

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS

Their Varied Resources and Rich Possibilities Fully Demonstrated.

THE EXPOSITION OF AN EMPIRE

What is to be shown at the Greater American Exposition from the Rich Country Acquired by Our Government in the War with Spain—A Display that Will Command the Admiration of Hundreds of Thousands.

In days gone by the road from empire to republic has been long and marked by desperate struggles. In our own time we have seen a republic become an empire almost in a day; a free republic annexed, a kingdom wrested from an old world tyrant and added to the possessions of a younger nation. The thunder of Dewey's guns announced the opening of a new and strange chapter in American history, a chapter of grand achievements and a mighty potent. The destinies of a people may be at stake, the fate of a nation may hang in the balance as the result of the stirring events crowded into the brief space of a single year. It has been said that "the dreams which nations dream come true," and those who would give form and force to such dreams must needs understand not only the possibilities of success, but the dangers of failure. When the war with Spain began a great exposition was well under way, an exposition international in its scope. Its promoters realized that war was likely to be detrimental to such

ties, to bring together in one vast collection the material evidences of their resources and to display their varied modes of life, their commerce and their art, is the mission of the first Greater American Colonial Exposition, which opens its gates at Omaha on July 1st. That it was possible to do this in so short a time was due to the fact that the beautiful grounds and



NATIVE DWELLINGS—LUZON.

magnificent buildings of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition were still intact and were secured for the new enterprise. The task of collecting representative people and exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands was made comparatively easy by government assistance and the results so far attained have surpassed even the expectations of the enthusiasts who inaugurated the great enterprise. The ordinary work of years has been compressed into a few short months. The officers of the army and other representatives of the government in the several islands have



NATIVE HOUSE IN PHILIPPINES.

an enterprise and yet their work was steadily pushed forward to a successful conclusion and the world saw a nation strong and vigorous enough to wage a mighty war with an old world power and at the same time hold a grand exposition, typifying its great resources, its marvelous progress and its infinite possibilities. That same spirit of indomitable energy has made it possible to organize another grand exposition which shall exploit the possessions so recently acquired. The American people are eagerly discussing a most absorbing topic, and

spared no efforts to assist in the collection of exhibits which would exhaustively illustrate each salient feature of each of our new possessions, and whole families of natives, representing almost every racial characteristic of the inhabitants of these sea-washed lands, have been induced to travel to the land of Stars and Stripes, there to build their homes and villages for a brief time and to faithfully reproduce their daily life and customs. In the colonial exhibits building will be found the manufactures and products of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and



CANE MILL IN LUZON.

as widely as to the solution of a great national problem. Imperialism and expansion find earnest advocates and bitter opponents, and the future of the young nation depends largely upon a proper solution of this question. To meet a widespread demand for information, to bring special knowledge on a special subject to the American people, to illustrate and exploit the characteristics of the peoples who have recently found shelter beneath our flag, to show without prejudice or favor their capabilities and possibilities

the Philippines. In the Government building the historical relics of the late war with Spain and the present war in the Philippines will prove of interest to all. In the Horticultural building, or Winter Garden, may be seen the trees, plants, fruits and flowers of tropic and sub-tropic lands, a splendid collection, the like of which has never been surpassed at any exposition, and which presents a rich field of study to the lover of nature. Many of these rare plants and flowers are used in decorating the grounds.



CORDAGE FACTORY—LUZON.

The illustrations shown herewith give but a faint idea of a few of the colonial features of the exposition and but serve to foreshadow the wonderful results which have been achieved in securing a representative exhibit from our colonial possessions. The people of Hawaii are proud of the fact that they are a part of this great nation, and have made extensive preparations for an exhibit of their products and resources. There will also be a village of the native people, the former owners and rulers of these rich islands, in which native life and customs will be accurately reproduced.

