the colt's owner, had some words. Both kept their tempers, but if promises are kept, and Restraint wins selling races, it is likely to cost his owner something to keep him.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

FIRST RACE—Handicap. Five furlongs.

		Betting. St.	Pl.
J. McLaughlin's ch. h. Wah Jim, by Himyar—Whisperine, 4 yrs., 110 ⅌ (Taral)	1	13–5	1–1
Red Ribbon Stable's ch. c. Roy Lochiel, 4, 108 (Midgeley)	2	6–1	2–1
G. E. Smith's ch. f. Derfargilla, 4, 110 (Clerico)	3	15–1	5–1
Correction, 5, 124 (Littlebou)	0	8–5	3–5
Aloha, aged, 112 (cor. 113½) (M. Cafferty)	0	12–1	4–1
Sirocco, 5, 120 (Doggett)	0	5–1	8–5

Time—0:57¾.

Mutuels—Wah Jim straight $23 75, place $21 35; Roy Lochiel place $21 35.

Tormentor, Comanche and Bel Demonio were withdrawn.

SECOND RACE—Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

J. E. Seseran's b. g. Victorious by Terror—Bonnie Vic, 5 yrs., 102 ⅌ (cor. 104½) (Midgeley)	1	12–1	3–1
Oldeon & Daly's ch. c. Ramapo, 3, 112 (Taral)	2	4–5	1–3
W. C. Daly's b. c. Fidelio, 4, 88 (cor. 86) (J. Lambley)	3	12–1	4–1
Selma D., 4, 99 (Reiff)	0	3–1	1–5
Pickpocket, 4, 108 (Sims)	0	6–1	2–1

Time—1:47.

Mutuels—Victorious (field) straight $19, place $11 50; Ramapo place $6 75.

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds. Selling. Five furlongs.

McCafferty & Wishard's ch. f. Florence, by Okema—Ada Lambert, 90 ⅌ (Reiff)	1	9–2	9–5
W. C. Daly's b. c. Factotum, 108 (J. Lambley)	2	10–1	4–1
J. B. Collins's b. c. Busiris 99 (T. Sloane)	3	10–1	4–1
Armitage, 108 (Sims)	0	7–2	6–5
Drum Major, 108 (Hamilton)	0	7–2	6–5
Nehma, 109 (Penn)	0	15–1	6–1
Economist, 98 (Hanawalt)	0	8–1	3–1
Aurelian, 115 (Taral)	0	4–1	8–5
Baroness, 98 (R. Williams)	0	40–1	15–1

Time—0:58¾.

Mutuels—Florence straight $23 75, place $7 70; Factotum place $18 50.

Tenacious and Maggie Smith were scratched.

FOURTH RACE—UNIONPORT HANDICAP. For three-year-olds. One mile and a furlong.

Oneck Stable's b. c. Sir Walter, by Midlothian—La Scala, 121 ⅌ (Doggett)	1	8–5	1–2
W. Donohue's b. c. Roche, 104 (Midgeley)	2	5–1	6–5
Brown & Rogers's ch. g. Glenmoyne, 111 (Sims)	3	11–5	7–10
Herald, 98 (Reiff)	0	9–2	6–5
Saragassa, 90 (J. Lambley)	0	30–1	8–1

Time—1:52½.

Mutuels—Sir Walter straight $14 25, place $11 85; Roche place $11 85.

Dr. Rice did not run.

FIFTH RACE—For maidens. Special weights; six furlongs.

F. V. Snedeker's b. g. Benvolio, by Bend Or—Empress, 4 yrs., 105 ⅌ (Lamboy)	1	6–5	2–5
W. H. Forbes's b. f. Fair Star, 2, 91 (cor. 94) (Hanawalt)	2	8–1	3–1
Oneck Stable's ch. g. Big Mid, 2, 91 (Reiff)	3	5–1	2–1
Half Mine, 2, 91 (Perry)	0	3–1	4–5
Queen Isabella, 3, 100 (Sims)	0	7–1	5–2
She Boy, 2, 91 (J. Lambley)	0	20–1	6–1

Time—1:18¾.

