PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1898—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

COMING TO THE FAIR

Men Who Raise the Big Crops Taking in Transmississippi Exposition.

FARMERS ARE GREATLY IN EVIDENCE NOW

Agricultural Features of the Show Get a Thorough Inspection Daily.

WIPING OUT THE FLOATING DEBT

Exposition Association Taking Care of Its Outstanding Obligations.

LARGE REDUCTION MADE IN AUGUST

Figures that Show How Fast the Warrants Are Being Discharged as a Result of the Increased Patronage.

Total admissions yesterday...	15,365
Total for the week.....	135,793
Total to date	1,160,171

Since the transmississippi crop of wheat and oats has been transferred from the fields to graneries, that bulge with the bounty of a prosperous year, the farmers are coming to the exposition in largely increasing numbers. A great proportion of the increased attendance of the last week consisted of agriculturalists who are now for the first time able to spare the time to come and attractions that were only given a superficial glance by preceding visitors are becoming popular features as the farmers and their families congregate on the grounds. The north tract with its exhibits of implements, dairy products and honey fairly divides the crowd with the more magnificent attractions of the main court. The city visitors who came earlier in the season were contented to merely rush through these buildings and then return to things that more nearly harmonized with their tastes, but now they are full of people every hour of the day. The farmers more thoroughly appreciate the immense display of vehicles and farming implements and machinery and many of them are contented to spend an entire day in the Transportation building, studying the new types of labor-saving farm machinery and learning something every minute that will some time be of advantage to them in their vocation. Here he can inspect a hundred devices that have been invented during the last few years, each of which represents a distinct advance in agricultural facilities. He finds attendants ready to explain all the intricacies and advantages of the modern improvements and if there was nothing else on the grounds he would consider himself well repaid for his trip.

The increased tendency of the crowds to patronize this part of the grounds has also resulted in a decided increase in the visitors to the Indian encampment. All day hundreds of people loiter through the enclosure watching the domestic life of the aboriginals with all the interest that attaches to an entirely novel spectacle and in the evenings when the red men congregate to indulge in their fantastic dances, the entire surrounding space is filled with people. As the encampment is continually being extended by the addition of new tribes that bring their own peculiar forms of life and amusement, the entertainment never becomes tiresome and new features are constantly being introduced.

Getting Out of Debt.

A happy result of the handsome patronage that the exposition has enjoyed during the last two weeks is the reduction of the floating debt by $122,623.17. The balance now standing against the association exclusive of the expenditure that has been ordered for the Firemen's tournament and the Live Stock show is $57,834.40 as compared to $180,457.57 a month ago. At the beginning of August the floating indebtedness of the association was distributed as follows: Warrants outstanding, $32,360.44; bills payable, $45,112.91; balances on contracts, $71,499.37; overdraft on treasurer, $31,484.85; total $180,457.57. Since that time the warrants outstanding have been cut down over $20,000. More than 70 per cent of the contract balances and bills have been taken up and the overdraft on the treasurer has been wiped out. The record now stands: Warrants, $12,242.28; bills payable, $20,680.03; contract balances, $32,777.62; current bills, (estimated), $7,500; total, $73,199.93; less $15,365.53, cash on hand, $57,834.40.

A large proportion of the visitors who have been in the city during the week went home before Sunday, and the result was a rather slim attendance yesterday. There was nothing in particular to induce people to remain who had already seen the permanent features of the show. The exercises and reception that were to have been held in the Auditorium yesterday morning in recognition of Editor's day were called off at the last minute as the purpose had been practically served by the reception which occurred at the Illinois building the preceding evening. As this was not decided on until yesterday, a large audience, including most of the visiting editors, assembled in the Auditorium and waited until it became apparent that no program was to be rendered. They were entertained by an excellent concert by the Mexican band, which they seemed to consider ample compensation for the absence of more elaborate exercises.

Orphans Visit Exposition.

