CONTEST GROWS CLOSE

BY WINNING TWO OUT OF FOUR GAMES BOSTON WILL BE SAFE IN SECOND PLACE

PHILADELPHIAS SHUT OUT

Unable to Hit Lewis Consecutively, While Boston Found Donohue When Hits Meant Runs—Quakers Put Up a Sloppy Game in the Field—Washington and Baltimore Played a Tie Game.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Brooklyn	143	97	46	.678
Boston	148	93	55	.628
Philadelphia	148	92	56	.622
Baltimore	144	85	59	.590
St. Louis	150	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	147	79	68	.537
Pittsburg	147	75	72	.510
Chicago	146	74	72	.507
Louisville	149	73	76	.490
New York	146	59	87	.404
Washington	148	52	96	.351
Cleveland	150	20	130	.133

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TODAY.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Philadelphias were unable to hit Lewis consecutively, while Boston found Donahue when hits meant runs. In addition, the locals put up a sloppy game in the field and deserved the shut-out. The clubs left tonight for Boston to finish the fight for second place in a series of four games. Boston, by winning two of the four games, will be safe in the second notch. Attendance, 6,787. Score:

		R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8 5
Boston	2 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—6	7 1

Batteries, Donahue and McFarland, Lewis and Sullivan; earned runs, Boston 2; two-base hits, Tenny, Stahl; three-base hits, Delehanty, Dolan; home run, Long; sacrifice hits, Long 2; stolen bases, Flick, Duffy; left on bases, Boston 5, Philadelphia 6; struck out, by Lewis 5, by Donohue 2; double plays, Long to Lowe to Tenny, Tenny (unassisted); first base on errors, Boston 4; umpires, Emslie and Dwyer; time, 1:55.

Ended in a Tie.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—Darkness came down upon the Baltimore and Washington teams today, after six innings had been played, with the score a tie. Nops lost the game for Baltimore by having a bad inning. Umpire Latham put McGill, La Chance and Smith out of the game for kicking. Attendance, 1,025. Score:

		R.H.E.
Baltimore	0 2 1 2 0 0—5	9 2
Washington	0 3 0 1 0 1—5	5 3

Batteries, Nops and Crisham, McGill, Weyhing, Mercer and Kittredge; stolen bases, Shekard, Demont, Fultz, La Chance, Smith, Harris; two-base hits, McGann, La Chance; double play, Keister to Demont to La Chance; first base on balls, off McGill 2, off Weyhing 2, off Nops 2, off Mercer 1; hit by pitched ball, by Weyhing 1; umpires, Snyder and Latham; time, 1:50.

Brooklyns Played Listlessly.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 10.—A triple play by Davis, Gleason and Doyle enlivened an otherwise uninteresting game today. The Brooklyns did not extend themselves, and allowed the New York men to win by a combination of hits and errors. A post series has been arranged between Philadelphia and Brooklyn, for $2,500 a side, to begin next week, provided the Philadelphia team finishes second. A testimonial is being arranged for the benefit of the winners of the pennant by the citizens of Brooklyn. Attendance, 800. Score:

		R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2	5 3
New York	0 0 0 0 3 2 0—5	9 7

Batteries, McJames and McGuire, Seymour and Warner; earned runs, New York 3; home run, Woodruff; first base on errors, Brooklyn 3, New York 1; left on bases, New York 3, Brooklyn 11; struck out, by McJames 3, by Seymour 3; stolen bases, Van Haltren, Davis, Keeler, Casey; bases on balls, off McJames 3, off Seymour 4; triple play, Davis to Gleason to Doyle; hit by pitched ball, by McJames 1, by Seymour 3; passed ball, Warner; time, 1:29; umpires, Swartwood and Connolly.

Rain at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—The St. Louis-Cincinnati game was postponed on account of rain.

TROTTED TOO FAST.

Tommy Britton and Peter the Great Made a Show Of.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—Today's card of five races was made notable by the breaking of one world's record in the trotting of a fast half mile over a slow track. It was in the first heat of the Ashland stake, which was regarded as a two-horse race between Tommy Britton and Peter the Great. In the first heat Peter the Great and Tommy Britton showed the greatest sped ever seen in a public race, when they trotted head and head the half mile in 1:01½, with the second quarter in 29½. By many it was considered bad driving, and possibly lost the race for the two heavy favorites. They kept together to the last eighth, when Britton drew away and won by a length, all out, with Peter also greatly distressed. Britton was done for, and Bonnatella, who finished third and fourth in the first two heats, took the race rather easily.

The Stock Farm purse was won by Endow from a good field of youngsters.

Arlington was an almost even money favorite for the 2:07 race, but Eylet, in a hot struggle, took the race from him.