In all other departments the first Greater American Colonial Exposition bids fair to far surpass the great success scored last year by the Trans-Mississippi exposition. Each department is under the supervision of a manager well versed in the art of exposition building, and from July 1st to November 1st no efforts will be spared to score a grand success. The Enchanted Island at the Greater American Exposition in Omaha this summer will contain a marvelous troupe of Marionettes performing amidst elaborate scenic effects.

SICK KANSANS SENT HOME.

Two Hundred of the Regiment Have Left Manila for San Francisco.

TWO CAPTAINS AMONG THEM.

Only 450 of the 1,200 Men Still on the Firing Line—About 500 Men in the City of Manila Are Still for Military Duty.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—The Star prints the following special dispatch:

MANILA, June 27, via Hong Kong, June 25.—Captain Clarke, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Hall and 200 sick or wounded from the Twentieth Kansas regiment have been sent home.

Only 450 men are still doing duty. These are on the firing line. The other members of the regiment relieved from duty on account of sickness.

The Kansas regiment's normal strength is about 1,200 men. With 200 sick on the way home and 450 on the firing line, 550 are left among those "wait for duty." There have been no deaths reported among members of the Twentieth Kansas for a week or more, the last having been that of Fred Maxwell of Company B, Kansas City, Kan. General Otis's list of dead, received at the War department today, contains the names of no Kansas soldier, so it is safe to say that of the 550 sent for duty few are dangerously sick.

A LONG REPORT FROM OTIS.

A Brighter View of the Situation in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In reply to a cable from the War department asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, General Otis sent the following dispatch to the War department today:

MANILA, June 27.—Adjutant General, Washington: Rainy season. Little island campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south, to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward into Laguna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large forces held together are about 4,000 in Tarlac province and northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of fifty to 500 in other portions Luzon; in Cavite and Batangas provinces, could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat.

"Masses of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach of our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; have kept out of Manila as much as possible, as city population is becoming too great to be cared for.

"The natives of Southeast Luzon are combining to drive out insurgents; the only hope of insurgent leaders is United States' aid. They proclaim near overthrow of the present administration, to be followed by independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enabled them to hold out.

"Much contention prevails among them; no civil government remains; trade with ports not in our possession, former sources of insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those parts are without supply of food and merchants are suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under able Filipinos.

"Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo archipelago and Palawan islands.

"Our troops have worked to the limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in, replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports and Sixth infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops are in good physical condition. Sickness among the troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick nearly 6 per cent are in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 per cent malarial fevers; 25 per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent have various ailments, 14 per cent of which is due to wounds or injuries.

"Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered.—Otis."

The inadequacy of the number of officers mentioned will be remedied soon. The transports Zealandia and Sheridan have sailed, carrying many officers for regiments in the Philippines. Adjutant General Corbin says that all officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines who are not absent on account of a surgeon's certificate are under orders to join their regiments at once. Forty-four officers have sailed upon the recent transports going from Manila.

Secretary Alger said today that no action will be taken for the enlargement of the army or sending troops to reinforce General Otis until the return of President McKinley. He also said that General Wheeler would receive no assignment until that time.

UPROAR AT LOUISVILLE.

Kentucky Democrats Present the Ballot for Governor. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—When the Democratic state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning the three-cornered fight for the gubernatorial nomination was apparently no nearer settlement than on Saturday. Conferences lasting until long after midnight failed to bring any two of the candidates nearer together, though for a time it looked as though Stone and Hardin might get together.

John S. Ebes called attention to the presence in the hall of policemen, the inference being that they were there simply to keep order. He moved that the chairman order them removed. The chairman recalled the attempt of Friday night by outsiders to interfere with the proceedings of the convention; said the police had been called at his request and declared the motion out of order. Ebes and other Stone and Hardin leaders appealed from the decision and demanded a call of the counties. The chair declined to recognize the appeal, and ordered the roll called for a ballot for governor.