Mutuels—Benvolio straight $14 25, place $8; Fair Star place $14.

SIXTH RACE—Special weights. Selling; seven furlongs.

J. A. Bennett's ch. c. Restraint, by Ravon d'Or—Quarantine, 3 yrs., 108 ⅌ (Doggett)	1	1–2	out
D. L. Pulsifer's b. c. Will Elliott, 3, 102 (Perry)	2	10–1	3–1
P. J. Dwyer & Son's br. f. Madrid, 4, 108 (Sims)	3	6–1	7–5
Clio colt, 3, 97 (J. Lambley)	0	7–1	8–5
Lord Motley, 4, 99 (cpr. 102) (Bergen)	0	12–1	3–1

Time—1:26¾.

Mutuels—Restraint straight $9 50, place $6 25; Will Elliott place $11 25.

Intensity, Melanie, Little Charley, Bonsey and Kirkover were withdrawn.

MORRIS PARK ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

First race—For two-year-old maidens; five furlongs. Flanigan, 108; Our Jack, 108; Cuckoo, 108; Lou Foster, 108; Moneco, 108; Pochino, 108; King of Hearts, 108; On the Way, 105; Nonesuch, 105; La Misere, 105; Nokomis, 105; Paraguay, 105; Finance, 105; Sajebo, 105; Mamie R., 105; Setauket, 105; Master Harry, 105; Al. Powell, 105; Aria, 105.

Second race—One mile. St. Anthony, 117; Aloha, 117; Lizzie, 114; Treasure, 108; Midnight, 108; Saragassa, 108.

Third race—The White Plains Handicap; for two-year-olds; special weights; six furlongs. Sir Excess, 125; Wernberg, 114; Rubicon, 113; Tenacity, 108; Long Jander, 104; Rolla, 102; Pelg, 105; Discount, 105; Halton, 105; St. Maxim, 102; Illusion, 98; Lochnivar, 97; Ellen, 97; Roscommon, 89.

Fourth race—The Country Club Handicap; for all ages; special weights; one mile and a furlong. Lamplighter, 130; Reckon, 110; Pickpocket, 104; charade, 103; Lewjander, 102; Bonsey, 98; Picknicker, 95; Charmion, 92.

Fifth race—Non-winners; for three-year-olds; special weights; one mile. Midnight, 112; Treasure, 112; Redskin, 110; Red Banner, 109.

Sixth race—Selling; for all ages; five and a half furlongs. Uncle Jess, 109; Tom Harding, 101; Bel Demonio, 102; Minnehaha, 99; Astoria, 95; Melanie, 94; Estelle, 94.

NOTES ON TURF AFFAIRS.

Sir Walter has proved himself what Englishmen call a "clinker." In many of his races against horses of his own age he has carried the top weight. He has defeated all of the crack three-year-olds of the year, except Morello. His race yesterday was a magnificent exhibition of what a true racehorse is which he receives a fair allotment of weight in a handicap. Sir Walter is not a large colt, and recalls vividly the old turf maxim that "quality wins."

The attendance at Morris Park is much larger when there is no racing at Guttenburg.

J. McLaughlin made the plunge of his life on Wah Jim in the first race yesterday. Winners and losers alike did not begrudge the ex-champion jockey his good luck.

Taral said to William Lakeland after Ramapo's defeat: "I am going up in the grandstand to try and figure out how a selling plater can defeat a stake horse." Lakeland said: "I have tried to figure that out for years, but it is as troublesome now as when I began."

The book programme for the Linden Park meeting is out. The racers are arranged so that all classes of horses have a chance to win their winter oats. Owners and trainers were pleased with the programme.

The brood-mares and weanlings recently imported by J. R. & F. P. Keene leave for Kentucky to-night. El Telegrapho is likely to be shipped with them.

