

SECOND JUBILEE DAY

Peace Celebration at the Exposition the Success of the Season.

TREMENDOUS THROUGH PACKS GROUNDS

Daylight Attendance Surpasses Any of the Previous Occasions.

EXERCISES INTEREST THE MULTITUDE

Governors' Day and Minor Celebrations Fill Time Very Acceptably.

HOLCOMB AND ADAMS THE SPEAKERS

Nebraska and Colorado Executives Vie with Each Other in Tossing Verbal Bouquets at the People of the United States.

Total admissions yesterday... 47,974 Total to date... 1,964,702

Today the Transmississippi and International Exposition meets the very pinnacle of its glory and extends a greeting to the president of the United States and the unnumbered thousands who come to do him honor. It is the greatest occasion in the history of the exposition and there is no doubt that it will be witnessed by the biggest crowd that has ever assembled in the Transmississippi country. There is no abatement in the tremendous tide of people that has been pouring into Omaha during the last forty-eight hours and every ounce of rolling stock that all the tributary railroads can furnish is bringing other thousands to add to those who are already on the grounds. The ceremonies that will mark the visit of the chief executive of the nation and his official party will be typical of the republican institutions under which this great enterprise was made possible. They will be impressive and inspiring without the sacrifice of republican simplicity and popular enthusiasm. The president with his party will be escorted to the grounds in carriages at 10 o'clock and an hour later the exercises of the day will begin on the Grand Plaza. These will consist of music by Innes' band, a very brief introductory address by President McKinley, an address by President McKinley and the oration of the day by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. These will be followed by an elaborate luncheon at the cafe and during the afternoon the president will visit the main exhibit buildings, Government building and witness the life-saving exhibition, sham battle, balloon ascension and other features of the show.

While yesterday's crowd was but the shadow of the tremendous concourse that will pour through the exposition gates today, it ranged well toward the record. There has never been such a rush toward the grounds as was apparent during yesterday forenoon. It began at 7 o'clock in the morning and it was nearly noon before the congestion of the transportation lines was relieved. There were hundreds of people waiting before the main entrance when the train arrived and the crowd was so dense that the train was unable to get into the room on the footboards to accommodate a fly. After 9 o'clock there was a continuous stream of pedestrians toward the main entrance and densely-laden motors discharged their loads at nearly every minute. The gates opened until noon and even then there was only a slight falling off in the arrivals. There was a bigger crowd on the grounds at 10 o'clock than there was at any time Monday and at noon the big enclosure was crowded to the limit of its capacity.

Even during the afternoon the arrivals ran well into the thousands. In spite of the notable attraction of the evening that tended to keep many of the people who got in on late special trains down town the afternoon attendance was unprecedented. As if the arrival of President McKinley and the down town parade had not been a counter attraction in the evening the grounds would have been literally packed. As it was, the total attendance was raised very close to the 2,000,000 mark and it would be before a title of one million visitors have entered the enclosure.

It was a feature that early all yesterday's big crowd was composed of out-of-town people. The local patronage was reserved until today and when this is joined with those who were on the grounds yesterday and other who arrived last night and are on the way the aggregate promises to reach stupendous proportions.

GIVEN OVER TO THE GOVERNORS.

Second Day of the Peace Jubilee an Occasion of Felicitation.

The distinguishing feature of the second day of the jubilee celebration was the participation of the governors of the transmississippi states, which was signalled by the usual exercises in the Auditorium at 11 o'clock. Like all other features of the day, these were attended by a big crowd and when the official party arrived it found nearly every seat in the building occupied by an attentive listener. Although the representation of governors was decidedly limited, the absence of several who had been expected did not prevent the celebration from arousing more than ordinary interest. The speeches continued long enough to satisfy the ears and hear in other parts of the grounds and not too long to wear out its enthusiasm.

