PHILLIES WIN FROM BOSTON

Both Teams Are Playing Hard to Land in Second Place.

BROOKLYNS BUNCH HITS ON M'GINNITY

Baltimore Makes No Impression on Hughes—Tom Daly Plays Star Game at Second—New York Wins Two.

Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Washington, 7-4; New York, 9-5.
Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Good hitting in the seventh and eighth innings won the game for Philadelphia today. Bailey was wild at times, giving six passes to first. Orth's pitching was very steady and his support gilt-edged. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hamilt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Flick, rf	2	0	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	3	0	0	Cross, ss	1	0	2	3	0
Long, ss	1	1	4	3	0	Delah'ty, lf	0	3	1	0	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Chiles, 1b	1	1	10	0	1
Stahl, rf	0	2	2	0	0	LaJoie, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	3	0	0	Douglass, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	7	1	0	McFarl'd, c	1	2	2	2	0
Bailey, p	1	2	0	0	0	Dolan, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
						Orth, p	0	1	0	2	1
Totals	3	9	24	5	0	Totals	7	11	24	11	2

Boston	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	—7

Earned runs: Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits: Long, Bailey, Dolan. Home runs: McFarland, LaJoie. Stolen bases: Lauder, Flick. First base on balls: Off Bailey, 6. Hit by pitched ball: By Bailey, 1. Struck out: By Bailey, 5; by Orth, 5. Passed ball: Sullivan. Wild pitch: Bailey. Time: 1:54. Umpires: Emslie and Dwyer.

Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 1.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 12.—Today's game was sharply and prettily played. The Brooklyns won because they bunched their few hits, while Baltimore could make no impression on Hughes. Tom Daly played a star game at second, his catches of fly balls at short and right field being especially brilliant. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Kelly, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Harris, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b	1	1	12	0	2	Demont, 2b	0	0	1	5	1
Daly, 2b	1	0	5	6	0	Foltz, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	4	0	1	Keister, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Wrigley, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Sheckard, rf	1	2	4	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	1	1	0	LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	Smith, c	0	0	3	0	0
Hughes, p	1	1	0	3	0	McGin'ty, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	5	6	27	15	3	Totals	1	*23	9	9	2

*Jennings out for interference.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	*—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs: Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit: Hughes. First base on errors: Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases: Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out: By McGinnity, 3. Sacrifice hits: Smith, Foltz. Stolen bases: Sheckard, Jennings, Jones. First base on balls: Off Hughes, 3. Double plays: Casey to Jennings; Daly to Jennings (2). Hit by pitched ball: By Hughes, 2; by McGinnity, 2. Time: 1:25. Umpires: Connolly and Hunt.

Washington, 7-4; New York, 9-5.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The only feature of the first game today was Freeman's twenty-seventh home run. The bases were full. In the second the visitors outbatted the Senators. Attendance, 500. Score, first game:

WASHINGTON.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Slagle, cf	0	1	5	1	0	VanH'n, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Shiebeck, ss	1	2	0	4	1	T. O'B'n, 3b	1	3	2	1	2
Mercer, 3b	2	1	0	2	0	Davis, ss	1	1	2	6	1
McGann, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	11	1	0
Freem'n, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	5	2	0
J. O'Br'n, lf	0	2	0	0	1	Wilson, c	0	0	2	1	0
Stafford, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	Flem'ing, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	1	5	0	0	Woodruff, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Dineen, p	1	1	0	4	0	Gettig, p	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	7	13	24	12	2	Totals	9	9	27	13	3

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4—7
New York	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	*—9

Earned runs: Washington, 5; New York, 5. Two-base hits: Shiebeck, Woodruff. Three-base hit: Davis. Home run: Freeman. Stolen base: Doyle. Double plays: T. O'Brien to Doyle, Greason to Doyle, Davis to Gleason to Doyle, Slagle to Kittredge. First base on balls: Off Dineen, 3; off Gettig, 3. Struck out: By Dineen, 2; by Gettig, 2. Left on bases: Washington, 6; New York, 7. Wild pitch: Dineen. Time of game: 2 hours. Umpires: Snyder and Latham.