The persons who desire to increase their stables should not forget that the sale of horses from the stables of Brown & Rogers, Daly & Gideon and others will take place to-day at Westchester. The sale is not a sale of weeds, but of horses that have been winning and are capable of winning when rightly placed. As there are so many to be sold the sale will begin at 11 o'clock sharp.

The snarls that beset the turf are likely to be untangled so that everything will be straightened, if the turf leaders listen to the advice of men who desire to elevate the sport.

The intentions of the management of the Saratoga Association to give large guaranteed stakes are likely to be fulfilled. The owners of aged horses will rejoice, as at least five of the stakes likely to be run are for three-year-olds and upward. The stakes are to be guaranteed by the association so that owners will not have to be annoyed with a large bundle of forfeits.

GUTTENBURG ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

First race—Selling; for beaten horses; five and a half furlongs. Ban Cloche, 122; Max, 110; Fairyland (imp.), 100; Bet March, 107; Hampton, 107; Conquest, 107; Blacathorn, 107; Woodcraft, 107; Longard, 107; Hazel, 104; Miss Scheimer, 104.

Second race—Selling; for maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Vigilant, 109; Solitaire, 106; Jim Lynch, 106; Roxella II colt, 106; Smoke, 106; Widow Cliquot gelding, 103; The Kelt, 103; Miss Thomas Hilly, 103; Bayless, 103; Jim Corbett, 103; Sarcasm, 103; Honey Bee colt, 103; Mary, 100; Western Star, 100.

Third race—Handicap; five furlongs. Lizetta, 114; Lord Harry, 114; Pedestrian, 112; My Gyps, 97; Sandowne, 96; Little Fred, 92; Paulette, 90; Sir Knight, 83; Soprano, 80; Bessie Smith, 80.

Fourth race—Handicap; one mile. Strathneath, 117; Highland, 110; Stowaway, 106; Brazos, 99; Helen N., 92; Strathmald, 90.

Fifth race—Selling; six furlongs. Play or Pay, 107; Alonzo, 103; Nick, 105; Bon Voyage, 104; Double Cross, 104; Dalsyrian, 102; Tammany Hall, 102; Nativity, 102; Panway, 101; Lemon Blossom, 99; Lita, 99; Balbriggan, 99; Johnetta, 98; Josie D., 94; Kentucky Lady, 94.

Sixth race—Handicap; steeplechase over six hurdles; one and a half miles. Marzharita, 155; Southerner, 147; Pirie, 144; Rhone, 135; Oaklawn, 125; Max, 120; The Duffer, 120.

WINNERS AT CLIFTON.

Large crowd saw a good card run off at Clifton yesterday. The weather was fine and the track in the best of condition. It was said at the track that Thomas Eagan would have charge of the betting rings at Guttenburg, Linden and Elizabeth at the fall meetings.

The results were as follows:

First race—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Ross McDuff, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, first; Lou Roett, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Chartreuse, third. Eclipse, Merry Duke, Lallah, Lotion, Sam Bryant, Montlece, Bryan and Berwyn also ran. Time—1:16¾.

Second race—Selling; maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Kanawha gelding, 3 to 1 and even, first; Sprints colt, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; The General, third. Sprite, Williston, Quartz, Bessie D. and Keranos also ran. Time—1:03¾.

Third race—Selling; three-year-olds; five furlongs. Tartarian, 6 to 5 and out, first; Wheeler, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Marguerite, third. Wanz, Clement, Third Cousin filly and Woodbam also ran. Time—1:01½.

Fourth race—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Liseig, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, first; Rico, 5 to 1 and even, second; Gleaming, third. Logan, Major Joe and Westchester also ran. Time—1:27½.

Fifth race—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Old Pepper, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, first; Fan King, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Foxglove, third. Asphalt, Simrock, Padre, Circular, Gloriana, Tommy Dixon and Queen Enid also ran. Time—1:23.

Sixth race—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Foxford, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, first; Joe Carter, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lurgheto, third. Hazelhurst, Florimer, Brown, Postlence, Brown,