Last Tuesday about fifty orphan children from St. James' orphanage, Benson, enjoyed an exceedingly agreeable visit to the great Transmississippi Exposition. The little ones were treated right royally by the various managers and agents, both of the Omaha & Benson Street Railroad company and of the exposition. Everywhere on the grounds they were welcomed with the greatest kindness and courtesy. The concessionaires of the various attractions on the Midway vied with one another in extending the freedom of the whole show to the children and their escorts. They shot the chutes and visited the lions and tigers; some of the youngsters, though, nearly had fits when the huge elephant extended his trunk to welcome them. In fact they saw everything worth seeing and left as the gathering darkness closed over the illuminations of the fairy dream court of honor, a well contented crowd of children. Who may tell what glowing dreams filled their little brains that night when each was tucked away in its own little cot and was gathered in the arms of nature's sweet restorer! The orphans thank sincerely their many kind friends for that ever memorable treat and ask God to bless them for their generosity.

Charities and Corrections.

A meeting of the local committee of one hundred will be held in the Young Men's Christian association on Monday, September 5, at 4 p. m., to make the necessary arrangements for the conference. All char-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

AMSTERDAM IN GALA ATTIRE

Dutch City Arrays Itself in Bright Hues in Honor of the Young Queen.

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AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—When Washington Irving described with so many charming touches the New Amsterdam on the Hudson river, he must surely have had in his prophetic mind's eye the older city, Dutch Amsterdam, as it stands today.

The commercial capital of the Netherlands is enfete this week, as it will be for many days, celebrating the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. The event is heralded through Holland by clanging bells, crowded thoroughfares and a marvelous display of flags and heraldic emblems sufficient to put to shame the quarterings of the proudest nobility of Europe. Every one of the eleven Dutch provinces is represented in these decorations with its leading cities, whose names, Arnheim, Middlebury, Maestrich, and the rest are conjured up by memories of bygone struggles for commercial and naval supremacy.

This quaint city, which affords so picturesque a setting for royal pageantry, is thronged with visitors from all parts of the world, including a large sprinkling of Americans. Prices have gone up and the Dutch railways are raking in their share of spoils by running none but first class trains.

Almost unique among the cities of the world, Amsterdam is Venice over again, with barges in place of gondolas. The barges will make a brave display the incoming week. The intricate work of canals lined with poplars and willows and traversed by picturesque bridges gives almost unrivaled facilities for decoration, especially after dark. The waterways are already gay with brightly adorned barges. Holland's provincial towns vie with each other in competition for the most striking effects. Barge after barge over the many miles of canals will be joined together by garlands and at night illuminated by electric lights.

Queen Wilhelmina makes her state entry Monday from The Hague, accompanied by the ex-regent, Queen Emma. That Holland continues to be one of the great colonizing countries of the world is testified by the fact that the queen will on her entry be attended by an equestrian cavalcade, including princes and other dignitaries, representing Dutch possessions in Java, Sumatra and Borneo in the far east.

On Tuesday Queen Wilhelmina will be solemnly inaugurated in the Nieuwekerk (new church), which so-called, dates back to the fifteenth century. It is a good specimen of the cruciform style of the period. As the royal palace stands in the same square as the cathedral, Queen Wilhelmina, if the weather be fine, will proceed afoot from one to the other.

The inauguration service will be conducted with that almost puritanical simplicity characteristic of the Dutch Reformed church, but the scene gives promise of being rich with diplomatic and other uniforms and all the pomp and circumstance of state. The Dutch are proverbially phlegmatic, but for once enthusiasm has seized them and they regard their young queen with a feeling approaching adoration.

She, on her side, is immensely elated over the stir she is making and has thrown herself with the utmost earnestness into the work of learning from the master of ceremonies how to fulfill her part in the ceremonies with due regard to court etiquette and personal dignity.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 3.—Queen Wilhelmina will retain the present cabinet.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE FOR CUP

British Public Generally Hopes that the Race Will Be Pulled Off.

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LONDON, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Two interesting facts concerning Lipton's challenge for the America cup have reached me from authoritative sources. Sir Thomas was first inspired to undertake the challenge at the suggestion of Lord Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, father of Hon. Charles Russell, now of New York. Lord Russell is an ardent sportsman and a still more ardent Irishman and deeply interested in the success of the Irish challenge. The other fact is that Lord Dunraven was approached on behalf of the challenger to loan plans of the Valkyrie to Mr. Fife. He declined. There was no intention of needless copying of Valkyrie's plans, but it was thought an inspection of them would facilitate Fife in preparing his own. Pending negotiations over the challenge are followed here with eager attention. The desire is now general that Lipton may bring off the race.