Most of the races were spirited contests, and it was one of the best cards of the meeting. Summaries:

First race (unfinished from Monday), 2:10 class pacing, purse $1,000—
Bell Boy, ch g, by Hillboy (Follit) 2 3 2 1 1 2 1
Little Thorn, b g (McHenry) 10 1 1 2 3 3 2
Fairview, b g (Critchfield) .... 3 4 8 3 5 ro
Blaze Boy, ch g (Hudson) .... 9 9 3 4 6 ro
Atlantic King, b s (Bogas) .... 4 7 4 7 4 ro
Oddity, ch s (Jacobs).... 6 8 5 5 7 ro
Shade On, b s (Kay).... 5 5 7 9 9 ro
Byzantine, b m (Curt)... 7 6 6 6 8 ro
Freebond, b g (Miller).. 1 2 9 8 2 1 dis
Jersey Mac, br g (McMahon) .... 8 10 dis
Hartford Jr., b g (West).dis
Time, 2:14½, 2:11½, 2:11½, 2:12, 2:07¼, 2:12½, 2:11.
Second race, Stock Farm purse, trotters, foals of '97, purse $3,000—
Endow, b g, by Cecilian (Marvin).... 1 1
Norvana, blk f (Macripy) 3 2
Maj. Delmar, b c (Baldwin) 2 4
Ashby L, ch f (Owens)........ 4 3
Indian Jim, b c (Roe)........ 5 dis
Iva Dee, b f (West)........ dis
Susie J, ro f (Spears)........ dis
Time, 2:18, 2:17.
Third race, 2:07 class, pacing, purse $1,500—
Eylet, g m, by Gambetta Wilkes (Kenny) 1 1 1
Arlington, b s (Smith)........ 2 2 2
Dariel, b m (Spear)........ 3 3 4
Fanny Dillard, b m (Snow)........ 4 4 3
Indiana, b s (Kinser)........ dis
Time, 2:07½, 2:08, 2:08.
Fourth race, the Ashland 2:10 trotting purse, $3,000—
Bonattella, b m, by Rostok Cossack (McHenry) 4 3 1 1 1
Peter the Great, b s (Titer).. 2 1 2 5 2
Tommy Britton, b s (West).. 1 2 5 4 3
Battleton, b g (Geers)........ 3 4 3 2 5
Louise Mac, ch m (Hudson)... 5 5 4 3 4
Time, 2:09¾, 2:12¼, 2:12½, 2:19½, 2:12¾.
2:23 class, trotting, purse $1,000—
F. Case, b m, by Onward (Deryder). 1 1 1
S. away, b m (Benyon)........ 2 2 2
Baron Belt, br g (Winning)........ 3 3 4
Ceres, b m (Long)........ 4 4 3
Dir French, b m (McKay)........ 6 5 5
Zenda, ch s (Dodge)........ 7 6 6
Lillie H, b m (Brannigan)........ 5 dis
Time, 2:14¼, 2:14½, 2:14½.

$7.50 TO Chicago

Via the Popular

Chicago Great Western

THREE TRAINS TO CHOOSE FROM.

Leave St. Paul 8:10 a. m., 8:10 p. m. and 11:20 p. m.

The 11:20 p. m. train is the only train leaving St. Paul for Chicago after 8:10 p. m. Buffet Cars, Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars, Free Chair Cars.

Tickets, 5th and Robert, St. Paul.

WOMAN'S GOLF GAMES.

Beatrix Hoyt Carried Off the Honors in the Preliminaries.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The annual woman's championship golf competition began today on the links of the Philadelphia Country club, at Bala, a suburb of this city, under the auspices of the United States Golf association. The weather was perfect, the links in excellent condition. There was a large entry list. The conditions of the tournament were eighteen holes, medal play, the best sixteen scores to qualify for the championship round. The distance of the eighteen course is 5,042 yards.

The greatest interest today was centered in the playing of Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hill Golf club, of Hampton, L. I., who has three times won the championship. Miss Hoyt was paired with Mrs. Charles S. Farnum, of the Merion Cricket club, of Haverford.

For a time the players were even up, but Miss Hoyt soon drew away from Mrs. Farnum. Miss Hoyt got a bad start, the second hole especially proving very troublesome to her. However, she made the first part of the course in 52, and the other half in 45, giving her a total for the eighteen holes of 97, which is four points above the record for the course, held by Mrs. Frank McFadden, of the Philadelphia Country club.

Next to Miss Hoyt, the best showing was made by Miss Frances C. Griscom, of the Merion Cricket club, who went over the course in 100 strokes.

SHOULDER THROWN OUT.

Accident to Schoenborn Terminates the Sparring Exhibition.

The eight-round sparring contest between Morris Self, of this city, and Eddie Schoenborn, of Minneapolis, at the St. Paul Athletic club last evening, terminated in the fourth round by reason of an accident in which Schoenborn's left shoulder was dislocated. Interest in the event had warmed up to fever heat, and a fast go was in sight when the accident happened. The accident happened while the men were in Schoenborn's corner. Schoenborn fell down heavily, putting out his left hand to save himself, and the force of the fall threw his shoulder out. The decision went to Self. Both men were warming to their work when the accident happened, and, though neither showed the effects of the trial to any extent, Schoenborn had the best of the bout.