Instantly the convention was in a turmoil, equal to any of the exciting incidents of last week. The Stone and Hardin leaders made frantic appeals for justice and fairness. A dozen of them gathered in the space in front of the chairman and with the vociferous support of hundreds of delegates declared the ballot should not proceed until their appeal from the decision of the chair was put to the house. The discontent over what were believed to be arbitrary decisions of the chair bade fair to put a stop to further business. Here occurred an incident illustrating the state of feeling. A note was handed Chairman Redwine and he sat down to read it. Again the delegates became wildly excited.

"What does your boss say?" "Read it out!" they yelled at the top of their voices. The note was handed to the clerk and read. It proved to be a note from the printer in regard to a shortage of tally sheets.

TO TEAR DOWN CHINA'S WALL.

The Story of a Chicago Engineer On His Way to the Far East.

DENVER, Colo., June 27.—According to Frank Lewis, a Chicago civil engineer, who was a guest at the Oxford hotel yesterday, the Chinese government contemplates the destruction of the ancient Chinese wall that separates China proper from Chinese Tartary. He says he is on the way to China to assist in tearing down the famous structure. Mr. Lewis goes to China on behalf of a syndicate of Chicago capitalists. He said:

"I understand the enterprise is one of the Chinese government's own conception and is independent of Russian, German or French influence. The cost will be great, involving millions of dollars. The concession that will be granted will be worth the candle and I anticipate there will be sharp competition."

Mr. Lewis said he has information that a New York syndicate is the only other American concern after the project and that there are two British syndicates out, a French syndicate and three German companies. The Chicago syndicate is said to have such men back of it as the Armours, Marshall Field, the elder Leiter and Carter Harrison.

The great wall extends 1,250 miles from the ocean to the boundary of Turkestan. It was begun by the great emperor Che Huang-Tein 214 B. C., to keep out the Mongolians. As it did not keep out the Mongolians, and they got possession of the country, it now runs through China proper, and is on no boundary except the ancient one.

The destruction of the wall will not be such an enormous task as might be inferred. Near Peking, where the wall was built for display, it is an imposing structure, broad and high, of solid masonry, but the rest of the wall never corresponded to this. Recent explorations have shown that large sections of the wall are utterly in ruins and most of it never deserved the name of wall. It was made of sand, earth and broken stones piled in heaps. Over several hundred miles where the wall was supposed to extend, there never existed a wall, but only here and there a watch tower. The great wall, it has been said, would better have been called the "great bluff."

JENNINGS WAS NEARLY FREE.

Two Prisoners Escaped From the Train Robber's Cell in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 27.—"Bill" Jennings, the convicted train robber, nearly escaped from the county jail at about 2 o'clock this morning. James Hennessy and Charles Whitehart, cellmates of Jennings, escaped and have not been captured. They crawled through a hole which they had cut through the stone wall. Jennings would have escaped, but the hole was not big enough for him to crawl through. In trying to enlarge it he made a noise that attracted the guards in the jail office, adjoining. They put an end to Jennings' plans. Kennedy occupied a separate cell and had no opportunity to join in the break.

Enlisted 300 Porto Ricans.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Alger has been advised by Brigadier General Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, that 300 native Porto Ricans have been enlisted into the battalion authorized by the war department. One hundred more men will be secured.

LONDON, June 27.—The attempts made Saturday and Sunday to float the American line steamer Paris were unsuccessful. The vessel is more buoyant, but still fast. Five divers are now examining her more closely.

THE SHAMROCK LAUNCHED.

A Mishap to the Irish Challenger as She Struck the Water.

HAS NOT A GOOD BEGINNING.

Collided With a Barge in Midstream—The Extent of the Damage Not Known—Sir Thomas Lipton Entertains a Distinguished Party.

LONDON, June 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrock, was launched at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Millwall. Up to that time she was hidden from view in an enormous launching cradle under a temporary shed in Samuda's yard.