Negotiations have been pending some time between Anthony J. Drexel and the owners of Valkyrie III for the purchase of the famous cutter, but so far nothing definite has been attained. The matter received a fresh turn a few days ago, when Captain Harry McCalmont, who some months ago sold the steamer Giralda to the Spanish government, intimated the probability of his fitting out Valkyrie III for racing during the next Mediterranean season. Mr. McCalmont is one of a syndicate which owns Valkyrie III, and of which Lord Dunraven is the head. He went over Valkyrie III a week ago and although the boat is slightly strained, especially at the deck on the side of the mast, there is every reason to believe it could be made as fit as ever before the Mediterranean regattas open. Should negotiations be brought to a successful issue and should Sir Thomas Lipton carry out his intention of racing the Shamrock on this side before sending it across, Valkyrie III would give the most useful idea of the new boat's powers.

GERMAN ALLIANCE VALUABLE

Strengthens the Hand of England in Making the Occupation of Egypt a Permanent Thing.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it is satisfied that a general Anglo-German agreement has been reached to act together in various quarters of the world. The paper adds that it has verified yesterday's information, and as an instance of when Germany's support will prove exceedingly useful, it points out that the fall of Omdurman will change Great Britain's position in Egypt, and that in the face of the inevitable French and Russian resentment, "Germany will be useful as an active guarantor of our permanent occupation."

Select Three Peace Commissioners.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—It is currently reported that the Spanish ministers at yesterday's cabinet meeting definitely selected the three following peace commissioners: General Rafael Cerero y Saenz, general of engineers; Senor Eugenio Montero Rios, Senor Villaurutia, under secretary of state for foreign affairs. The Carlists declare that after protesting in the Cortes against the policy of the government they will withdraw

FAURE IS TO BLAME

President of France Held Responsible for Delay in Dreyfus Case.

HE IS BITTERLY OPPOSED TO REVISION

Fears it Would Affect His Chances for Re-Election to Presidency.

HAS SET HIS HEART ON ANOTHER TERM

His Daughter Favors Mme. Dreyfus and May Win Him Over.

HENRY A TOOL TO COVER OTHERS' CRIMES

Highly Placed Officer and Draughtsman on the General Staff Said to Be Author of the Forged Letter.

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PARIS, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Revision of the Dreyfus trial is now demanded with practical unanimity by the press and the public. The exceptions are insignificant. Even Rochefort admits that revision is the only solution of the situation in these circumstances. The hesitation of the ministers is viewed with surprise.

There has been no further cabinet meeting, but Cavaignac has conferred repeatedly with Brisson and Sorrien. The idea that Cavaignac is the sole obstacle to revision is now discarded and responsibility for this last desperate attempt to perpetuate the atrocious piece of injustice is fixed on President Faure himself. He has all along resisted revision, fearing that if granted it would destroy his chance of re-election, on which he has set his heart. His daughter is known to be opposed to him in this matter and it is said she was won over to revision some time since by a private letter from Mme. Dreyfus. This afflicted woman still keeps concealed, as does Zola, it being the opinion of their friends that their appearance on the scene would cause a revulsion of feeling, which might injure Dreyfus' chances of release.

Cavaignac is still poring over the records in the conviction and making a feeble show of not being hustled by popular outcry.

The few remaining opponents of revision are working the war bogey frantically, but it no longer deceives any one, their inspiration coming plainly from that augean stable, the general staff, where they are now as frightened at the prospect of an inquiry into Henry's suicide as into the Dreyfus case.

The latter scandal has assumed proportions as great as the former. No doubt is entertained that Henry was provided deliberately with means of ending his life in order to obviate the probability that under investigation all his accomplices in the forgery plot would be unmasked. Henry was not the actual forger and rumor fixes the crime on a highly placed officer and draughtsman on the general staff.

Comments on the president's absence from Paris are becoming very severe and he will be compelled to return here and face the music. His enemies predict that the Dreyfus crisis will be followed by the president's crisis, a view which was freely expressed in political circles tonight.