Score, second game:

WASHINGTON.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Slagle, cf	1	0	7	0	1	VanH'n, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Shiebeck, ss	2	0	1	4	1	O'Brien, 3b	0	1	6	1	1
Mercer, 3b	1	1	0	3	1	Davis, ss	0	2	3	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	3	15	1	0
Freem'n, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	0	4	0
Barry, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	6	1	0
Stafford, 2b	0	0	4	0	0	Flem'ing, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Powers, c	0	0	2	0	0	Woodruff, rf	3	2	1	0	1
Fifield, p	0	0	0	1	0	Doheny, p	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	4	3	27	9	4	Totals	5	14	27	13	2

Washington	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—5

Earned runs: Washington, 1; New York, 3. Two-base hits: McGann, Fleming, Davis. Home run: Woodruff. Stolen bases: Van Haltren, McGann, Mercer. Double play: Davis to Doyle. First base on balls: Off Doheny, 5. Struck out: By Doheny, 4. Left on bases: Washington, 4; New York, 9. Wild pitch: Doheny, 1. Time of game: 1:55. Umpires: Snyder and Latham.

Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 2.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The Reds gained a winning lead in the first inning, but could do nothing with Colliflower after that. Darkness ended the game in the seventh inning. Attendance, 100. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Barrett, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Dowd, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Crawford, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	2	1	3	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	8	0	1	Hemphill, rf	0	1	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Sullivan, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Lockh'd, ss	0	1	2	4	2
Elberfeld, ss	1	1	2	3	2	Duncan, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	1	2	1	0	Sugden, c	1	1	1	1	0
Frisk, p	0	1	0	1	0	Colliff'r, p	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	6	6	21	8	3	Totals	2	9	18	14	3

Cincinnati	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs: Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits: Kahoe, Quinn. Double plays: Elberfeld to Beckley, Lockhead to Duncan. First base on balls: Frisk, 2; Colliflower, 2. Hit by pitched ball: Colliflower. Struck out: By Frisk, 1. Time of game: 1:30. Umpire: McDonald.

Standing of the Teams.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	145	99	46	.683
Boston	150	94	56	.627
Philadelphia	150	93	57	.620
Baltimore	145	85	60	.587
St. Louis	150	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	146	80	66	.548
Pittsburg	147	75	72	.507
Chicago	146	76	72	.507
Louisville	148	72	76	.487
New York	147	60	87	.408
Washington	150	52	98	.346
Cleveland	152	20	132	.131

Games scheduled for today: Philadelphia at Boston, Baltimore at Brooklyn, New York at Washington, Louisville at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at Cleveland.

Bad Day for Onawa's Shoot.

ONAWA, Ia., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The fall shoot of the Onawa Gun club began today at Engle's park, with shooters present from Hornick, Oto, Smithland, Ida Grove and Norfolk, Neb. The attendance was light and a high wind interfered with the shooting. E. M. Calef of Onawa won the high average for the day.

FREE TO SUFFERERS.

The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Omaha Sunday Bee who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in The Omaha Morning Bee and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and $1.00 sizes are sold by all first class druggists.

FIVE MONTHS OF BALL NEXT YEAR.

New American League Will Make This the Schedule for 1900.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—After making several minor changes in the constitution of the new American Base Ball league, composed of all the clubs of the late Western league, the league representatives in session here adjourned today until March 14.

At the next meeting the new directors will take up the work of arranging the schedule. President B. B. Johnson announced that it has been almost definitely decided that next season's games will open April 24, 25 and 26. The number of players which each club is permitted to claim was reduced to ten, with the additional provision that the list of players of each team be revised monthly by the board. The question of revising the circuit and forming clubs in Chicago and Cleveland was not considered and, according to President Johnson, it is probable the circuit will remain the same as last year. All the directors present were satisfied that an improvement could be made by arranging a five-month schedule for next year and this resolution was adopted almost without a dissenting voice.

FAVORITE BEATEN BY ED TIPTON.