At 11 o'clock this morning 500 workmen completed the preparations for a launch and the occasion was observed as a general holiday. On a little spot among the forests of masts a large tent, gaily decorated with flags, was erected opposite the yacht, which stood upon the slips ready for the water. She was flying the Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks.

From the river little could be seen except the stern of the yacht, where in bright, golden letters shone the name "Shamrock."

Previous to the launch, Sir Thomas Lipton gave a lunch at the Savoy hotel to the guests invited to the ceremony. They included Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lady Russell of Kilowen, the Hon. Lillian Russell, the Hon. Schomberg, Kerr McDonnell, principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury; Sir George Fausel-Phillips, ex-lord mayor of London, and Lady Phillips; Herbert Gladstone, Major Scharman-Crawford, the Hon. W. Walsh and H. M. McGilidowny, the last three representing the Royal Ulster Yacht club.

Lady Russell christened the yacht with the customary bottle of champagne, saying: "I christen you Shamrock. God bless you; good luck to you; may you bring back the cup."

Three cheers were then given, and on a signal from Lady Russell the boat and the cradle glided safely into the water.

As the Shamrock reached mid-stream, from the slips a barge collided with her, striking the yacht's bow above the water line and making a big dent. The full extent of the damage done has not been ascertained.

Lady Russell, the sponsor, is the wife of Charles Russell, Baron of Kilowen, who was made chief justice of England in 1894.

MILES URGED IT MONTHS AGO.

Advised Raising Volunteers for Manila in April—The Otis Dispatch Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Major General Miles is a strenuous advocate of the dispatch of large reinforcements to General Otis in the Philippines. As far back as April he recommended that ten of the volunteer regiments which the President is authorized to raise under the army reorganization law be organized and sent to Manila.

There is no truth in the story that General Miles has applied to be sent to Manila. General Miles would not wish to take any action to displace General Otis, when that officer is doing all he can to quell the rebellion with the limited means at his command. Notwithstanding the report to the contrary, the President is satisfied with General Otis' course and has no intention of relieving or recalling him.

It is equally untrue, it is asserted by Acting Secretary Melklejohn, that General Otis has cabled that he will be compelled to retreat unless promptly reinforced.

TO GO OUT WITH SAMPSON.

Sigsbee, Taylor and Chadwick Will Probably Have Shore Duty in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Captain H. C. Taylor, who commands the Indiana and whose tour of sea duty has expired, has applied to the department for permission to remain on his present duty until November, when the department expects Rear Admiral Sampson to relinquish command of the North Atlantic squadron. About the same time the tour of sea duty of Captain Sigsbee, commanding the Texas, will expire and he will be placed on shore duty. When Rear Admiral Sampson hauls down his flag, Captain F. E. Chadwick of the New York will probably request shore duty.

As the New York, Indiana and Texas are crack ships of the home squadron no trouble will be experienced in getting officers willing to command them. There are already several applications on file.

Swore to a False Tax List.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., June 27.—John Q. McDonald, a farmer in Southeastern Johnson county, has pleaded guilty in the circuit court to making a false assessment list and paid a fine of \$25. He had been under indictment about six months. McDonald is a Democratic politician and a man of considerable influence.

Fired on a Cuban Mob.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—Three American officers, who had been making a disturbance and had resisted arrest, wounded a policeman. A mob followed the officers to the railroad station where Americans pickets were on duty. They fired on the crowd and wounded three civilians and two policemen. Major Bowman finally restored peace and locked up the officers.

Putting the bread of life on the church steeple won't feed those on the ground.

THE COLUMBIA'S TRIAL TRIP.