Cavaignac Resigns.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—M. Cavaignac, minister for war, has resigned. The resignation of M. Cavaignac is due to a disagreement with his colleagues who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case; thus a revision of the case seems assured.

M. Cavaignac sent the following letter of resignation to M. Brisson, premier and president of the council:

"I have the honor to send you and beg you to transmit to the president of the republic my resignation as minister of war. There exists a disagreement between us which, being prolonged, would paralyze the government when it must need full unity of decision.

"I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the case. I do not intend to shirk the responsibility of the present situation, but I cannot assume it without being in accord with the chief of the government to which I have the honor to belong."

CURZON CALLS ON THE QUEEN

Next Viceroy of India Pays His Respects to His Gracious Sovereign.

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LONDON, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Viceroy Designate Curzon paid a visit today by command to Queen Victoria at Balmoral, to return thanks for his appointment and to receive the sovereign's personal instructions on the spirit with which he should discharge the high trust imposed in him. Mrs. Curzon was formally included in the command invitation to Balmoral, but the queen excused her from undertaking the journey on account of her recent illness. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curzon will be again commanded to visit the queen before their departure for India, when the court is in residence at the Isle of Wight.

The World correspondent learns that Mrs. Curzon intends to take the new baby out with her, the Indian climate being rather beneficial than otherwise to English-born children until they reach 3 years of age. In the case of the viceroy's children, it will be seen to that they pass the hot weather in the salubrious air of Simla, and they will probably not be brought away from the hills even in the cold season.

Mr. Curzon's health is, the Tribune regrets to say, still indifferent. He was unable to undertake the fourteen-hour railway journey to Balmoral without a break. He intends to enjoy a long rest until he starts for India. In fact, he will undergo what is known as the rest cure. Owing to his special trouble he passes several hours every day while at his residence at Reigate priory, on the Surrey Downs, lying down in the open air. His condition is improving, although slowly, and now he has quite convinced himself that the stress of parliamentary life would have left him a chronic invalid, after another couple of years.

NO GENERAL TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

German Foreign Office Denies Some Current Rumors.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The officials of the German foreign office assert that the reports of an offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Great Britain and Germany are entirely without foundation.

The British ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, was asked if an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concerning Africa had been reached. He said:

"Such an agreement already exists. Germany prefers that England rather than France should hold Egypt, although all that Germany expected from the English occupation had not been realized. An Anglo-German understanding regarding the rest of Africa also exists. The recent meetings between Mr. Balfour and Count von Halzfeldt dealt with other matters."

BRITONS ARE STILL FRIENDLY

Editor of Saturday Review About the Only One Who Poses as a Backbiter.

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LONDON, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The striking change undergone by English sentiment toward the United States since the war is illustrated by the fact that the Saturday Review is the only journal of standing that still betrays anti-American animus. The Saturday's aim is to be singular in all things and probably no deeper motive underlies its diatribes against the United States in pursuit of its mania for singularity. The coarseness and scurrility of its language increases as friendliness in all other quarters becomes more marked. Its editor, Frank Harris, passed the greater part of his early life in the states and is a member of the American bar. He first appeared in English journalism as a socialist of pronounced views which he sunk when he accepted some years since the editorship of the conservative Evening News. From this post he passed to the editorial chair of the Fortnightly Review, a high class periodical founded Morely among his predecessors marrying a wealthy wife. Harris gave up the Fortnightly and some three years since purchased the Saturday Review, then at its lowest ebb, its fortunes conducted on independent lines. The Saturday has not regained any of its former prestige under his control, having no definite policy except as with its anti-American ravings the desire to attract attention by running counter to general feeling with insensate violence in language.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE SWELL SET.

Doings of English Aristocracy Paraded Before the World.

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LONDON, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, whose daughters have filled a very large space in English society for a quarter of a century, is dying at the age of 73 at Shilstone House, Leamington. Her fourth daughter, Lady Harriett, was the wife of Sir Charles Mordaunt and respondent in the historic divorce suit. Lady Harriett is now a resident of Australia, where, it is said, she lives on an allowance of $1,560 a year made by her sisters, the duchess of Athol Georgina, Countess Dudley, Lady Helen Forbes and Lady Muir Mackenzie. The first three and Lady Harriett were regarded as the loviest women of their day and Countess Dudley vies with the Princess of Wales in preserving almost in perfection a beauty over which two generations have marveled. Lady Moncrieffe never went into society after the Mordaunt case, which cast a shadow on her whole life.