Nickey D. a Four-Year-Old, Runs Five Furlongs in 1:00 1-2.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Ed Tipton ran a mile in 1:33½ at Hawthorne today, beating the favorite, Great Bend.

Nickey D, a 4-year-old, by Keene, belonging to James Griffin, picked up 124 pounds and ran five furlongs in 1:00½. Weather cloudy; track fast. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Rival Dare won, Miss Dooley second, Antiquary third. Time: 1:14.

Second race, six furlongs: Kentucky Farmer won, Red Cross II second, Florizar third. Time: 1:15.

Third race, one mile: Ed Tipton won, Periwig second, Great Bend third. Time: 1:39½.

Fourth race, five furlongs: Nickey D won, Goebel second, Montgomery third. Time: 1:00½.

Fifth race, one mile: Bishop Reed won, Trippan second, Volandies third. Time: 1:40¾.

Sixth race, mile and an eighth: Bitter Root won, Double Dummy second, Dogtown third. Time: 1:53¾.

SECOND DAY OF FRIEND'S MEET.

Good Sport and Large Attendance—The Winners Western Dogs.

FRIEND, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Nearly 2,000 people attended the coursing meet today and interest in the races is growing. All the rabbits ran strong, two escaping in one of the courses. Over twenty points were made directly in front of the grandstand. The courses were much better, all the hounds showing more speed, than yesterday. The winners follow: Gretchen beat Bob Little, Trix Miller beat Jake Junior, Utica beat Lulu Berling, Hiko beat Renish, Lord Vandyke beat Clipper, Larkins beat Omaha Queen, Bill Daisy beat Fleeta, Frank Green beat White Princess, Hortense Jane beat Gyp, White Prince beat Kragjorgensen, Bird beat Vim. All the winners are from Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska.

WORK OF GLENWOOD SHOOTERS.

High Wind Makes Low Scores First Day of the Tournament.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The fourth annual tournament of the Glenwood Gun club is in progress here, but the wind is high and the scores for this reason are low. The attendance is good.

Ten events of fifteen targets each were shot off as follows:

Event No. 1, Shaw first; event No. 2, Townsend first; event No. 3, Andrews first; event No. 4, Hodgson first; event No. 5, Townsend first; event No. 6, Hall and Patterson first; event No. 7, Storey first; event No. 8, Storey first; event No. 9, Edwards, Burton, Shaw and Otis tied; event No. 10, Townsend first. Ten events will be shot Friday, baring rain.

Foot Ball for Saturday.

The Omaha High school eleven and the Tekamah foot ball team were scheduled to meet on the Omaha gridiron Saturday in the first game of the Iowa-Nebraska Interscholastic Foot Ball league, but the Tekamah team now refuses to meet the local kickers and the game has been declared off. The Omaha boys fully expected to play the game until Thursday morning, but apparently Tekamah foresaw what was in store for them and decided that Tecumseh would be nearer their standard.

But the High school will have a game Saturday nevertheless, the only difference being the substitution of the Omaha High school alumni team for Tekamah. About three years ago the alumni team met the regular High school eleven on the gridiron and won the game readily, allowing the regular team but one touchdown and that on a "fluke." The alumni team will be strengthened by the addition of several college boys and they fully expect to administer another defeat to the regular team. Several of the present members of the High school eleven played in the former game and are still smarting under the defeat, and are only waiting for Saturday to redeem themselves. The team is playing a great game this season and will certainly give a good account of itself.

The game will be played at the Ames Avenue park and will be called at 3:30. The proceeds will go to the High School Athletic association and will be expended in providing necessary paraphernalia for the regular eleven.

The line-up will be as follows:

High School.		Alumni.
Waller	Center	Cross
Secrist	Right guard	Schofield
Roberts	Left guard	Freeman
Welch	Right tackle	Fradenburg
Griffith	Left tackle	Royce
Fairbrother	Right end	Estabrook
Thomas	Left end	McKell
Parrott	Quarterback	Davison
Tracy	Left half	Lynch
Marsh	Right half	Clarke
Engelhard	Fullback	Bandy

Only One Favorite Wins at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Flora Louise was the only favorite that won a purse at Latonia today. Larkspur, at 15 to 1, took the last race, five furlongs, in a drive from Unsightly. Time: 1:03¾. There was a big improvement in the attendance and the betting was brisk.