Three good preliminaries were put on before the main event. Frank McStay got the decision over Patrick Ebbes, in four lively rounds. Charlie Williams, a local colored boxer, and Lou White, a Minneapolis colored boy, went four rounds, but White was entirely outclassed, Williams besting him easily. Billy McDonald, of this city, and Bert Kinsay, of Chicago, mixed things up in a lively fashion for four rounds to a draw, furnishing one of the best goes of the evening.

Prof. A. F. Kasten acted as referee.

BEGS THE ISSUE.

Kid McCoy's Method of Dodging Payment of a Judgment.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.—"Kid" McCoy, the pugilist, was the center of attraction in Judge Smith's court, where he appeared to prosecute an appeal against a judgment obtained against him by Harry P. Shafer, for services rendered as agent in one of McCoy's fights. His attorney asked leave to file an amended answer, setting up the plea that prize fighting is illegal and therefore an action could not lie. This was granted, and the case went over to the next term.

ST. THOMAS VS. CENTRAL.

Football Match at Lexington Park This Afternoon.

The St. Thomas and Central High School football teams will meet at Lexington park this afternoon at 3:30. The line-up will be:

St. Thomas.		Central.
Finley	R. E.	F. O'Brien
Roemer	R. T.	Edwards
Vaughan	R. G.	Moore
Griffin	C.	Smith
Culleton	L. G.	Brennan
Benzig	L. T.	Fry
Ryan	L. E.	Thomson
Lang	Q. B.	White
Sheeran (Capt.)	R. H.	H. O'Brien (Capt.)
Doyle	L. H.	Dougherty
Dwyer	Full	Liggett

SANTRY A SURPRISE.

Knocked Out Ben Jordan After Sixteen Hard-Fought Rounds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—At the Lenox Athletic club, tonight, Eddie Santry, of Chicago, knocked out Ben Jordan, featherweight champian of England, after a little less than two minutes of fighting in the sixteenth round, after a beautiful fight. Up to the knockout Jordan was ahead on points, but Santry's blows were true to the mark, and won him the fight. The little Englishman was game. Santry made the fight of his life, and proved one of the greatest surprises of the season. He showed excellent ring generalship. Santry had a slight advantage in height. Jordan was a two to one favorite, Santry having few backers.

Victory for St. Thomas III.

Yesterday evening the St. Thomas' third team met and defeated the Merriam Park representatives on the home grounds by a score of 22 to 0.

The St. Thomas' boys were much lighter than their opponents, but outplayed them in every respect. The game was a clean walk-over for the Saints, they forcing the pigskin over the goal line twice in each half.

While every man on the team did fine work, that of Malloy, Chevalier, Corcoran and Barrett deserves special mention.

The third team is open for games on the college campus with boys averaging 105 pounds. Joseph Chevalier, manager, St. Thomas' College, Merriam Park.

The line-up is as follows: Left end, Malloy; left tackle, Corcoran; left guard, Thalkes; left center, Corey; right guard, Williams; right tackle, O'Keefe; right end, Barrett; right quarter, Redmond; left half, Wilson; right half, Chevalier; full back, O'Gorman.

Wrestling Match Tonight.

Manager Weinholzer, of the Palm Garden theater, has arranged a wrestling match for tonight between Alex Herous, of this city, and J. H. Taillefer, of Minneapolis. Both men have trained for the match and each is determined to win. The match is mixed style, best three in five falls, for a purse of $50.

The Purest Beer

is the kind you want for use in your home. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n make their various brands of beer of barley-malt and hops—strictly pure beer, no corn or adulteration.

Orders addressed to Robt. H. Seng, manager St. Paul branch, 300 and 302 Chestnut street, will be promptly executed.

BOREAS AGAIN FICKLE

NO RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP, OWING TO DENSE FOG AND NO BREEZE

ALL HANDS ARE NOW ANNOYED

Even the Confident Britons Begin to Chafe Under Repeated Disappointments—Columbia Takes a Fifteen-Minute Spin to Test New Sails—Shamrock Tars Eager for a Big Blow and a Decision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Hard luck continues to pursue the big single-stickers. On the three days last week, when the yachts make attempts to sail, fluky winds left them stranded on the course when the time limit expired. Today a fog bank prevented them from even leaving their mooring buoys inside the spit of land which forms Sandy Hook at the entrance of the lower bay. This was by far the most dismal fiasco of all. City and bay were done up in gray swathing clothes of impassable mists when yachtsmen jumped out of bed this morning to get a look at the weather, and there was gloom and dismay along the water front. The old salts saw the mist wraiths and shook their heads.

"Nothing doing on the ocean today" was their verdict.

But the weather bureau, with its scientific meteorological methods, had predicted fair weather with freshening winds for today, and a few clung vainly to the hope that the weather bureau prognostications would turn out true for once. Of course the poor, misguided public went like lambs to the slaughter. They backed Uncle Samuel's observatory and put to sea, but not in such numbers as last week. Many sightseers who had witnessed the three flukes at an average cost per fluke of from $5 to $25 had lost their interest, and it will take a race to restore it.

RACERS READY.