An invocation by Rev. S. Wright Butler of St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church was followed by the opening address by Governor Holcomb. In his remarks the governor brought out a comparison between the progress of this country during the past hundred years and that which had been achieved during the same period by any other nation. It is no wonder that we can build an exposition that is the admiration of the world, for here the representation of what has been done in the last half century is a revelation to every visitor and a source of pride and pleasure to every citizen of the transmississippi country. From no source had more willing co-operation been experienced than from the chief executives of the various transmississippi states. They had been quick to perceive the advantages that would result from the exposition and

zealous in their efforts to assist in making it a success. Celebrates Great Victories.

In discussing the sentiments of the day the speaker spoke of the victories that had been won on the field and on the seas since the exposition opened and declared that it was entirely fitting that the American people should gather here in the midst of the greatest of peace. It is the best of times and the best of places in the history of the world. It is the most brilliant campaign that has ever signalled our arms.

After a selection by the band, President Wattles introduced Governor Alva Adams of Colorado, whose excellent address was accompanied with hearty applause. He congratulated his audience on the fact that there were not more governors present. No words of theirs, he declared, could compensate them for the artistic melody of all that was outside the building. This is the best of times and the best of places in the history of the world. It is the most brilliant campaign that has ever signalled our arms.

Governor Adams spoke in eloquent terms of the effect of this exposition on the people of the east. Many of them have still considered the west as an uncivilized and foreign land. But the audacity of this enterprise has opened their eyes, given a new trend to their thoughts and taught them that the Mississippi river is not the western boundary of the republic. It is in the east that the march of progress is most frequently found. Here the man is not bound by tradition or prejudice. He may not have a full idea of the civilizing effect of a dress suit, but when it comes to fulfilling the ideal of the republic he would lose nothing by comparison with any man on the globe. This is the best of times and the best of places in the history of the world. It is the most brilliant campaign that has ever signalled our arms.

The exercises were concluded by a very brief address by President Wattles and then the audience was dismissed, while the gubernatorial party was entertained at luncheon by the exposition management.

NEW MEXICANS HOLD EXERCISES.

Brief Formalities at the Mines and Mining Building.

The New Mexico day exercises were held in the territory's annex in the Mines building at 11 o'clock yesterday, and while the attendance of residents from New Mexico was not large, those who were there were sufficiently enthusiastic to make up for what they lacked in numbers. There were a number of prominent people present from the territory, including Captain Leson, who is one of the exposition commissioners, Commissioner Prince, the orator of the occasion, Colonel Albright, the veteran newspaper man of the territory, and a number of others.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cessation or release of Cuba and Porto Rico. It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the peace commission would make a strong effort to make the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands a condition of the cessation of Porto Rico and the abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba, but the American commissioners were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of these instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

BIG PRICE FOR ZOLA'S TABLE

Sale of the Author's Effects in Paris Proves a Notable Occasion.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The sale of Zola's effects to satisfy 32,000 francs had a dramatic ending today. The sale was crowded with notables, including many American women, with a great concourse of sympathizers. Some congregated outside and cried "Vive Zola." "Vive Zola," were repeatedly raised and responded to with strenuous cheers. The first object offered was a Louis wall table, valued at 120 francs. The bidding opened at that figure, when, to the amazement and delight of the assembled crowd, Frasquelle, Zola's publisher, bid 32,000 francs. The table was knocked down to him. The sale ended, amid vociferous cheers and congratulations. Zola's anti-Dreyfusite enemies were balked of the anticipated pleasure of seeing his art treasures dispersed and he actually inquired the legality of Frasquelle's bid, though thereby they only make themselves ridiculous.

PARIS HAS A WARLIKE LOOK

Prospect for Trouble Greater than at Any Time Since the Days Preceding the Commune.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 11.—In spite of the optimistic predictions of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread. The bricklayers and wood carvers today decided to join the strikers. The city, however, is perfectly quiet, but the enormous increase in the strength of the garrison points to the fact that the government fears political, rather than labor, troubles. The strikers' central committee is a political and revolutionary organization, and it is engineering the dispute as if it were a strike of the proletariat. No conflict between the soldiers and strikers has occurred up to the present. Not since 1870 has Paris looked so warlike.