"Spike" Sullivan Whips Murray.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the Hercules Athletic club tonight "Spike" Sullivan of Ireland knocked out Jimmy Murray of Cincinnati in the sixth round of what was to have been a twenty-five round bout at 133 pounds before a crowd of 3,000 spectators.

Prince Showing Canadians.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 12.—Prince Ranjitzinhji's team of English cricketers began a two-days' match this morning against the All-Canadian team. The Canadians made 87 and the Englishmen 218 runs for seven wickets.

Lexington Races Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—The trotting races were postponed today on account of rain. Double program tomorrow.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued Thursday:

John M. Benson and Cora M. Jones, Omaha; Charles M. Conrad, Herman, Neb., and Ella Moshier, Omaha; Frank A. Jones and Christina Bernholt, South Omaha; J. Millard Baughman and Myrtle V. See, Omaha; Merideth W. Corwin and Mrs. Sarah A. Drake, Omaha; Frank O. Spear and Marie P. Bentz, South Omaha.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Pacific Express headquarters will probably not be moved to St. Louis before January 1.

J. C. St. Clair, Sherman avenue and Emmett street, reports the theft of a stove from his back porch Wednesday afternoon.

Burglars entered the blacksmith shop of A. Rupert, 507 South Tenth street, Wednesday night and stole tools and implements valued at $50.

M. X. Davis, a guest of the Her Grand, left the door to his room unlocked Wednesday afternoon and during his absence thieves stole a diamond set gold watch lying on the dresser.

Friday evening, October 13, there will be a reception in the parlors of the First Methodist church for Mrs. Chase, wife of the pastor. All members of the church and congregation are cordially invited to attend.

Katie Lyons, a colored woman living on Cass street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, was arraigned in police court yesterday on the charge of larceny, preferred by Anna M. Rich, 315 Pierce street. The Lyons woman is said to have stolen a trunkfull of clothes.

The case of H. S. Hall, ticket taker at the exposition, who assaulted one of the guards in front of the Turf Exchange saloon the night of September 30 and left him apparently dead on the sidewalk, has been dismissed in police court for want of prosecution.

Charles A. E. Harriss, manager of Dan Godfrey's British Guards band, is suing the Greater America Exposition for $1,014.78, which he claims is the balance due the band for its engagement here. The band played on the exposition grounds for six weeks, ending August 14, and was to have been paid at the rate of $1,250 per week.

PRESIDENT GREETS SOLDIERS

Executive Extends the Nation's Greeting to Thirteenth Minnesota.

PRAISES THE VOLUNTEERS FOR LOYALTY

Mayor of Minneapolis and Governor of the State Also Voice Warm Words of Welcome to the Men.

(Continued from First Page.)

raphy and history have now more than a passing interest to the American people. It is worth reading that when the federal union was formed we held 909,765 square miles of territory and in less than 100 years we have grown to 3,845,513 square miles.

"The first acquisition, in 1803, known as the 'Louisiana purchase,' embraced 883,073 square miles, exclusive of the area west of the Rocky mountains. Its vastness and value will be best understood when I say that it comprises the entire states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and parts of the states of Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Louisiana, all of the Indian territory and part of Oklahoma territory.

"It would seem almost incredible to the present generation that this rich addition to the federal domain should have been opposed, and yet it was resisted in every form and by every kind of assault. The ceded territory was characterized as a 'malarial swamp,' its prairies destitute of trees or vegetation. It was commonly charged that we had been cheated by giving $15,000,000 for a territory so worthless and pestilential that it could never be inhabited or put to use, and it was also gravely asserted that the purchase would lead to complications and wars with European powers. In the debate in the senate over the treaty a distinguished senator from Connecticut said: 'The vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States, the consequent dispersion of our population and the destruction of that balance which it is so important to maintain between the eastern and western states threatens, at no very distant day, the subversion of our union.'