Meanwhile the racers lay tied to their big buoys inside the Horseshoe. The fog had let down its blank gray curtains all around them. The circle of vision was barely 200 yards in diameter. The yachts were as closely shut off from the rest of the world as if they had been inside a big circus tent. The gray water matched the gray mist, and blotted out sky and sea line. The sun tried to pierce the gloom, and once or twice its dim outline, looking like a shining silver dollar, could just be discerned through the haze. There was no wind to lift the cloud of mist that literally settled on the water. If anything the curtain seemed to grow denser as the time for the yachts to get under way approached. It was manifestly impossible for the yachts to put to sea in such weather.

Sir Thomas and Mr. Iselin had agreed together not to sail unless the fog lifted and there was a reasonable breeze. So the big sloops lay idle at their moorings. The crews loafed about the decks with nothing to do but loaf. The prospects for a race were never at any time good enough to justify them removing the covers from their mainsails. Around them lay the bottle holders who attend upon the fighters of the deep, tenders, tugs and steamers. The Corsair was within hailing distance of the yachts. Through the mist came the tolling of the bell of the hook, sounding its warnings to the mariners, while in the distance were the fog horns of the excursion steamers as they came from the bay out to the starting line.

RACE DECLARED OFF.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the committee boat, which had gone outside to take a last look around, returned and reported no indication of a change in the weather, so the announcement was made that there would be no race today. Soon afterward the excursion fleet, which had been drifting around in the vicinity of the Hook, got wind of the decision, so one by one they began to appear in the circle where the yachts were, looking like phantom ships. At 12:30 a great number of them were sailing around the yachts. Big steamers, like the Grand Duchess, the Jefferson, of the Old Dominion line; the Plymouth, City of Lowell and Monmouth, plowed their way through the smaller craft in the most reckless fashion, saluting the yachts and keeping their bands going in a vain endeavor to make their passengers believe they were getting something for their money.

Aboard the Erin the Englishmen were in the dumps. A fluke or two they could stand, but such beastly luck crushed them. Some of them have engaged passage on the Oceanic, which will sail tomorrow, and consequently they will go home without having seen a race. Sir Thomas, disappointed as he was, maintained an outward show of good humor.

"I thought you clever Yankees could do anything," he shouted over the rail to some of his newspaper acquaintances, "but you do not seem able to propitiate old Boreas. When you come over on the other side, next year, to bring back the cup, I'll guarantee you at least two races a week and more if you want them."

Shortly after 1 o'clock, after consulting with Sir Thomas and Mr. Iselin, it was decided to abide by the decision of yesterday, not to sail a race tomorrow. The next attempt, therefore, will be made on Thursday, and thereafter daily until the series is completed.

FEEBLE SUNSHINE.

Half an hour after the excursion fleet had started for home the sun struggled through the gloom for a few minutes, but the effort seemed to have been too much for the old boy, and he went back. Late in the day, however, it cleared up, and though the weather bureau's prediction of a fresh breeze was not realized, there was enough air stirring for the Columbia to hoist her sails and make a fifteen minutes spin to try her new club top sail and see how her newly cut main sail fitted. Both were pronounced perfect by the experts, and she went back to her moorings, where all was made snug for the night.

The steam yacht Erin left the Horseshoe for the city with Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests at 1:35. She returned to her anchorage at 5 p. m.

Nothing was done on board the Shamrock today. Her sail covers were not even taken off and the crew remained on board the tender until 4 o'clock, when Sailmaker Ratsey, with his assistant, J. M. Connell, and some of the Shamrock's crew, went to Atlantic Highlands to spend the remainder of the afternoon.

There seems to be a growing feeling of confidence on board the Shamrock regarding her spars, gear and sails. Some members of the crew when asked if any alterations were to be made in the Shamrock's sails said with a smile:

"We are always ready to go when the other boat is. Our sails are all right, and all we want now is a good stiff breeze. If we can beat her in light airs, we can certainly do so in a strong breeze, and we are going to do it."

Hawthorne Races.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Weather, clear; track, fast. Summaries:

First race, six furlongs—Tom Gilmore won, Tekla second, Irish Jewell third. Time, 1:15¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Miss Lynch won, Brightie S second, Borden third. Time, 1:14¼.

Third race, five furlongs—Georgia won, Hermose second, May Beach third. Time, 1:00¾.

Fourth race, one mile and three-eighths—Croesus won, Double Dummy second, Plantian third. Time, 2:22.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Found won, Arbaces second, Macy third. Time, 1:47.

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs—Gaderdon won, Alice Turner second, Capron third. Time, 1:07.

Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

English Cricketers Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—With defeat staring them in the face and a drawn match the only hope, Philadelphia resumed play today against Prince Ranji's English team of cricketers. Against a total of 363 in the visitors' first inning, the local eleven had replied with 85, and at the conclusion of play last night had "followed on" in their second inning for 37 runs, with a loss of two wickets. When play was stopped for lunch today, Philadelphia had scored 133 runs for seven wickets.

The local team was put out for a total of 147 in the second inning, or a total of 232 for the two innings, making the Englishmen winners by one inning and 131 runs.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting today, J. Neiff won a trial stake on Blare. Ma Jeanette and Queen's Wake were second and third, respectively. Eight horses ran six furlongs. The betting was 6 to 1 against Blare.

