

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The next congress will be asked to make appropriations amounting to at least \$200,000,000 for the support of the army and navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

In his report Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Brewster will show that there are 75,000 post offices in the country, a gain during the fiscal year of 1,350.

It is announced that Admiral Dewey will accept as a gift from the American people a home in Washington.

In a special car Admiral Dewey left Washington for the Shelburne farm near Burlington, Vt.

For the regular October term the United States supreme court convened in Washington.

THE EAST.

In the United States the total number of business failures for the first nine months of the present year was only 7,075, a falling off of 20 per cent. from last year, and the total liabilities were \$55,555,215, being 35 per cent. smaller than last year.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 6th aggregated \$1,752,988,538, against \$1,893,223,301 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1898 was 19.6.

In session in Boston the farmers' national congress re-elected as president ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin.

At a meeting in Burlington the trustees of the University of Vermont voted to confer the degree of LL. D. upon Admiral George Dewey.

Massachusetts republicans in convention in Boston nominated W. Murray Crane for governor by acclamation. The platform commends the course of the national administration, denounces trusts and indorses the gold standard.

The republicans in the Thirty-fourth New York district have nominated E. B. Vreeland for congress and the democrats have named S. E. Lewis.

The cruiser Olympia arrived in Boston and will go into dry dock for extensive repairs.

Another postponement of the race for the America's cup between the Columbia and the Shamrock was necessary on account of fog.

On account of age Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has been placed on the retired list of the navy. He will make his residence in New York city.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 10th was: Wheat, 44,335,000 bushels; corn, 14,750,000 bushels; oats, 6,630,000 bushels; rye, 806,000 bushels; barley, 1,731,000 bushels.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At a crossing near Streator, Ill., George Ainsley and his wife were killed by the cars.

Farmers appear to have cornered the broomcorn market in Illinois and prices have rushed up from \$60 to \$90 per ton.

Ex-United States Senator James Harlan's funeral took place at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

The Rock River conference in Rockford, Ill., by a vote of 100 to 43 went on record in favor of removing the time limit from the Methodist pastorate.

Chicago J. Boyd, a well-known stepleacher rider, was killed at Hawthorne race track by his horse turning a somersault and crushing him.

In Rockford, Ill., Henry Lewis shot his wife (not fatally) and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Fire swept away the business portion of the town of Baylis, Ill.

President McKinley officiated in Chicago on the 9th at the laying of the corner stone of the new federal building, among the other distinguished guests being Vice President Mariscal of Mexico and Premier Laurier of Canada.

In the afternoon the military and civic parade took place and in the evening there was a parade of all nations and a banquet at the Auditorium in honor of the noted visitors.

In a crowded day coach of the Rock Island train near Dumean, O. T., Mrs. W. S. Walden, of Knoxville, Tenn., gave birth to twins.

Fire destroyed many beautiful summer cottages belonging to wealthy families and valued at \$150,000 at Mill Valley, a San Francisco suburb.

Flames destroyed one-half the business portion of the village of Shepherd, Mich.

The president talked commercial prosperity and industrial progress to his hosts of the Commercial club on the 10th in Chicago, was given a public reception at Memorial hall by the Army of the Tennessee, addressed a meeting of bricklayers and stone masons, and at 11:30 at night left with his party for Evansville, Ind.

With Brig. Gen. Fred Funston the Twentieth Kansas regiment arrived in San Francisco from Manila.

The Pana (Ill.) coal miners' strike has been settled after a lockout of more than 18 months, during which many lives were sacrificed.

Domineck O'Malley, proprietor of the Evening Item, and C. Harrison Parker, editor of the Delta, were both probably fatally wounded in a street duel in New Orleans.

Plague, which originated in a drug store destroyed a large section of the business portion of New Iberia, La.

During a dispute over business affairs Free Hopen fatally shot his partner, T. L. Eversole, at Hickman, Ky., and then committed suicide.

In the United States the total wheat crop of 1899 is estimated at 555,350,000 bushels, against 715,000,000 bushels in 1898.

Near Oconto Falls, Wis., six farmhouses were burned and a large amount of hay and miles of fences consumed by forest fires.

Fire swept away 17 business houses in Makanda, Ill.

At Morgantown Capt. Chadwick, who commanded the cruiser New York, was presented with a sword by the citizens of West Virginia.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Manila says that the rebels were driven from Cavite Viejo through the raleta to San Francisco de Malabon, clearing the base of the Cavite peninsula of the hands which have recently been so troublesome along the bay shore and the Bacoor-Tomas road. One American was killed and 23 were wounded during the operations.

In the course of an interview at Pretoria President Kruger said he regarded the situation as very grave and considered it very difficult to predict coming events. The landing of British reinforcements in Natal, he said, did not trouble him.