Dread of Louisiana Purchase.

"A distinguished senator from Delaware said: 'But as to Louisiana, this new, immense, unbounded world—if it should ever be incorporated into the union, of which I have no idea, and which can only be done by amending the constitution, I believe it will be the greatest curse that could at present befall us. It may be productive of innumerable evils and especially of one that I fear to ever look upon. Thus our citizens will be removed to the immense distance of 2,000 or 3,000 miles from the capital of the union, where they will scarcely ever feel the rays of the general government—their affections will become alienated; they will gradually begin to view us as strangers—they will form other commercial connections and our interest will become distinct * * * and I do say that under existing circumstances, even supposing that this extent of territory was a desirable acquisition, $15,000,000 was a most enormous sum to give.'

"A distinguished representative from Virginia said: 'I fear the effect of the vast extent of our empire.'

"He feared the effects of the increased value of labor, the decrease in the value of lands and the influence of climate upon our citizens who should migrate thither, I fear, though this land was represented as flowing with milk and honey, that this Eden of the new world would prove a cemetery for the bodies of our citizens.

"Imperialism had a chief place in the catalogue of disasters which would follow the ratification of this treaty, and it was alleged that this was the first and sure step to the creation of an empire and the subversion of the constitution.

"The phrase which is now employed by some critics, 'planetary policy,' so far as I have been able to discover, first appeared here. Jefferson was made the subject of satirical verse:

See him commence, land speculator,
And buy up the realm of nature,
Towns, cities, Indians, Spaniards, prairies.

"The opponents, however, were in the minority and the star of the republic did not set and the mighty west was brought under the flag of justice, freedom and opportunity.

"In 1819 we added 69,749 square miles, which now comprise Florida and parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1845 we received the cession of Texas. It contained 376,931 square miles and embraced the state of Texas and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The next cession was under the treaty of 1848, containing 522,568 square miles, embracing the states of California, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. In 1853 we acquired by the Gadsden purchase 45,535 square miles, which embraced parts of Louisiana and New Mexico.

Opposition to Alaskan Purchase.

"The next great acquisition was that of Alaska in 1867, containing 599,446 square miles. This treaty, like that of the 'Louisiana purchase,' was fiercely resisted. When the house had under consideration the bill appropriating $7,200,000, the amount of purchase money for Alaska agreed upon by the treaty, the minority report on that bill quoted approvingly an article which characterized Alaska as a 'terra incognita,' and 'that persons well informed as to Alaska are ungrateful enough to hint that we could have bought a much superior elephant in Siam or Bombay for one-hundredth part of the money and with not a thousandth part of the expense incurred in keeping the animal in proper condition.'

"The minority report proceeded to say that: 'The committee having considered the various questions involved and the evidence in regard to this country under consideration are forced to the conclusion that the possession of the country is of no value to the government of the United States. That it will be a source of weakness instead of power and constant annual expense for which there will be no adequate return. That it has no capacity as an agricultural country. That so far as known it has no value as a mineral country. * * * That its fur trade is of insignificant value to us as a nation and will speedily come to an end. That its fisheries are of doubtful value and that whatever the value of its fisheries, its fur trade, its timber and its minerals, they were all open to the citizens of the United States under existing treaties. That the right to govern the nation or nations of savages in a climate unfit for the habitation of civilized men was not worthy of purchase.'

"They therefore report the following resolution: 'Resolved, That it is inexpedient to appropriate money for the purchase of Russian America.'

Quotes a Bay State Statesman.

"In the debate in the house a distinguished representative from Massachusetts said: 'If we are to pay for Russia's friendship this amount, I desire to give her the $7,200,000 and let her keep Alaska. I have no doubt that at any time within the last twenty years we could have had Alaska for the asking, providing we would have taken it as a gift; but no man except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes of St. Thomas and the ice fields of Greenland, could be found to agree to any other terms for its acquisition to this country.'