Tod Sloan won a nursery plate on Pedometer, Ardeer was second, and Leila third. Eighteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 12 against Pedometer.

The Newmarket Oaks, of 550 sovereigns, was won by Gadfly, Multru was second and Landrail, ridden by Skeets Martin, was third in the field of five. Betting was 9 to 4 on Landrail.

EMPIRE FOR CHRIST

Continued From First Page.

republic which by its ever-expanding conquests was lifted into the throne of the sovereignty of the civilized world only to find that the tributaries that had made it great were destined, ere long, to be instruments of its ruin.

"Now, then, the thing that destroyed Rome was the loss of her homogeneity. Our strength today consists in the triumph of those great civic ideals which are the property alone of Anglo-Saxon civilization. But if we persist in diluting that civilization too largely, the result needs no prophet to forecast. We may have territorial expansion, and material prosperity, and for a time it may be that possession which is the mere dream of it has begun to inflame our people with a strange inebriety—I mean world-wide supremacy, but in the winning of it we shall have lost every distinguishing characteristic of a free and self-governing people.

"Is it worth while? And if you ask me what, today, is an honerable alternative I answer that a gracious Providence, as I believe, has just now given it to us in an ever-memorable achievement consummated last July at the Hague. To submit to an international court, representing the best wisdom of the best peoples, the question of the best disposition and future administration of the Philippines may be to admit that as a nation we are not infallible; but then, surely, a great nation can afford to leave that claim to the somewhat Pickwickian maintenance of it at present afforded under alien skies and remote and un-American traditions."

Bishop Potter was greeted with applause during the reading of his paper and at its conclusion. He was followed by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Detroit, who took the opposite view of the question, and said in part:

"The first treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in 1783, which gave independence to the thirteen colonies and ceded the Northwest Territory, started us upon our career of expansion. For to conquer and occupy this tract so ceded required years of fighting in the face of fever, ambush, torture and massacre, such as had no parallel in the history of the struggle of Great Britain on the Atlantic coast.

"The native tribes and the occupants of this soil, the Ottawas and Delawares, the Wyandotte, Chippewas and Potawatomies, united for an armed resistance. Their chiefs had heard of our declaration of independence; but they did not want that; they wanted their own. After a prospect of the withdrawal of the British rule, some were pleased, as some had fought on the American side, but they did not want the British rule substituted by that of the United States. Thus, at the very outset of our history, the question which has constantly recurred, was raised as to whether government without the consent of the governed must always hold and without condition. Under both Gen. Harmer and Gen. St. Clair the attempts of the government to establish its claim to occupy this territory had proved ineffectual. The position of the Peace-at-Any-Price party in the colonies was strengthened, and expedients for compromise abounded. After ten years of fighting and debate Gen. Wayne was put in the field. He was soon out of the reach of reporters and politicians, with no wire or cable he was compelled to cut. Secretary Knox had cautioned him that the citizens of the United States were averse in the extreme to an Indian war. A second dispatch was sent to him from the war department to the effect that it was still more necessary than heretofore that no offensive operations be undertaken.

"Wayne sent to Kentucky for mounted troops. He then wrote a letter to the secretary of war, dated 'Hobson's Choice,' his camp near Cincinnati, 'Oct. 5, 1793. I will advance tomorrow, and I pray do not permit present apprehensions to cause too much anxiety, either in the mind of the president or yourself.' We can imagine the cartoonist of the day picturing the gouty old general, who had to be hoisted on his horse by his attendants, his swollen limbs swathed in flannel, yet with grim energy keeping himself in the saddle and starting off on his doubtful campaign.

"By Wayne's victory of Fallen Timbers, on the Miami river, he occupied the Northwest territory, comprising what is now embraced by the state of Ohio, and Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota, to the Mississippi, in spite of the armed presence and hostlity of the British, who still occupied the territory it had ceded. Wayne held the land; to whom could he turn it over? Should his soldiers lay down their arms, the garrison at the British post in full view of the battle, would take them up. How could he account for himself and his troops upon his return for his abandonment of the field secured? In the approval by the United States government of the course of Wayne there was given an effective instance of the denial of the right of native tribes to stand in the way of the march of civilization, and at the same time a proper denial of a claim to independence and self-government. Did this expansion involve imperialism?

"The American government evidently does not rest without qualification upon the principles of personal liberty. It rests upon the principle of the largest good to the largest number. This was clearly defined in its struggle with the supposed or actual rights of the colonies between themselves. Over federalism as opposed to provincialism, there was a bitter contest; for federalism sacrifices had to be made. On this soil of the Northwest territory there were hardships for the soldier in his warfare of occupation. For the Indian also there was hardship for a double reason; not only because the individual had to give way before the many, but a lower order had to give way before a higher social order. As to the particulars in which the law of progress works to individual inconvenience and loss it is not always easy to determine.