In the province of Salerno, Italy, 40 persons were drowned by floods.

The Boers have issued an ultimatum giving Great Britain one day to withdraw troops from the border.

Advices from Manila say that the campaign against the insurgents of Cavite province is now practically ended. Their forces are demoralized, owing to their late defeats, and all their garrisoned towns in the province have been taken by the Americans.

The well-known German traveler, Dr. Kolb, was reported killed near Lake Rudolph, East Africa, by a rhinoceros.

The peace negotiations between the Venezuelan government and the insurgents have failed.

For the three months ended September 30 German exports to the United States reached \$22,372,355, an increase of \$1,767,084 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

LATER NEWS.

A cablegram from Manila says that a general advance along the American lines in Luzon has been begun and that both Gen. Lawton and MacArthur are moving northward with their forces, the purpose being to get control of the railroad and the important towns as far north as possible.

Admiral Dewey arrived in Montpelier, Vt., from Shelburne and was greeted by an immense crowd.

Two passenger trains had a head-on collision at Short creek, near Bellaire, O., and eight persons were injured, three fatally.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac took place at Pittsburgh, Pa.

At Brockton, Mass., Eddie McDuffee clipped four seconds off his own world's bicycle record for two miles, doing the distance in 2:54.

A dispatch from Ladysmith declares that war has been begun by the Boers in Natal.

The exports of domestic products for the nine months of the calendar year ended September 30 were valued at \$497,140,779, against \$333,495,155 for the same period of 1898.

The bank at Reynolds, Ind., was robbed of \$9,000 and wrecked by an explosion.

The Western Baseball league is now of the past. In its place is the American Baseball league, organized at the annual meeting of the Western league in Chicago.

All the new regiments now have their full quotas, and the army numbers approximately 100,000 men.

The French cabinet has voted to place all French colonies under civil authority and to abolish all military administration.

Dr. Charles Smith, aged 123 years, was married in Atlantic City, N. J., to Miss Sallie A. May, aged 41.

Post office officials in Washington look for the establishment of a domestic parcels post in the near future.

An earthquake shock was felt at Kenosha, Wis., and vicinity, but no damage was done.

A patriotic mass meeting in Central Music hall closed the fall festival exercises in Chicago.

President McKinley addressed the veterans at the first national reunion in Evansville, Ind., of the blue and gray on the 11th, and also spoke briefly during the day at Vincennes and Terre Haute, Ind., and at Danville, Hoopston and Watseka, Ill.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

William Waldorf Astor has paid \$406,896 taxes in New York this year.

A bust of ex-Speaker Reed is being executed in bronze for the Maine legislature.

Seymour Garner, of Wilcox county, Ala., is 108 years old and claims to be the oldest confederate veteran.

A New York genealogist traces Admiral Dewey's ancestry back to King Alfred the Great through both lines.

George F. Edmunds has presented 2,500 volumes of standard books to the high school library in Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. D. M. Rice, of Aptos, Cal., is the oldest daughter of American parents born in that state. She is but 53 years old.

The Illinois Central Railroad company subscribed \$50,000 towards the \$5,000,000 stock fund of the St. Louis world's fair.

Steps are being taken in Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a free library building in memory of Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

A charter has been issued by the state department of Pennsylvania to the Sharon Steel company, Sharon, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

Dr. Mary E. Mosher is the only woman doctor allowed to practice in the Yukon district and the only homeopath in the entire northwest territory.

There are 426 colleges in America, with property estimated at \$250,000,000. Girard, with \$15,000,000, and Leland Stanford, Jr., with \$13,500,000, are the richest.

James M. Anderson, over 60 years of age, a grand army man and formerly rich, has been arrested for annoying Miss Helen Gould. He insists that she is his wife.

John O'Brien, the oldest member of the New York stock exchange and a member of the oldest banking house in Wall street—William and John O'Brien—is dead.

Jimmy Logue, a notorious bank robber, died in the county almshouse in Philadelphia, aged 62 years. He had spent 20 years in prison in several states and at one time was worth \$300,000.

Bridg. Gen. Charles P. Fagan, who was suspended from rank and duty as a result of the language employed by him before the war investigating commission, hopes to obtain a vindication from congress during the coming session.

THE 13TH AT HOME

The Gallant Boys are Given a Royal Reception.

Minneapolis Turns Out a Grand, Imposing Parade.

President McKinley is Given a Continuous Ovation.

The Minnesota regiment won its final and most signal victory at Minneapolis, the 12th, when it captured the great state of Minnesota.

President McKinley shared in the honors of the occasion, but that was all. The magnificent demonstration welcoming home the soldiers who for nearly seven months have been bearing arms for their country, was for those soldiers first and last.

President McKinley joined in the welcome, and his part was to review the regiment at its final passage. It was a soldier's day and McKinley day, but the soldiers first.

