

MINNESOTA IS NEXT

Star of the North is Coming to Omaha During This Week.

WILL DEDICATE ITS STATE BUILDING Main Daylight Feature of the Term at the Exposition Grounds.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES FOR THE EVENING Some Excellent Programs Have Been Laid Out for Presentation.

SIXTH SUNDAY PROVES A QUIET ONE Attendance is Light and the Small Crowd Spends the Day in a Most Decorous and Sedate Fashion.

Aside from the celebration of Minnesota day Wednesday, which promises to be an occasion of considerable note, the exposition program for the week is barren of daylight features.

The total attendance Saturday was 20,237. While this does not compare with the Fourth of July crowd, it is regarded as fully satisfactory in view of the short notice at which the event was arranged and the admitted difficulty of getting out a big crowd at this season.

The officers and soldiers of the Thirtieth regiment have expressed to the exposition management their unbounded gratification at the royal manner in which they were entertained, and although there will be many bigger crowds before the exposition closes, it is believed that no feature of the show will be remembered with more satisfaction by all concerned.

Yesterday's exposition crowd was in sharp contrast to that of the preceding Sunday, when the concession of a 25 cent rate secured over 7,000 paid admissions in spite of the fact that the reduction was not generally known.

The attendance was very light during the afternoon and although there was some improvement in the evening there was no time when it approximated that of a week before.

The appearance of the northbound motor trains indicated that a large portion of the local population was going in the direction of the grounds, but the bulk of them went on to Fort Omaha to assist in making it lively for the soldiers on their last day in Nebraska.

The gates opened at 1 o'clock as usual and while the people entered in small groups the arrivals were steady and there was someone passing through the turnstiles all the time.

Toward evening there was a livelier business at the ticket offices and for about an hour the crowd increased more rapidly.

But the rush was scarcely sufficient to counterbalance the stagnancy of the day and eventually the turnstiles recorded one of the quietest Sundays yet to date.

Inside the grounds the band concerts occupied most of the afternoon and evening. The midway seemed under the spell and it was almost as quiet along the street as in the main court.

The sale of anything more inspiring than lemonade was strictly prohibited and the big engine of the show substituted the vast sanitarium during the hush that precedes benediction.

WORK OF EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

How the Exposition Takes Care of Emergency Cases on the Grounds.

One of the unavoidable difficulties that occur in connection with the assemblage of exposition crowds is the liability to sickness and minor accidents.

The mobilization of immense numbers of people in a comparatively limited area. This is illustrated by the fact that over 20,000 such cases occurred during the World's fair and expositions of lesser magnitude have usually found that the provisions that had been made for emergency hospital work were inadequate during the period of maximum attendance.

With this experience in mind the emergency hospital at the Transmississippi Exposition has been designed to meet any possible demand and its necessity and value have been amply demonstrated.

Aside from those who have experienced its comforts, comparatively few exposition visitors realize how thoroughly the care of emergency cases has been provided for and even the one who is surprised to learn that nearly 500 patients have already been received and cared for by the hospital staff.

While the reception rooms and staff quarters are located in a dwelling which was confiscated in the location of the grounds an entirely new building was erected to contain the wards, operating room and other features of the modern hospital.

This is connected with the main building and is fitted up with every facility for the relief of suffering and the treatment of all sorts of medical and surgical cases.

The admirable system that obtains in this emergency work omits nothing that can add to the comfort of the patient.

An individual who should be unfortunate enough to fall and break a limb somewhere on the grounds would be attended to by the hospital staff in a few minutes.

The ambulance is so arranged that the sufferer can be loaded in with the least possible movement of his injured members.

The rubber tires and improved springs relieve him from the slightest jar, while he is being taken to the hospital at a sharp trot and once at the door he is removed to the ward with equal comfort.

As soon as the going of the returning ambulance is heard a nurse trundles a patient stretcher mounted on pneumatic tires to the door.

The stretcher on which the patient reclines slides noiselessly from the vehicle to this and is trundled along the corridor and into the ward so smoothly that the motion is not perceptible.

Inside the hospital the arrangements are equally admirable.

Every convenience that modern practice contemplates is at hand and special facilities are provided for the most common treatments.

For instance, a large proportion of the cases are those of people who are overcome by the heat as

"AND THEN DEWEY ARRIVED"

General August's Grandiose Plans All Upset by the Appearance of the American.

MANILA BAY, June 6.—(Special Correspondence New York World.)—General Aemolio Aguinaldo, commander of the insurgents, occupies a fine palace as his military headquarters.

He has fought four battles already with the Spaniards and been victorious in all. The Spanish lost 125 killed, 200 wounded and 1,400 taken prisoners.