"In the struggle of tribe with tribe and nation with nation, and even with nations with themselves, we must see the eventuation of a larger good. As a proof of this is our meeting today in the state of Minnesota and in the city of St. Paul, at a locality of the Western extreme of the once distant and untamed Northwest territory. Our meeting here, in the presence of a civilized and well-disposed people, who generally listen to what we have to say, is in proof of the futility of much which once was very kindly, but very firmly alleged against the expansion policy for the United States, being subversive of freedom, a policy dominated by public injustice, rapacity, despotism and wrong.

"Nor during the century of national expansion has there been any great modification of our government, or divergence from the faith of the fathers.

"Of Militarism and Monocracy there have been from time to time warnings, but Militarism and Monocracy have not yet gained the mastery. Problems as to the balancing power between different sections annexed have arisen, but they have been solved. Before the days of the swift postal service and railway communications; before the days of the immediate information as to the affairs of the nation, taken from the wire, could be laid before the one who holds the sovereign power of the land, that is, the voter at his breakfast table, there were occasions for misgivings, and for all sorts of fears about untried, unknown and widely separated acquisitions of territory. Problems indeed there were in the opinions of serious-minded men; but has the scepter of Imperialism appeared?

"Upon the purchase of the province of Louisiana in 1803, a speaker on the floor of the United States senate said that "this unbounded world, that is, the province of Louisiana, could not be incorporated into the Union without altering the constitution; that citizens two or three thousand miles from the capital would scarcely feel the rays of the general government; that they would gradually be alienated and view us as strangers. Was Imperialism resorted to to meet the pressing and perplexing exigencies of the case?

"When Josiah Quincy, in 1811, upon the admission of the state of Louisiana, in the house of representatives, predicted the consequent deathblow to the constitution, when, as he said, 'Senators and representatives from the Red river and Missouri would pour in upon the floors of congress and attempt to manage the concerns of a seaboard fifteen hundred miles away from their residence,'—when this prediction of Josiah Quincy was disregarded, was an empire then set up?

"When, in 1824, upon a proposition to establish a military post in Oregon, it was urged that Oregon if acquired would be but a colony, and a colonial policy was contrary to our constitution; and when in 1843 the Oregon question again came up and the Rocky mountains lent force to the natural boundary argument, and arithmetical calculations as to the cost of protection, soldiers and guns, and the rights of inferior tribes were discussed, did this continued policy of expansion, with its risks of diversified interests and bulk, involve Imperialism?

"Did it take place when the issue arose in a new form, emphasizing the right of local self-government? Certain states put this right of local self-government and the right of secession before the larger principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. They were denied it by Abraham Lincoln. He forced the rule of a nation upon reluctant individuals and local government. He was called a tyrant, but was it the act of a tyrant? Was he an emperor?"

"Nor need the extension of our rule to remote regions be for their subjugation, that is, putting them under the yoke of excessive taxation and permanent disenfranchisement.

"This has been the dread of some who have sought to influence those distant people who have fallen to our care of late. This is the only idea of a colony which is likely to possess the mind of the ignorant. It was in this particular that despotic designs were resisted by us at the outbreak of the revolutionary war. What we preliminarily protested against and what we at first fought against, was not being a colony or under foreign rule, but being tributary and under unreasonable oppression.

"Well do we know that the people of distant lands are not for us to use solely for our profit, but for us to protect, to train and to elevate. It is by no means proven that those people are united in opposition to this. Gen. Ludlow's report from Havana of last month shows that distrust on the part of the natives of Cuba has been either overstated or is disappearing. Reports from the Philippines still conflict, yet even at the worst, should present insubordination be found to extend beyond self-appointed officeholders and leaders who have their price, the position in which our government has been put, not altogether by choice, but by necessity, is one entitled to the confidence of American people. We can respect the authorities and await results.

"Among those who speak against expansion as involving imperialism one class tell us of the degraded peoples we promise to annex and the contagion of contact, of our incapacity to elevate and fit them for freedom. They speak slightingly of a benevolent assimilation policy. We have certainly at hand those who, by their changes in manners and in language and in knowledge, are adequate to refuse these aspersions, the French Creole of the Mississippi, the Mexican upon our border, the Hibernians, Teutons and Poles of our cities. In their tutelage we have been altogether unsuccessful. Some of those who have fearlessly stood by the Indians as their advocates will today admit mitigating circumstances in their present condition in spite of the misfortunes and wrongs under which they have suffered. They have been protected from torturing and killing and eating each other. Their children have the privileges of government schools. Some more fortunate and thrifty have the right of franchise in local government. Some have been trained in and accepted the Christian religion. Among those who have stood as the advocates of the black man there are those who do not deny that there is a process of elevation fairly under way, and that he is better off under our government, and that he has more privileges accorded to him than would be possible under most governments.

"Then there is the other class who dwell upon the bad influences we are likely to exert upon an already educated and enlightened people, more especially those who are said to be in the Philippines, and who are alleged to be capable of working out their own salvation. As to this latter class we allege that if our government, national, state and municipal is as hopelessly bad and rotten as it is represented to be there should not only be no expansion, but no republic. If, with our bosses and ward politics to follow our soldiers, there are to be no compensating and correcting influences to follow as well, then let us call back Otis. Our government is not perfect. Our schools and charities and morals have their faults, but they are the best the world knows."