Nature seemed to be at outs with the spirit of the affair, and for a time frowned, but that was the only discord. The celebration is practically over now, though it will be days before the soldiers will be allowed to settle down to private life. They have had their breakfast, have washed their faces, and are now in the streets of Minneapolis, where thousands of people shook their hands in a frenzy of delight and yelled themselves hoarse. They have been reviewed by President McKinley, have been feasted by the good people of Minneapolis, and now the regiment is a thing of the past.

It may retain its organization and hold reunions in the years to come, when they will remind each other of the way they raised business signs in Manila, repulsed the insurgents when they attacked the railroad, and captured the pretty girls of San Francisco, but all these things are sweet memories to be cherished for the future. As an active fighting body its work is done, and it will lay aside the sword and rifle.

It didn't make a particle of difference to the people of St. Paul if the early morning of the 12th of October was as gray and dismal as an October morning could be. The morning was everything.

At the rear of the Fourth division came the half hundred returned volunteers of the 13th regiment, and the hearty cheers which greeted them as they marched by, unaccompanied by the boys that they had uncovered heads showed to the boys that they, too, are close to the hearts of the people of the state.

Last, but not of all, came the 13th regiment. Words fail to describe the tumult which arose on every side as the gallant boys came into sight. The cheering was tremendous. Men and women sprang to their feet and waved whatever they could get hold of, whether hat, handkerchief or handkerchief. The boys, who were met by the crowd, were met by the crowd, and the crowd was met by the crowd.

With clock-like precision the boys marched past, and the hearts of the on-lookers swelled with pride at the thought that they belong in Minnesota. President McKinley watched them with undisguised emotion and as he passed he uncovered his head and saluted them with a smile.

As soon as the train stopped there was a mad rush for the platforms of the cars, and then there was no more guard. The soldiers crowded out and into the arms of their friends. After a year and a half the boys were home. Most affecting were the greetings.

Men and women rushed into each other's arms, and their lips touched in long and affectionate kisses. Women sobbed on the breasts of the men they had waited so long to see, and tears in plenty coursed down the cheeks of the returned warriors. Such a home coming was worth a journey half around the world.

In 15 or 20 minutes the second section of the Northern Pacific train appeared, only to have the same scenes repeated. Then, the train stopped at the depot, and the Northern train pulled in with the third part of the regiment, and the boys were all at home.

And the breakfast. The women of St. Paul certainly did themselves proud, and every man of the regiment was glad that he returned with the regiment as guests of the state. There was coffee, whole boilers and many boilers of it. There were sandwiches, there were doughnuts, bread and butter and more coffee.

The boys appreciated the speeches, but they appreciated the breakfast, too, and at this point a sergeant discovered that the women had not been thanked.

"That's the matter with the women of St. Paul," he shouted as he jumped on a chair. In an instant every member of his company was on his feet and there was a wild yell of "They're all right," followed by the company yell.

The special train bearing the president and his party arrived in Minneapolis over the Milwaukee road at 11:10 o'clock this morning, one hour and 40 minutes behind schedule time. Owing to this delay the local committee was compelled to cut short the time spent by President McKinley at the residence of Thomas Lowrey after a stop of an hour to secure a little rest carriages were taken to Park avenue and Twenty-sixth street, where they joined the parade.

At the Milwaukee Union depot the crowd of people was so immense that it was found inadvisable to carry out the original program and have the party make its progress through the main entrance. Fifteen minutes or more were spent by the police in an endeavor to clear the entrance, and finally the train was backed down to Sixth avenue south, where the soldiers left St. Paul, and soldiers and president met at Twenty-ninth street and Park avenue. Then the grand parade was formed, the line passed down Park avenue and worked over to Nicollet avenue. It was one great outburst of enthusiasm all the way, the march being through immense crowds, which choked the side streets almost, and between and around the arches, flags and decorations of almost every conceivable form.

The parade, as a whole, was excellent, and was carried out practically as announced by Marshal Shuey. While some of those expected failed to appear in the marching column, there were yet enough left to consume an hour's time in passing the review stand.

The president and party, and Gov. Lind and staff, together with Mayor Gray and

members of the local committee, made their appearance at the review stand just before 1 o'clock, and as soon as the street had been cleared the procession moved down Nicollet avenue.

A platoon of police led the column, followed closely by Marshal Shuey and Chief of Staff Wheaton and their aides, all mounted. Dan's military band followed, and after it, Martha Gilmore and aides in charge of the first division, led by Hengen's band. The Fourth Minnesota National Guard were first in the line, with the Minnesota state band, and as they passed the spectators gazed with pent-up enthusiasm and cheered lustily. The boys marched with the precision of veterans, and altogether presented an appearance that justified the plaudits showered upon them. Next came the Brainerd band at the head of a detachment of the Third Minnesota National Guard, and these boys were not forgotten by the spectators. Battery B was at the end of the first division and were immediately preceded by the Tribune band.