Considerable grumbling is heard because the public have had the privilege of paying upward of $40,000 with no appreciable return for the duke of York's ten weeks' holiday, as it is thought such was specially commissioned in order to qualify him for promotion. But the terms are not sufficiently large for that purpose. The real origin of this cruise with the consequential outlay of public money is still less defensible. The duke's attachment for a certain beautiful young princess of German title has been notorious for some time. Her husband resents the gossip caused, though it is known that the flirtation was entirely innocent. He removed the princess during the London season to his estates in Germany. The duke became disconsolate. Nervousness seized him. He hit upon the idea of commissioning the Crescent as the means of diverting his mind, and occupying his time and giving the domestic unpleasantness time to simmer down. But gossip only grew more general, and to stem the torrent his cruise was curtailed and he was met at every post by the duchess and her children. This arrangement was working excellently when the exiled princess arrived at Cowes. Whereupon the Crescent steamed straight there. The duke's admiration became more demonstrative than ever, his naval duties were abandoned, he got tired of the Crescent and the ship was paid off at a few days' notice. When the adored princess left Cowes the duke came to London and dutifully departed for Copenhagen with the duchess and Prince Edward. These are the facts in the latest royal romance up to date; a case of fervid infatuation on the duke's side and frankly innocent delight on the princess' at the admiration of a future king. What the duchess thinks of it all is another story.

Among the Campania's passenger list today are Lord and Lady Brassey. He is going to New South Wales to resume his duties as governor. Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. George Cavendish Bentwick and family, Mrs. Ogden Mills and family, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Miss Ada Rehan, Hon. Spence Lyttelton, a nephew of Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. J. Malcom, M. P., also sailed. The latter recently resigned a private secretaryship to Lord Salisbury to go round the world. He is the intimate friend of the duke and duchess of Marlborough and author of a burlesque which was played at the Blenheim festivities last Christmas .

Patti Becomes a Briton.

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LONDON, Sept. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Adelina Patti has become naturalized in England after a continued residence here of twelve years. By doing so the diva expresses not only her personal preference, but also facilitates the bequest of her great fortune, the bulk of which she is credited with intending for a device for charitable objects in this country.

German Torpedo Boat Sinks.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The recent northwest storm which swept across the Baltic sank a German torpedo boat and severely damaged the whole German torpedo flotilla. [illegible] of the torpedo boats barely reached harbor.

Russian Kerosene Factory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Baku, on the Caspian sea, announces that the Mussanagijeff kerosene factory is in flames and that 300,000 poods of oil have been consumed.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 3.

At New York—Sailed—Bulgaria, for Hamburg; Lucania, for Liverpool; La Touraine, for Havre; Werkendam, for Rotterdam; Fulda, for Naples; Pennland, for Southampton; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Norge, for Copenhagen. Arrived—Etruria, from Liverpool; Nomadic, from Liverpool.

At Bremen—Sailed—Wismar, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Canada, from Boston.

At Southampton — Arrived — Noordland, from New York.

At Boston—Arrived—Catalonia, from Liverpool.

At Southampton—Sailed—Rhineland, for Philadelphia.

At New York—Arrived—Statedam, from Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool.

DAY AT CAMP WIKOFF

President's Party Visits Troops Encamped at Montauk Point.

SOLDIERS ARE CHEERED AND ENCOURAGED

Commander-in-Chief Carefully Examines All Division Hospitals.

CONGRATULATES THE MEN ON RECORD

Many Pathetic Scenes Enacted Beside Cots of Sick and Dying.

GRATIFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS VISIT

General Joe Wheeler Introduces the President to the Soldiers, to Whom He Pays Glowing Tributes in a Few Well Chosen Words.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 3.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp today—bareheaded most of the time—visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters and issued an order directing the regulars to return to their stations east of the Mississippi. With the president were Vice President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Brigadier General Eagan, commissary of the army; Brigadier General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou.