AN EXPANSIONIST ANYWAY.

Col. Bradley M. Thompson said the inference might be that following Rev. Clark he should speak in the affirmative of the question. He, however, was an expansionist, but it did not follow that he was an imperialist. Expansion did not involve imperialism. The general government had now all the power conferred on it and no change in the form of government was needed. Imperialism was nothing more than a hallucination. It was essential to a nation to have the power to declare war and make peace, and a nation which did not have this power was not a nation. Each of the colonies had the power when England recognized them. The United States still had the right, and also that to acquire territory and govern it after acquiring it. There need not be any change in the constitution. Every law for the territory which was now the state of Minnesota was made without the consent of the people of the territory. Nor did the people of the then territory have anything to say about the judges and minor officers appointed to govern the territory. The form of government had existed for years in Alaska. The powers that gave could take away, as was instanced in Utah. The territorial government was taken away in Utah for several years, and it should have been extended longer. Expansion has not made imperialism necessary. The situation of the territory did not make it necessary to change the constitution. The distinguished speaker from New York stated that the Philippines were too distant. It was possible that the speaker did not object to expansion near by, but he objected to territorial courtship and expansion at a distance. Distance was measured by time, not by the yard stick. It used to be that in Michigan distance was measured by ox carts. Then twenty miles was a day's travel. Today 1,000 miles was a day's travel. Today Manila was nearer New York than was San Francisco or New Orleans when acquired by the United States. It took at that time to garrison New Orleans and San Francisco three months. Today a regiment could be enrolled, equipped and landed in Manila in half that time. Thanks to American invention, President McKinley, if he desired, could whisper to Gen. Otis to avance on Aguinaldo and the order would reach the general twelve hours before morning and an account be read in the morning papers. The world was a mere little ball that the United States could hold in its hand. If expansion increased the army and the navy, which was not acknowledged, such an increase did not mean imperialism, as was proven by the history of England.

TWO FORMS OF IMPERIALISM.

Rev. W. C. Pope, of St. Paul, as one of the voluntary speakers, was allowed ten minutes to express his views. He pointed out that if the anti-expansionists of 1833 had prevailed, the state of Minnesota would have been a forest today. There were two forms of imperialism—Roman and French and British. Expansion has nothing to do with Roman or French imperialism. English imperialism was different. Eighty-four per cent of the world's surface belonged to Christian lands and the indications in the past eighteen months were that to them would be borne the open Bible.

GOD AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Rev. Charles S. Lester, of Milwaukee, closed the discussion in a ten-minute talk, saying:

"It is all a question of God and responsibility. Does any man think that the grand man who the people of the United States have recently honored was not an agent of Almighty God in transferring the people of the Philippines from the tyranny of Spain to the justice of the United States? Do not forget that God reigneth. That it is He who sets up one and destroys another. As a matter of responsibility as a nation does expansion lead to or involve imperialism? Perhaps it does. We are often warned with Roman imperialism. Ruin followed its rise but it is the history and fortunes of nations to grow and do work for centuries and then fade away. Think you in the long run that the people of the United States may not be trusted with responsibility. We know too well the story of political corruption. We shall make blunders and do many wrongs among the people who have fallen to our care. The Christian religion and the government of the United States are both founded on confidence in human nature. The people of this land will make less blunders than England has made in her colonial policy. Watch the railroad growing across Siberia and the railroad being constructed near Pekin, one at the North under Russian influence and one at the South under English influence. That great Colossus of the North will reach over and absorb the continent of Asia. Then you will see imperial Russia ruling Asia and half of Europe. Then will come the great conflict between a great autocracy and the Anglo-Saxons. The conflict between these great forces will be fought out. God is always working in the affairs of state and men. We are here to help God work out the evolution of humanity over all the nations of the earth."

Bishop Gilbert called attention to the programme for today, and with a hymn and the benediction by Bishop Whipple, the session adjourned.

BISHOP WHITE'S ADDRESS.

It Preceded the Morning Communion Service.

The congress opened in the morning with a religious service at Christ church. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, of New York, read the epistle, and Bishop M. N. Gilbert the gospel. There was music by the vested choir, and Bishop John Hazen White, of Michigan City, preached the sermon. He said, in part:

"The church should present a united front to the world. We are talking much of unity. Indeed, we boast a little of what we ourselves have done to bring about a reunion of a somewhat hostile, broken and jealous Christendom. Is the church united within herself? Much is said of the love of the divine soul, of its justice, of its mercy. Some people get it into their minds that there is a struggle in the divine mind to bring into play some one or more of these attributes. There is no conflict in God. There is absolute harmony in the divine thought and purpose and plan. Is there not a danger that we, drawing variable conclusions from differing conditions under which we live, may forget that the remedy for sin is one devised by God?

"What are we doing with the Epiphany gift that made us disciples? Are we pleasing ourselves? Unless we bend low to the poor and blind and ignorant and lift them up, unless we bear the infirmities of the weak, the weak will overthrow the strong. The church must be a missionary. It cannot confine itself to the aristocratic pew, to glittering altars and beautiful singing, else social disorder will submerge the church.