"To this treaty the opponents were in the minority and that great, rich territory from which we have drawn many and many times over its purchase price, and with phenomenal wealth, yet undeveloped, is ours in spite of their opposition.

"In the last year we have added to the territory of the United States the territory of the Hawaiian islands, one of the gems of the Pacific ocean, containing 6,724 square miles; Porto Rico, containing 3,600 square miles; Guam, containing fifty square miles, and the Philippine archipelago, embracing aproximately 143,000 square miles. This latest acquisition is about one-sixth the size of the original thirteen states. It is larger than the combined area of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia. It exceeds in area all of the New England states; it is almost as large as Washington and Oregon combined and greater than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois united, three times larger than New York and three and one-half times larger than the state of Ohio.

"The treaty of peace with Spain, which gave us the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam, met with some opposition in the senate, but was ratified by that body by more than a two-thirds vote; while in the house the appropriation of $20,000,000 was made with little or no opposition. As in the case of the Louisiana purchase and Alaska, the opponents of the treaty were in the minority and the star of hope to an oppressed people was not extinguished.

"The future of these new possessions is in the keeping of congress, and congress is the servant of the people. That they will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States I do not permit myself to doubt. That they will prove a rich and invaluable heritage I feel assured. That congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe. They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves—they will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing or exacting, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social conditions, freedom of religious worship and protection in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

People Remember Schley.

Attorney General Griggs was next introduced. He was followed by Secretary of the Navy Long, who was the closing speaker.

"I am one with you," said Secretary Long, "in love and admiration for the president of the United States, who stands before you, the representative of that great country whose citizens you are. I am one with you, also, in your love for your own great state, and I am one with you in your appreciation of the navy of the United States. I thrill through and through in admiration for its achievements. I recall the fall of Santiago before the guns of Sampson——" At this point hundreds of voices in the crowd interrupted the secretary's remarks with shouts of "Schley! Schley! Schley!"

The secretary paused a moment and then said: "My friends, there is glory enough for all. If I were to attempt to enumerate the names of all the great naval achievements you would never have your dinner before I had concluded."

General Summers, responding to calls of the soldier boys, came forward and bowed his acknowledgments amid frantic cheers.

"We left old glory floating at Luzon," he said, "and if necessary we will go back there to defend it."

At the conclusion of the exercises the returned volunteers were served with an elaborate dinner in the exposition building.

The presidential party was driven to the residence of Thomas Lowry for dinner, and at 6 o'clock was conveyed to St. Paul on the interurban trolley line.

INFORMAL RECEPTION AT ST. PAUL.

President Meets Six Thousand People at Auditorium—On to Duluth.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—President McKinley spent twelve hours in the Twin Cities, leaving a little before 12 o'clock tonight for Duluth, where he will make a short visit, then going to Fargo, N. D., paying his respects to the North Dakota volunteers.

The president arrived in this city by special trolley car from Minneapolis at 7 o'clock, going directly to the Auditorium, where a general reception was held. The mammoth building, which seats 6,000, was packed to the rafters. It was an enthusiastic crowd. The reception was entirely informal and gave place to a brief spell of speechmaking, President McKinley and all of his cabinet being heard in turn.

After the members of the cabinet were heard the president was driven to the home of J. J. Hill, where Mrs. McKinley had spent the evening, and later the party were returned to the train and hurried on their journey northward.

Greetings at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Minn., Oct. 12.—President McKinley and party were greeted here by thousands of cheering men and women. The president spoke briefly, thanking the inhabitants for their kindly welcome.

Thanks General Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Root has received a letter from Governor Smith of Montana in which he expresses his thanks and appreciation for the very thorough and satisfactory arrangements made by General Shafter for the care and comfort of the Montana men on their arrival at San Francisco.