A number of young men of title made a demonstration in front of the house of the Duchess D'Estrees in the Champ Elysees on Sunday evening. They were led by Prince Henry of Chartres and Count Sabran de Pontevies and cheered a passing squadron of cuirassiers with cries of "Vive l'armee." Thence they proceeded to an anti-revolutionist meeting, presided over by M. Milleroy, where they shouted "Vive le Roi." They afterward dispersed.

TURKEY AGREES TO MOVE OUT.

Requests Some Modifications in the Terms of Evacuation.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The reply of the Turkish government to the note of the powers on the evacuation of the island of Crete was handed to the ambassadors last evening. Turkey accepts the terms proposed, but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

ANTHONY HOPE'S PLAY.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Frohman produced "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," by Anthony Hope, at the Duke of York's theater tonight, with an emphatic endorsement of the American verdict. Evelyn Millard's

SPAIN PLAYS FOR MORE TIME

Commissioners Try to Delay Settlement of Cuban Question.

AMERICANS TAKE A RESOLUTE STAND

Inform Alphonso's Representatives That All Such Tactics Are Futile—Spain Prefers American to Cuban Rule in Cuba.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At the joint meeting of the peace commissions today I heard that the Spaniards presented the reply of their government to the refusal of America to assume any liability for the Cuban debt. Precedents were quoted, including Alsace-Lorraine, in support of the Spanish contention one object apparently being to extract from the American commissioners some statements as to the future government of Cuba. The American commissioners committed themselves to no statement on that subject, while notifying the Spaniards in the plainest terms that the Washington decision about the debt is irrevocable.

The Spaniards then asked for a postponement of the question until other points of the projected treaty were disposed of. To this request Day, having consulted his colleagues, returned a firm refusal, whereupon the Spaniards asked for an adjournment of the meeting until Friday. To this the United States had no objection but to agree, but intimated that delay was futile. The American representatives will probably stipulate for a temporary government in Cuba by America. All the Spanish commissioners prefer American rule in Cuba to Cuban independence and this accurately represents the sentiment of the Spanish people.

SENSATIONAL REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris says the United States and Spanish peace commissioners are at entire variance regarding the question of the disposition of the Philippines and that they have referred the matter to their respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The peace commissioners in Paris, so far from reaching a point of absolute variance on the question of the Philippines, have not yet taken up that subject for consideration. It is true that at the very first session of the joint commission the Spanish representatives sought to raise a question concerning the occupying of Manila bay and town by the United States and military officers. The United States commissioners promptly refused to consider this point in any aspect and, with some reluctance, the Spaniards gave over for the time being the effort to raise that issue. Since then the commission, whenever meeting jointly, has been engaged entirely with the question of the complete exclusion of the Philippines. These questions relate entirely to Cuba, Porto Rico and Cuba, and, according to the very last reports from the American commissioners from Washington, they are still under consideration.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cessation or release of Cuba and Porto Rico. It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the peace commission would make a strong effort to make the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands a condition of the cessation of Porto Rico and the abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba, but the American commissioners were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of these instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

MURDERERS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES

East May Be Apprehended—The

SIERRA LEONE, West Coast of Africa, Oct. 11.—One hundred native chiefs have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Freetown for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwell in May last. A number of chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

MEETING OF ARCHBISHOPS

Governing Body of the Church in America and the Catholic University in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the church in America began to assemble at the Catholic university today, preparatory to their opening session tomorrow. As a preliminary to this, the board of directors of the university, made up of archbishops and bishops, began their annual meeting. The two bodies, one governing the university and the other the church at large, are practically merged. The university meeting, as usual, was behind closed doors. Archbishops Chappelle of New Orleans, Ireland of St. Paul, Riordan of California and Bishop Farley of New York were absent. At the close of the day's session, Mr. Conaty made a statement, summing up the work done. The condition of the university, he said, was most satisfactory. The treasurer's report showed reserve receipts for the year of \$135,500; expenses, \$120,900. Rev. Edmund C. Shanahan, D.D., of Boston, was appointed professor of dogmatic theology, in place of Prof. Schroeder, who retired some months ago.