The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Colonel Hecker.

General Wheeler, his staff and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station except General Shafter, who is still in detention, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform the president took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage.

Roosevelt's Greeting.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders was among a group of horsemen nearby. Mr. McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and tusseled with a gauntlet for fifteen seconds so that, ungloved, he might shake hands. The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third Cavalry regiment and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill and the president looked out on the wide, undulating cape, waterbound on either side, and whitened on the levels and hilltops by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said:

"Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign and after a rest proceeded to the general hospital.

The soldiers recently arrived on the transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. Mr. McKinley took off his straw hat then and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of the progress through the camp.

Soldiers Cheered and Encouraged.

Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents and she showed the president through her division. General Wheeler announced in each ward: "Boys, the president has come to see you," or, "Soldiers, the president of the United States." Some of the soldiers slept on unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many and at every cot he paused an instant and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the president encountered Sergeant John A. Alexander, Company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, and he was rather startled to hear General Wheeler announce the president. The sergeant half raised up on his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hand and said: "I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you, I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" inquired General Wheeler. "No, I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied wearily;" but I wish I were home."

"I hope we may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many such bits of talk with the men and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward. When seemingly all the wards of the general hospital had been gone through and the president was about to get into a carriage Attorney General Griggs detained him.

"Miss Wheeler has told me," said he, "of a Lieutenant Prado, who is in a tent back here by himself and he is in a dying condition. He has asked about your coming and Miss Wheeler has promised that you shall see him."

"Certainly, let us go to him," Mr. McKinley said.

Introduced to Soldiers.

The others of the party discreetly remained outside of the tent. The president reappeared with the nurse a minute or two later. His eyes were moist and downcast. The day was hot. Mr. McKinley wore a black frock coat with a waistcoat. The perspiration streamed from his face. A glass of apollinaris was offered to him, but he declined to drink, saying he was too warm.

He then proceeded to the infantry plain, as it is called. The men of the Ninth Massachusetts, the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, the Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Tenth regiments of infantry were assembled without arms. About 5,000 men stood in close order. General Wheeler said:

The president of our great country has come here to greet the soldiers that marched so gallantly up San Juan hill on July 1. He comes here to express the nation's thanks to these brave men. I wish to tell you that when the president sent me here two weeks ago to command this camp he enjoined me in the most emphatic language that I should, without regard to expense, exercise any and every authority necessary to make comfortable this body of brave men, who by their courage, have raised this republic to the highest position among the great nations of the earth. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the president of the United States.

President McKinley, in response, said:

General Wheeler, Soldiers of Camp Wikoff, Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps: I trust you will put your hats on. I am glad to meet you. I am honored to stand before you today. I bring you the gratitude of the nation to whose history you have added by your valor a new and glorious page. You have come home after two months of severe campaigning which has embraced assault, siege and battle, so brilliant in achievement, so far-reaching in results as to command the unstinted praise of all your countrymen. You had the brunt of the battle on land. You bore yourselves with supreme courage and your personal bravery, never before excelled anywhere, has won the admiration of the citizens and the respect of all mankind, while your endurance under pressure of trial and suffering has given added meaning to your heroism. Your exertions made easy the conquest of Porto Rico under the resistless army commanded by Major General Miles, and behind you to proceed at a moment's summons were more than 200,000 of your comrades ready to support you, disappointed that the opportunity which you had did not come to them, yet filled with pride at your well-earned fame and rejoicing with you on your signal victories.

You were on the line of battle no less than you were in the line of duty. All have served their country in its need, all will serve it so long as they may be required and all will forever have the thanks and regard of a grateful people.

We cannot bid you welcome here today without our hearts go out to the heroes of Manila on sea and land, whose services and sacrifices, whose courage and constancy in that far-distant field of operations have never been surpassed by any soldiers or sailors the world over. To the army and the volunteers, and to the providence which has watched over them all, the nation today is full of thanksgiving and praise.

The brave officers and men who fell in battle and those who have died from exposure and sickness will live in immortal story and their memories will be perpetuated in the hearts and histories of a generous people and those who are dependent upon them will not be neglected by the government for which they so freely sacrificed their lives.