General Aguinaldo has 6,500 fully armed troops and can raise as many more if he can get arms for them.

He has a carefully elaborated plan of action, which includes co-operation with the United States troops.

He left these islands last February when the Spanish governor general purchased peace.

General Aguinaldo, the leader of the native insurgents, is a man of only 26 years, but he appears fully ten years older.

He is a native of the islands and is a full blooded Manila man.

Every native is an insurgent. Couriers are now going through the islands of Spanish defeat and rousing their countrymen.

I had an interview with General Aguinaldo. "Our central government is at Cavite," he said, "and appointing an officer to control each province."

My present intention is to either capture the troops guarding the approaches to Manila or drive them back into Manila and invest all the entrances to the city on the west and south.

Our troops from Bulacan will invest all the entrances from the north, and with the American fleet investing the sea approaches from the east there will be absolutely no communication from the outside world into the city of Manila.

I am confident my troops will be able to accomplish this without difficulty.

TRYING TO OBTAIN PEACE

Spain Exerting Itself in the Endeavor to Induce Some One to Intervene.

BERLIN, July 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Spain has from a reliable source that the Austrian government is endeavoring to exert pressure on England to put out feelers with regard to the terms which America may be disposed to dictate.

Advices received here from Madrid state that Drummond Wolf has actually sketched a draft of terms, which, in his opinion, would be fair.

This he has laid before Minister Gamazy and Almondozar, but these declared that the terms were such as Spain could not accept.

Best informed people here do not believe that peace is so near as Vienna dispatches seem to indicate.

LONDON, July 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily News Madrid dispatch says: America, it is thought here, is not greatly inclined to facilitate negotiations for peace.

His claims exceed all anticipation here. On such a basis it will be impossible to negotiate.

One of the ministers says the most Spanish would do would be to give up Cuba and to expect more would be as good as asking it to commit suicide as a nation.

The Daily News Gibraltar dispatch says: A private letter from Havana says a compact has been concluded between Gomez and Blanco.

It is seriously alleged that the latter will, after peace is concluded, be elected president of Cuba on all fours with the case of Pineda.

The Morning Post's Madrid dispatch says: The government has sent \$2,000,000 to Blanco to enable him to meet the expenses of the campaign.

AWAITING BROOKE'S RETURN

Regiments of First Corps at Chickamauga Receive Ammunition and Clothing Stores for the Front.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 17.—This has been a beautiful day at Camp Thomas.

About the only work in progress was that of supplying regiments of the First corps with clothing and ordnance stores.

In addition to the large quantity of ordnance stores handed out for distribution yesterday, two carloads of ammunition—a total of 900,000 rounds—and more than 100 boxes of general ordnance stores arrived today and were promptly handed out for distribution in the First corps.

Colonel Rockwell also forwarded to Charleston a quantity of ordnance stores for the First brigade, First division, First corps, which recently left here under command of Brigadier General Ernst, as a part of Major General Wilson's expeditionary force.

General General Brooke is expected to return from Washington within two or three days. Until that time nothing in the nature of an order to move is expected.

SPANISH DIE HARD

Slow to Agree to Terms of Surrender at Santiago.

MUCH DISCUSSION OVER THE MATTER General Toral Resorts to All the Resources of Spanish Diplomacy.

MEETS HIS MATCH IN GENERAL WHEELER Ex-Confederate Veteran Too Much for the Wily Castilian.

BRINGS HIM TO TIME ON EVERY POINT Has Thorough Command of Himself During the Colloquy and Succeeds in Driving a Good Bargain for Surrender.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SIBONEY, July 15.—(Via Port Antonio, July 17.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spaniards waved the flag of truce about a half hour ahead of time and the conference of the commissioners to arrange the surrender of Santiago began at 9:20.

General Shafter was not present but was very anxious. He sent fast couriers to the conference with two notes, insisting in both that the surrender of the Spaniards had been complete and that they must not be permitted to evade the agreement.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler displayed fine diplomatic qualities at the conference and was more than a match for General Toral.

The Spanish general objected to the transaction which had been made of his utterances at the previous meeting, and General Wheeler politely expressed a desire that General Toral should choose his own language, assuring him that his very words would appear in the official report of the proceedings.

General Toral bowed and accepted the courtesy and was strong in compliments. The contrast between Wheeler and Toral was striking.

Both are short and alert, but Toral was nervous in speech and gesture, while Wheeler was cool and had thorough command of himself.

Toral had a broken down, hunted look; Wheeler was in all respects the suave and courteous victor. With all his nervousness and despair Toral assumed a haughty manner while Wheeler exhibited the matter-of-fact directness of an American.