Meets the Old Cup Defender and Proves the Faster.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The first trial trip of the new American cup defender Columbia, which took place in Narragansett bay yesterday, was more successful than either her builders or her owners had reason to hope. Not only did the new boat show herself to be able in every particular, but she met the old racer, Defender, in a friendly brush of a mile to windward, and vanquished her with the greatest ease. The race between the flyers, which was over in five minutes, was sailed in an eight knot breeze under the same conditions, each boat carrying three lower sails with sheet well flattened. It took the Columbia about three minutes, sailing from the Defender's weather quarter, to blanket her, and in five minutes she was 100 yards ahead, going past the old cup defender as if the latter were anchored. Under these conditions it would seem as if the Columbia were from fifteen to twenty seconds a mile faster than Defender, and if she can make the same gain in a hard blow the fears for the safety of the America's cup will be considerably allayed.

WIND WRECKS A VILLAGE.

Bradley, Neb., Suffers From a Stem Winding Twister.

BRADLEY, Neb., June 27.—Early yesterday morning a twister struck this thriving village and partially wrecked it. The storm came from the north with a tremendous roar and aroused everybody from bed. It first struck the two-story brick block owned by Charles Nash of New York and occupied by a drug store and a general merchandise store below and the Methodist society upstairs. The building was totally wrecked, entailing a loss, including merchandise and furnishings, of \$10,000. Floyd A. Walworth was caught in the debris and seriously hurt. Across the street the postoffice was totally wrecked. The building was owned by William Miller and valued at \$1,000. Corliss general store was unroofed, the residence of David Mangus was badly racked, Rev. Foutch lost a carriage house and barn and John Jones a barn. The ground was plowed up by the wind and some stock killed.

NON-UNION MEN CLUBBED.

Resumption of Street Car Traffic in Cleveland Marked by Violence.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—Only one outbreak of violence attended the resumption of traffic on all the lines of the Big Consolidated street railway yesterday. There was objection in some parts of the city to the retention of the non-union men who were kept by the company. A party of twenty-five men assembled near the Brooklyn bridge, just south of the city, and whenever a car came along with a non-union crew the passengers were asked to disembark and wait for a car manned by a union crew. In most cases the passengers did as requested. Finally a non-union conductor undertook to argue with the crowd, and he was promptly struck over the head with a club, and he and the motorman driven away. The mob refused to permit the car to move until a union crew came along and pushed it to the barn.

Dives From a St. Louis Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—Miles McDonald, aged 23, employed by the F. M. Long Syrup Company, as the result of a wager with some fellow employes, dived from the center span of the Eads bridge, badly injuring himself and narrowly escaping death. McDonald alighted on his shoulders and the upper part of his back, and but for the prompt assistance of a boat and crew in readiness he would have been drowned.

Frankie Florsom's Good Luck.

TACOMA, Wash., June 27.—Mist Frankie Florsom of the Black Hills, S. D., has discovered what Atlin mining men believe will become the greatest quartz mine in Alaska and British Columbia. It consists of an ore vein from 300 to 600 feet in width and nearly a mile long. In its course this immense vein is intersected by Atlin City. The ledge is a true fissure of free milling ore, with a hanging wall of serpentine and a foot wall of quartzite.

Western Pioneer is Dead.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 27.—Colonel Thomas Cornelius, a pioneer of 1845, is dead at his home in Washington county. In 1886 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by Sylvester Pennoyer. He was a veteran of two Indian wars in the northwest, and in 1861 raised a regiment in this state to fight for the preservation of the union.

Wants His Pension Reduced.

WOOSTER, Ohio, June 27.—A case much out of the ordinary is that of John J. Hullinger, an old soldier, who lives at 164 East Henry street, this city, who wants the pension department to reduce his pension of \$72 a month to \$50. Hullinger is totally disabled, having been confined to his home with rheumatism for 15 years.

Pingree Says Alger is Wise.

TROIT, Mich., June 27.—In an interview Governor Pingree stated that Secretary Alger would not leave the cabinet to accept a foreign appointment. Said the governor: "He knows better than to go over to Europe when he has a Senatorial fight on in Michigan."

Willing to Be a Candidate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27.—In a letter to a Columbus friend, Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo announces himself ready to stand as a candidate of the independent movement for governor.