The soldiers cheered many times. The Eighth Ohio, which is sometimes called the President's Own, was particularly noisy.

Was Not Afraid of Fever.

The party went from here to the detention hospital by the road in the rear of the general hospital. In passing the graveyard, in which sixty or seventy plain new wooden crosses were near the road on the left, the president solemnly raised his hat. Mr. McKinley went through all the wards of the detention hospital in the same way he had gone through those of the general hospital. When he came to the last ward Major R. T. Rebert said: "This is a dangerous ward," and turning to Secretary of War Alger inquired, "Do you think the president had better go in here?"

Mr. McKinley, without waiting to hear what General Alger's reply would be, started into the ward. General Alger and the others of the party remained outside. The presidential party then drove through lines of cavalry drawn upon either sides of the road. Among them were the Rough Riders, the Second, Sixth, Tenth and First regular cavalry. The Third regulars were still acting as the president's escort. Mr. McKinley then drove to General Wheeler's headquarters and sat under the shade of a tent fly for awhile. Secretary Alger and General Wheeler were with him. The president saw Colonel John Jacob Astor in a group a few yards away and he beckoned to the colonel, who went over, shook hands with the president and sat a few minutes in the party. The president and those with him took lunch with General Wheeler and his staff. After lunch the president, Mr. Alger, General Wheeler and Colonel Hard of the Eighth Ohio were photographed in a group. The president issued an order directing that the regular troops at Camp Wikoff, whose posts are east of the Mississippi, should return with the least possible delay to their posts.

The presidential party then went down to the station and left on a special train at 10:50. On the train Mr. McKinley made this statement:

"I was much pleased to meet the heroes of Santiago and to observe their splendid spirit. What I saw of the care of the sick men in the hospitals by those in charge and by the noble women engaged in that work was especially gratifying to me."

Vice President's Ideas.

Vice President Hobart said: "I am not an army officer and have not a full experience in judging of camp systems, but it seemed to me that Camp Wikoff was admirably adapted for army purposes at this time as a camp for recuperation. The hospitals and hospital service seem perfect in appointments and well adapted for the rapid re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Cooler; Westerly Winds.

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21 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
Financial and Commercial News.
23 In the Amusement World.
24 Omaha's New Library Regulations.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	80	1 p. m.....	84
6 a. m.....	79	2 p. m.....	87
7 a. m.....	78	3 p. m.....	87
8 a. m.....	79	4 p. m.....	88
9 a. m.....	79	5 p. m.....	88
10 a. m.....	80	6 p. m.....	87
11 a. m.....	81	7 p. m.....	81
12 m.....	84		

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

Fourteenth Sunday—Admission, 25c.

At the Grounds:
2:30 p. m., Mexican Band, Government Building.
4 p. m., Carman Military Band at Kansas Building.
7 p. m., Mexican Band, Grand Plaza.

AT HOME AND HAPPY

Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry is in Quarters at Fort Omaha.

GUESTS OF THE GOOD WOMEN OF OMAHA

Soldiers Served by the City's Most Gracious Dames and Fairest Maidens.

MENU THE BEST AND ENOUGH FOR ALL

All the Boys Get All They Want to Eat During the Afternoon.

ONE PLEASANT DAY AT THE OLD POST

Return of the Boys from Chickamauga Made Notable by Their Friends and Relatives and the People in General.

The soldiers of the Second Nebraska regiment experienced no difficulty in sleeping last night. Thoroughly tired out with their three months and more of hard camp life in the hills of Georgia far away, sore and dirty from their extraordinarily long journey home on the railroad, they lay down in the barracks at Camp George D. Meiklejohn last night well pleased at the prospect of a night's good rest.

They had seen some of their friends and many of their kin folk, they had had a chance to talk it all over with them and they had enjoyed a good meal at the hands of the Omaha women. Some of them had taken short trips around the city and a few had enjoyed the luxury of a visit to the exposition grounds, but most had not and looked with pleasant anticipation to their free admission on next Wednesday. The men reached the camp early and for the first time in nearly four months slept in their home state. They had something more than a blanket between themselves and the ground and they closed their eyes with the realization that in the morning they would not wake up wrapped up in wet clothing and blankets. With an opportunity to stretch out their limbs and sleep under a roof once again, the boys went to bed happier than they have been for a long time. Visitors to the camp today will find a different set of men than those who arrived here early yesterday morning.