DR. DANIEL E. SHAY, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS,

was made secretary of the university. Meetings were also held, looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund. Rev. Thomas Lee, a member of the Board of Trustees, presented his resignation and Mr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy. The filling of the vacancy on the board, caused by the death of Joseph Banigan of Providence, was left to the executive committee. Gifts were received for the creation of three new scholarships.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY BOARD

will be held the second Wednesday of October, next year.

CERTIFICATE TO A BANK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency today issued a certificate to the extension and completion of the endowment fund. Rev. Thomas Lee, a member of the Board of Trustees, presented his resignation and Mr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy. The filling of the vacancy on the board, caused by the death of Joseph Banigan of Providence, was left to the executive committee. Gifts were received for the creation of three new scholarships.

FIRST IN WAR—FIRST IN PEACE.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO OMAHA

Whirls Across Illinois and Iowa in Fine Shape.

EXECUTIVE IS GIVEN A GREAT OVATION

Addresses the populace at Different Points and His Remarks are Greeted Everywhere with Tumultuous Cheers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—President McKinley and members of his cabinet passed through the outskirts of Chicago today bound for the train at Clinton upon its arrival there. The train was quickly transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern railway, over which line the party continued their journey. A special car was attached to the presidential train at Park station for Governor Shaw of Iowa, members of his staff and Senators Allison and Gear, who boarded the train at Clinton upon its arrival there. The president was apprised here of the visit from the governor of the Hawkeye state. The special car will carry the governor's party and senators to the exposition, where they will take part in the celebration of "President's Day" tomorrow.

TRAIN REACHES CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 11.—The president's journey from Chicago to the Mississippi river today was a constant ovation. Since he was elected president Mr. McKinley has never until now traveled west of Chicago, and the smallest stations good sized crowds were in waiting, whose only hope of reward was the possibility of a passing glance at the president as the train swept by. The first stop was made at DeKalb at 9:05 and here the president spoke a few words in response to the crowd's enthusiastic welcome. "It was no part of the program," said Mr. McKinley, "that I should be welcomed by the people of DeKalb at this hour of the morning, but I appreciate your generous welcome, and share with you in congratulations to our country and to your army and navy for the successful issues of the last four months. I am sure there has never been a time in our history when patriotism has been more marked or more universal than it is today, and the same high purpose which characterized the conduct of the people in war will influence and control them in the settlement of peace."

At Dixon and Sterling, where brief stops were made, the crowds were so dense that hundreds could not even obtain a glimpse of the president. Mr. McKinley made no attempt to talk at these points, but occupied the time with shaking hands with those who were close enough to the rear platform. A large number of those were school children and the smallest of them made frantic endeavors to reach the president's outstretched hand. A young man at Dixon climbed upon the ledge of the platform just as the train was moving out. He clung to the railing and, reaching out his hand, said:

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska: Partly Cloudy, Warmer; South Winds. Hourly: 5 a. m. 48, 10 a. m. 61, 4 p. m. 68, 9 p. m. 60, 11 p. m. 55, 12 m. 50.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