Toral appeared to Wheeler as an old soldier who must appreciate a soldier's position. He appealed to a great, brave and chivalrous nation, acknowledging recognition of the fact that his soldiers were not vanquished, although surrounded by a powerful army.

"We prefer death to dishonor," he declared. "Let us go to our home with honor. We fought you valiantly, treat us like soldiers."

Although speaking in a truculent tone the Spanish general drew himself up with a fair assumption of pride and avowed General Wheeler's reply. After Toral's words had been translated Wheeler replied:

"The American people are noble and generous. They will do everything to save you humiliation and soften the pain of surrender. They are willing to save your honor in the eyes of your families and the people of the world. You have fought well, but none can withstand my countrymen."

Hughty to the Last. Later in the conference Toral, addressing Wheeler, said: "We have plenty of food and ammunition. We have not asked to surrender, you asked us."

The Spanish general's voice broke and his eyes filled with tears. When he had regained control of himself he continued:

"All my generals are dead or wounded. I have not a single colonel left. My men counted sixty-seven of your ships outside the harbor. He pointed toward Santiago. "And I have secret troubles there," he said, "of which I must not tell you."

Speaking of the battle of June 24, in which the "Rough Riders" and a part of General Young's command participated, General Toral said that less than 2,000 Spaniards were engaged, his loss being 250.

He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago. "Heavy," he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that number of troops in the capital district.

He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

Wheeler, sure that Toral could not squirm out of the preamble of the original agreement, mentioned the names of the American forces, had some word that Blanco himself had authorized the terms of surrender. Toral admitted this, but was careful to add that everything depended upon the decision from Madrid.

The preamble described in detail the territory affected and gave the names of eight fortified posts now garrisoned by the Spaniards which were to be turned over to General Shafter.

There was no difficulty over the first article, although each side declared it possible, but not probable, that there might be a clash among the soldiers, who had not been advised of the negotiations.

The method of turning over the forts and war materials was not decided, but left for future verbal agreement. It was arranged in a general way that it should be done kindly and without more display than attached to the necessary military procedure.

The Spanish commissioners expressed a desire that the return of the troops be made quickly. They declared that it would be difficult to mass all the surrendered troops at Santiago and that some should be taken from other coast points.

This was practically agreed to. General Toral said that transports would be needed for 22,000 exclusive of irregulars.

Parole of Irregulars. The commissioners for the United States army agreed to the parole of the irregulars and were especially glad to do so in the case of the volunteers, many of whom our commissioners believe to be Cubans at heart.

General Toral was asked to consent to the immediate unloading of food from our ships on the west shore, but he objected to this as humiliating. He requested that all of our ships be kept out of the Santiago harbor until after the evacuation, promising as soon as his troops had gone, to remove all obstructions in the harbor.

There was a clash over the sixth article, which covers directly the surrender of the troops. The Spaniards insisted that they

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data for 5 a.m. to 12 m.

TORAL GIVES IT UP

Peaceable Conquest of the Spanish Forces in Santiago.

SURRENDER A VERY DRAMATIC SCENE Ceremony of Hoisting Stars and Stripes Seen by 10,000 People.

TAKES PLACE ON PLAZA DE LA REINA General McKibbin Appointed Military Governor of the Town.

SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS FIRED Over a Monarchical Palace Now Floats the American Flag—Troops Cheer Wildly and Bands Play the National Air.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At noon today the American flag was hoisted over the city of Santiago while in the streets of the ancient town our bands played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Officers and men reverently saluted the colors as they went sailing up the mast. A few hours before had supported the yellow and red emblem of Spain.

The hoisting of our flag meant the actual occupation of the city by our troops. At 11 a. m. the official entrance to the town being taken, General Chalmers McKibbin was appointed military governor of Santiago.

The first troops to enter were the men of the Ninth infantry. The position of honor was given them as a reward for their heroic assault on San Juan hill during the first days of the fighting against Santiago.

General Shafter and his staff as they rode into the town were escorted by the second cavalry. As the Ninth entered the city the spectacle was thrilling.

The balconies of the houses were crowded with people. Many of them waived a welcome to our men. Others showed their satisfaction more quietly.

From none came threats or words of discontent. Even the Spanish soldiers massed about took the arrival of our men, their victors, calmly.

On every side they could be heard to say: "How well fed the Americans are." The best of good order reigned in the streets.

Our men with a splendid sense of the fitness of things tempered their exultations so as not to wound the pride of their beaten enemies, and the Spaniards philosophically accepted the new condition of affairs.

General Shafter, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton, Ames, Sumner and McKibbin rode straight to the captain general's palace, where they were met by the municipal authorities, the members of Santiago and the generals of the defeated Spanish army.