Square Meal at the Fort.

The welcome of the people of Omaha to the Second Nebraska regiment took a very substantial and pleasing form yesterday afternoon when over 1,000 soldiers were the guests of honor at an elaborate dinner served by the good women of this city. From brand new tables, covered with the whitest linen, spread in the shade of the tall maples of Fort Omaha, the volunteers ate what they declared with much emphasis to be the very best meal they had tasted for four months.

Every circumstance favored the gala occasion. The weather gods were most kindly disposed and held off the rain which has been in prospect for several days in order that the banquet might be spread beneath a clear sky. There was a refreshing breeze from the north that gave life to the flag under which the volunteers enlisted and cooled the few warm rays of the sun that succeeded in penetrating the shade of the big maple trees. All of the committees worked in complete harmony and their many members toiled very faithfully to make the soldiers feel that the citizens of Omaha were sincerely glad of their return.

Took Two Calls to Bring 'Em.

It was after 1 o'clock when dinner was served on the tables north of the parade grounds. The soldiers were tardy in responding to the first call for dinner. As some of the sweet home-made bread that had been cut began to get dry the second call for dinner sounded and then the soldier boys made double time in securing convenient seats at the tables assigned to them. Each company of the regiment had a table to itself and all were equally well served. The boys from the farms and western towns of the state were shown just as much attention and kindness as the Omaha Guards and the Lincoln Light Infantry. Colonel Bills and his staff sat down with Company E at a table west of the others, where he could survey the land of great plenty and the tables of rich promise.

The menu was made up of wholesome food, well cooked and agreeably seasoned. There was chicken and roast beef in great plenty. Splendid coffee was served. The good bread and butter was relished as much as anything and the ice cream and the cigars that appeared as the last courses were so good that some of the soldier boys just could not keep from laughing, they felt so tickled. There was more than enough for all and some of the visitors took advantage of the occasion to swallow a good square meal for themselves while talking to the soldiers. So liberally did the good housewives of Omaha, the merchants, the hotel keepers and other citizens of this city and the packers of South Omaha respond to the request for donations of food for the soldiers that there was enough left over to more than fill forty baskets. Baskets of tomatoes, melons, grapes and other fresh fruit, hundred of loaves of bread and many pounds of chicken and beef were collected afterward and turned over to the commissary department of the regiment to furnish three good Sunday meals for the returned volunteers.

How it Was Managed.

The testimonial banquet was a distinct success. Mrs. George A. Hoagland, the efficient chairwoman of the women's committee, was here, there and everywhere. The work of organization among the committees, largely brought about through her efforts, did much to make the event the success it was. The citizens' committee, of which Frank E. Moores was chairman and W. G. Shriver secretary, displayed the good results of its work. The mayor was unable to be present, but was represented by his private secretary, J. H. Adams.

Mrs. Hoagland was assisted by Mrs. Frank Colpetzer, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Conant were her chief lieutenants. The tables were presided over by the following patronesses: Company A, Mrs. Nichols; Company B, Mrs. Ollie Davenport; Company C, Mrs. Kennedy; Company D, Mrs. Risley; Company E, Mrs. McKenna; Company F, Mrs. Shriver; Company G, Mrs. Conant; Company H, Mrs. Furay; Company I, Mrs. Lewis; Company K, Mrs. Jensen; Company L, Mrs. Parmelee; Company M, Mrs. Broatch. The heads of the principal subcommittees were: Chicken, Mrs. Moore; cake and pie, Mrs. Forby; cream, butter and sugar, Mrs. Purvis, and beef, Mrs. Ward. Two score pretty young women acted as waitresses at the dozen tables. Some noticed exchanging chicken and sweetmeats for hardtack, buttons and other military souvenirs were: Misses Lydia Moore, Frances Wessells, Ruth Welles, Alice Weller, Helen Hoagland, Fannie Cole, Ethel