"I ask whether that type of Christian belief which we call independent exhibits more positively the vigor of Christian service as ordered by God than that which we call historical? I ask if there is a reluctance on the part of historical Christianity to incur the hardships which such missionary work would lay upon it? If there is, may it not be traceable to some doubt injected into our lives?

"Let us not have so much controversial theology and more of the unalterable word of God."

The sacrament of the holy communion was celebrated, Bishop Whipple being assisted by Bishop Gilbert.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

"Sunday Question" and the Daily Newspaper to Be Considered.

The programme for today is as follows:

Morning at 10:30 o'clock—
Topic—"The Sunday Question."
Writers—Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., of Omaha, and Henry Tatlock, of Ann Arbor, Mich.
Speakers—Rev. W. S. Rainford, D. D., of New York; Rev. Ernest M. Stires, of Chicago, and Rev. Beverly E. Warner, D. D., of New Orleans.
Evening at 7:30 o'clock—
Topic—"The bearing of the Newspaper on Intellectual and Moral Life."
Writers—Rev. Cameron Mann, D. D., of Kansas City, and Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., of Washington.
Speakers—Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., of New York; Col. R. M. Kelly, of Louisville, and Rev. Flavel S. Luther, Ph. D., of Hartford, Conn.

An invitation has also been extended to the delegates to participate in a trolley car ride around the Twin Cities. Special cars will leave the Ryan hotel at 2:15 sharp, this afternoon, and those desiring to take part are requested to be at the Ryan hotel promptly at 2 o'clock.

IT WAS VERY INFORMAL.

Reception Given to the Members of the Congress.

The visiting clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church congress were given a drive over the city yesterday afternoon. The party left the Ryan at 2 o'clock, returning at 4. The hosts were the following members of the local committee: Bishop Gilbert, Emerson W. Peet, Rev. C. E. Haupt, F. O. Osborne, S. M. Hayes, Rev. D. W. Rhodes, George C. Squires, A. T. Rosen, F. I. Whitney, McNeil V. Seymour, T. L. Schurmeier, Richards Gordon, W. H. Lightner and H. F. Stevens, St. Paul; Rev. J. J. Faude, Rev. F. T. Webb, George H. Christian, W. E. Steele and Hector Baxter, Minneapolis.

Upon the return of the party an informal reception was held in the parlors of the Ryan hotel. The guests were received by Bishop and Mrs. Whipple, Bishop Gilbert, Rev. Dr. Smith, secretary of the church congress; Rev. Dr. Tiffany, chairman of the executive committee of the church congress; Frank O. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Peet, Mrs. Timberlake, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. George C. Squires.

The affair was delightfully informal. There was no receiving line, hosts, hostesses and guests mingling democratically. The visiting clergymen were given an opportunity of meeting in a social way some of the representative St. Paul people, and over the cup of tea and the wafer small talk took the place of the deeper problems that the congress will have to wrestle with while in session.

AT DEACONESS' HOME.

The board of directors of the Church Deaconess' home will tender a reception to Bishop and Mrs. Whipple and the visiting members of the church congress at the home, 587 Fuller street, this afternoon and evening from 3 until 9 o'clock. The annual meeting of the association for the election of officers will be held at 2 o'clock.

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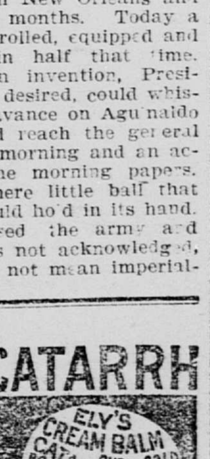

COLD IN HEAD

For years I have suffered with what I supposed to be dyspepsia and what has always been called so by physicians who have treated me. It is peculiar, inasmuch as it comes on periodically every year about October and lasts for two or three months in spite of all the medicines I take and then goes away, apparently having worn itself out. The symptoms are a sense of distress and heaviness in the chest amounting to agony at times, and while not exactly a pain, is more distressing even than pain, as all the time I suffer so my spirits become depressed and my appetite is poor or capricious, and even when I feel like eating the dread of the agony it will cause keeps me from it. During the spells I usually suffer also from constipation and flatulence. This year the attack came on earlier than usual (about the middle of July), and feeling that I could not stand the combination of heat and dyspepsia I looked around for something that might relieve me. A copy of a pamphlet about Ripans Tabules happening to be brought to my notice, I thought I would try them, and after taking two 5-cent boxes I find my symptoms much relieved, and while I still suffer somewhat at times the distress is neither so constant nor so acute, and I have no doubt that in a few days I shall have entirely recovered. I find the "tabule" form much more agreeable to take than any liquid and can heartily recommend them to any who suffer from any form of indigestion or dyspepsia. I am twenty-nine years of age and have been troubled with the symptoms above described for at least six years at intervals. I am a stenographer and typewriter by profession, and my trouble is doubtless aggravated by the sedentary life I am compelled to lead.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.