General Toral and Ycaorio and their staffs received our generals with every possible courtesy. General Toral apologized for the non-appearance of Lieutenant General Linares, who was prevented from being present by a serious ailment.

He will call and send his respects to General Shafter as soon as he is able to leave his cot.

An elaborate dinner was prepared at the captain general's palace for fifteen generals and at this banquet many of the details of the surrender which had just been settled were discussed.

For the present the Spanish municipal authorities will remain in charge of the city. While our troops were marching into the city the vanguard of the defeated army began to march out.

The Spanish high soldiers depositing their arms within the edge of the city. All of the Spanish troops are going into camp on open ground between the former firing lines, where it will be comparatively easy to keep them under control until the arrival of the transports which are to carry them back to Spain.

The Spanish soldiers appear to be upon the very verge of starvation. They have been terribly underfed for weeks and their general emaciation shows it.

They have had nothing to eat but rice, a little coffee and sugar. Strong Entrenchments. Our troops found the entrance to the streets to Santiago wonderfully entrenched and all are thanking God they did not have to take the city by assault.

It would have meant fearful slaughter on both sides. Across each of the main entrances to the city were four wire entanglements and six barricades.

To have broken through the wire and carried the barricades, one after the other, would have meant terrible fighting. On the San Juan road in particular an assault would have been disastrous.

General Shafter is being congratulated by everyone for the capitulation he enforced. It has certainly saved hundreds of good Americans.

Lieutenant Rathens of the Ninth infantry was the first American officer to enter the town. He went in at the head of a small detachment of troops.

El Caney road, leading to Santiago, is terribly congested by returning refugees. Some of the scenes along this road make the heart ache.

Clara Barton and her Red Cross assistants are doing noble work in relieving the distress. This afternoon they are feeding hundreds of poor, starved ones in the town.

Admiral Sampson will begin the work of clearing the mines from the harbor at once. At 9 a. m. the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro castle.

Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn and Vixen entered the harbor and examined the batteries, the wrecks of the Merrimac and the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and the torpedo firing station.

HE WILL RULE IN SANTIAGO

General Chambers McKibbin of Pennsylvania Has Won a Soldier At His Life.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Chambers McKibbin, who has been appointed military governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well known Pennsylvania family.

He was born at Chambersburg, not far from the famous Gettysburg battlefield. Early in the civil war he enlisted as a private in the regular army and almost immediately was appointed second lieutenant in the Fourteenth infantry.

His first promotion was given him on June 19, 1864, when he was made a first lieutenant. In August the same year he was given a brevet commission of captain for brilliant services in the battle of North Anna river, Va., and during the operations on the Weldon railroad.

McKibbin chose to remain in the army, and on January 5, 1887 he was promoted to captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry, and on May 1, 1896, lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry.

It was as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first that he went to Cuba. During the battle of Santiago his services were of so distinguished a character as to win for him special mention in General Shafter's official reports.

That the administration and General Miles and Shafter impose great confidence in him is indicated by his appointment as temporary military governor of the city.

Colonel William McKittick, who had the honor to raise the stars and stripes over the palace in Santiago, is an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Shafter.

On the 12th of May he was appointed by the president to be an assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, and was assigned shortly after to the Fifth army corps now under Shafter's command in Cuba.

Quarrelled Over a Ball Bat. NEWCASTLE, Ind., July 17.—At the conclusion of a ball game here today Charles Pressnell and George Bramble became quarrelled in a quarrel over the ownership of a bat.

Pressnell finally struck Bramble over the head with the bat. In a few hours he died.

OLD GLORY WAIVES AT SANTIAGO

Spain's Yellow Flag is Hauled Down and Stars and Stripes Run Up.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES TAKE PLACE SUNDAY NOON Toral's Troops Lay Down Their Arms in Presence of American Forces.

REGIMENTAL BANDS PLAY "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" Spanish Commander Gives Up His Sword, But General Shafter Returns the Weapon to Its Owner—Immense Concourse of People Witnesses the Ceremony and the Light Artillery Fires a Salute of Twenty-One Guns—Uncle Sam's Forces Now in Complete and Undisputed Possession of the City.

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Spanish Prisoners Carefully Treated on the Hospital Ship. NEW YORK, July 17.—The hospital ship Solace arrived at the navy yard Brooklyn today from Guantanamo, via Old Point Comfort and Newport News.

When the vessel left Guantanamo she had 150 wounded American and Spanish officers and men on board. Seven of the Spanish seamen died during the voyage but all the other sufferers were

SPANIARDS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—(Noon.)—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops lined up at the trenches were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession. The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards.

At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. At noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by twenty-one guns of Captain Capron's battery.

At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The Thirteenth and Nineteenth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish troops are to encamp outside of our lines.

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