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Renewed Interest in the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

SUCCESS IN REPORTING YACHT RACES

Series of Elaborate Experiments Projected by the National Government—Electrical Apparatus on New War Ships.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy demonstrated its practicability pretty clearly in reporting the yacht races outside New York harbor. Trials over far greater distance have been had abroad. Dispatches were sent and received between thirty miles apart, as against seven miles outside Sandy Hook. In both instances the system was a marked success, particularly so in reporting the progress of the international yacht race. The greatest rivalry prevailed among newspapers and press associations to give the earliest possible news of the event and various expedients were employed. Flag signals were used by some, balloons and carrier pigeons by others and telegraph signal stations were established along the shore, all designed to obtain and flash to the country news of the event. The Marconi system, employed by the New York Herald, proved superior to all other means and its accuracy was faultless.

Various tests of like systems have been had in this country during the present year, all of an experimental nature. Public interest has been excited to a high degree and considerable discussion was provoked among electricians. Some additional details of the methods of operation will, therefore, be instructive at least to the unprofessional.

Mr. Marconi had charge of the operation on the boat following the yachts. Another boat was stationed near the Scotland light ship. This boat was connected with the Mackay-Bennett cable, so that dispatches received were flashed to the old world as well as to the cable station nearby. Another receiving station was established on shore. Both stations received dispatches from the reporting boat, and that boat received in turn dispatches from the receiving stations, which were read to the guests. In fact news dispatches were exchanged as readily and accurately as between any telegraph stations on land.

The transmitter used by Mr. Marconi consisted of a specially designed transformer which converted the perfectly harmless current of a small storage battery into a current of hundreds of thousands of volts. One terminal of the transformer was connected to a perpendicular wire hung from the foremast of the ship and the other terminal was immersed in the water. Immediately at the transformer, however, the two terminals were provided with brass balls on oscillators placed about half an inch apart. The transmitter key is somewhat similar to the ordinary telegraph key, was arranged so that when it was pressed the current from the battery was turned into the transformer and the high tension current generated immediately jumped across between the two balls, or, in other words, the perpendicular wire was rapidly charged and discharged, and the electric waves generated by this peculiar action passed out into space until they reached the receiving apparatus on the cable boat, which immediately responded to every impulse of the transmitter.

While the whole arrangement of the apparatus appears simple in the extreme, there are many little details which the expert in wireless telegraphy is alone capable of managing, and although when everything is perfectly adjusted, it is an easy matter to transmit at the rate of twenty words a minute, if anything should go wrong with the installation it requires the trained eye of the expert to locate and remove the difficulty.

The receiving apparatus is likened to a system of tuning forks. When two receiving stations are in operation the two forks of the same key will respond sympathetically each to the other if either be set in motion. Forks of dissimilar keys will not affect each other, even though they be brought almost into contact. So it is with the Marconi instruments. Arranged by the master's hand, a score may be stationed about, and each will respond to any signal from any of the others. But, by a simple reversal, the apparatus may be individualized and signals exchanged between two, while none of the others respond.

Takes Her Pug and Forgets Purse.

There is a woman in the city who is wondering what has become of her pocketbook with her money since Wednesday morning, but she has the satisfaction of knowing that she has not been in any way neglectful of her pet pug dog. A justice of the peace tells that he rode down in the same car with a woman who placed a big fat pug on the seat beside her. The conductor told her when he collected the fare that the dog would not be allowed on the seat, but she made not the slightest endeavor to comply with the rules of the car company. The conductor again spoke to her. She grew very indignant, and ordering the car stopped, gathered the dog in her arms and swept out into the street. After she had been gone some time the justice noticed she had left on the seat a pocketbook. "In gathering up all of that dog," remarked the justice, "she was hardly able to give her attention to trivial matters like a pocketbook with $5 or $10 in it."

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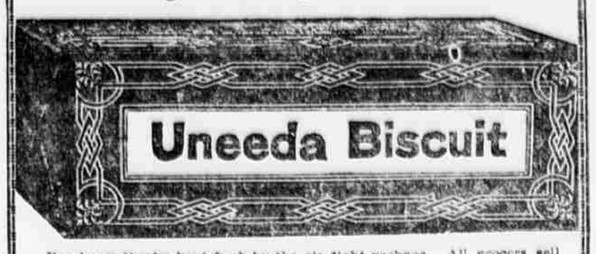
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