R. K. Richards, major and aide, in charge of the second division, which had at its head the University band and the University Cadets. The boys created a very favorable impression, and were especially noted by the president and Gov. Lind. Following them were the First Minnesota National Guard, the Wesley battalion, the First Congregational Boys' Brigade, the Marine band, Hastings naval reserves and the Eldridge Zouaves. The naval reserves and the Wesley battalion were especially objects of attention and flatteringly comment, the latter varying the monotony of ordinary marching by executing a number of difficult evolutions while in sight of the presidential stand.

The third division was in charge of George H. Hutchings, and consisted of the uniformed bodies of secret societies, many of which made a very pleasing appearance. Music for the division was furnished by the Concordia band, Mankato, which deserves special praise, and Ringwall's military band, which is well known here and needs no praise. The naval corps, under command of Capt. Herbert Watson, brought up at the rear of the column.

The Fourth division, under command of Marshal C. A. Clausen, contained the old veterans, and was one of the most interesting features. At their front, as if in contrast, came the boys of the newsboys' corps. As the youngsters passed the president they played as they never have before, with the evident intention of giving Mr. McKinley something to remember them by. But the curiosity of the little fellows overcame their discipline, and after passing the stand heads were turned and necks craned, and the better view of the spectacle, somewhat to the damage of the music.

At the rear of the Fourth division came the half hundred returned volunteers of the 13th regiment, and the hearty cheers which greeted them as they marched by, unaccompanied by the boys that they had uncovered heads showed to the boys that they, too, are close to the hearts of the people of the state.

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PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President McKinley Addresses the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment at Minneapolis.

He Fully Outlines the Policy of the Government Regarding the Philippines and Other Territory. Believes They Should be Held.

The following is the text of President McKinley's speech at the Exposition Oct. 12, 1899:

My Fellow Citizens, Governor Lind, Mayor Gray and Members of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment.

I have come from the capital of the nation that I might give the nation's welcome to a regiment of the nation's defenders. (Applause.) I have come to speak the voice of love and gratitude which comes from every American heart today who loves the flag. (A voice from the crowd. "It does.") I have to bid you welcome, because you did your duty; and that is the highest tribute that can be paid to any soldier in the world. (Applause.)

I do not think the members of this regiment themselves, or the regiments constituting the Eighth army corps in the Philippines, realize the importance and heroism of their action after the treaty of peace was signed and ratified.

And I want to say to you men, and to Colonel Summers—General Summers now, because of his gallantry (applause)—that the officers and men of the Thirteenth army corps sent to Washington telling me they would stay in the Philippines till I could create a new army and send it there to take their place. (Applause.) I come to bid you welcome, and to give you the thanks of the nation because you have sustained the honor of the nation. (Applause.) Because you have refused to stack arms and refused to sound a retreat. (Applause.) And you have come back, having borne the brunt of the hearts and affections of the American people, and gratitude that will continue for all time.

You have also by your services added much to the cause of humanity, added much to the advancement of civilization, which has so characterized the century just now fading away.

The century now drawing to a close has been most memorable in the world's progress and history. The march of mankind in moral and intellectual advancement has been onward and upward. The growth of the world's material interests is so vast that the figures would almost seem to be drawn from the realm of imagination rather than from the field of fact. All peoples have felt the elevating influences of the century. Humanity and home have been lifted up. Nations have been drawn closer together in feeling and interest and sentiment.

Contact has removed old prejudices at home and abroad and brought about a better understanding, which has destroyed enmity and promoted amity. Civilization has achieved great victories, and to the gospel of good will there are now few dissenters. The great powers, under the impulse of the spirit of Russia, have been sitting together in a parliament of peace, seeking to find a common basis for the adjustment of controversies without war and waste. While they have not made war impossible, they have made peace more and more desirable, and have emphasized the universal love of peace. They have made a gain for the world's repose; and Americans, while rejoicing in what was accomplished, rejoice also for their participation in the great cause yet to be advanced, we trust, to more perfect fulfillment.

The century has blessed us as a nation. While it has not given us perfect peace, it has brought us constant and ever-increasing blessings, and imposed upon us no humiliation or dishonor. It has given us the most magnificent and successful republic in the world, and has enlarged the area for republican institutions.

We have had wars with foreign powers, and the unhappy one at home—but all terminated in no loss of prestige or honor or territory, but a gain in all.

The increase of our territory has added vastly to our strength and prosperity without changing our republican character. It has given wider scope to democratic principles and enlarged the area for republican institutions.

I sometimes think we do not realize how we have secured the mighty trust we have committed