8 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Indian Congress. 9 a. m.—Live Stock Exhibit at Stock Pavilion. 10:30 a. m.—Innes Band on Plaza, Part 1. Overture—Zanetta and Gretel. Humperdinck (a) The Rustic Mill (descriptive light). (b) Song—Spring Awakening. Minstrel. (c) Rob Roy (quickstep). DeKoven Solo for Contra Tuba—Air Variations—Cesky. Scenes from the Chimes of Normandy. At a Concert Music Meeting (descriptive fantasia). Part 2. Vorspiel—Haensel and Gretel. Humperdinck (a) Demons of the Mountain from Peer Gynt. (b) Love Is King (two step march). Innes. Cornet Solo—Concert Polka. Levy. American National Concert Band. 11 a. m.—President McKinley Enters the Grounds and Will Speak at Music Pavilion. Music Pavilion. Innes Band. Song—Spring Awakening. Minstrel. Introduction and Welcome. G. W. Wattles. President Transmississippi and International Exposition. Hon. Charles Emory Smith. Postmaster General. 2 p. m.—Innes Band at Auditorium. 3 p. m.—Omaha Concert Band at Government Building. 3 p. m.—U. S. Life Saving Exhibition on Lagoon. 3:30 p. m.—Women's Club at Auditorium. 3:30 p. m.—President Receives the Public at Government Building. 4 p. m.—Omaha Concert Band at Indiana Grounds. March—Commander-in-Chief. Herst. Overture—Bohemian Girl. Balfe. Song—Spring Awakening. Minstrel. (a) Waltz—The Posthorn. Lunner. Selection—Wang. Moore. Polka—Light as a Feather. Zieher. Fantasia—Soldier's Life. Keller. Bela. Patrol—British. Ash. 4:30 p. m.—Great Indian Sham Battle. 5 p. m.—Santiago War Ballon Ascension. 7 p. m.—Innes Band on Plaza, Part 1. Overture—Tannhauser. Wagner. Piccol. Solo—Tutti. (concert polka). Heideberg. Gathering of the Clans (Scottish fantasia). No. 10. Boone. (Introducing solo for all the principal players of the band and concluding with the old pledge of affectionate remembrance. "Auld Lang Syne.") (Introducing Innes battery of electric cannon, with accompanying fireworks spectacle.) Part 2. The Forge in the Forest (descriptive). The Dawn—Winged Minstrel. Michaels. The new day; by the brook; a summer shower; the cathedral chimes sound the hour of the morning prayer; the forge (introducing the estimated corps of the musical blacksmiths, flaming anvils, double male quartet, etc.) Two Characteristic Marches. (a) Elvies (French). (b) Love Is King (American). Innes. Trombone Solo—Waiting. Millard. Overture—Jubel. Weber. (Concluding with the national hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee, and accompanied by Innes' battery of electric artillery.) 9 p. m.—Grand Special Fireworks in Honor of the President and His Party.

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PRESIDENT IS HERE

Mr. McKinley is Given a Royal Western Welcome to Omaha.

HALF A MILLION PEOPLE CHEER HIM ON

Mightiest Throng Ever Gathered in the City Vents Its Enthusiasm.

SHOUTS OF LOYAL GREETING FILL THE AIR

Popular Oration Leaves no Doubt of the Feeling of the Public.

OVER A MILE OF STRUGGLING HUMANITY

Wide Streets Jammed from Car to Car with Citizens Eager to Honor the Nation's Chief Executive as He Passes.

The biggest and most enthusiastic crowd that ever assembled on the streets of Omaha gave hearty and tumultuous greeting last night to the president of the United States. The city was ablaze with light, gorgeous with color and resonant with cheers. It was a welcome worthy of the Exposition city, worthy of its distinguished guests and worthy of the president who, in the last few months, has achieved the diplomatic triumphs of a Richelieu and conducted the most brilliant campaign on land and sea the world has ever witnessed.

Twice before has William McKinley been the guest of Omaha, each time as the representative of a party struggling for supremacy. Last night he came as the executive of the nation and the whole people congregated to bid him welcome and vent their ardor in the greatest demonstration that Omaha has ever seen. Thousands of people from every part of the transmississippi country joined with Ak-Sar-Ben and his loyal subjects in the ringing cheers and greeting. The streets of the city were resplendent with electric radiance and patriotic colors swept in profusion over the up-turned faces of the tremendous concourse that waited to catch a glimpse of its president and lend voice and inspiration to his patriotic sentiment. The pavements were carpeted with a solid mass of pushing, crowding, surging humanity that packed itself so densely that it was almost impossible to force a passage. Long before 6 o'clock the people began to congregate at the most favorable vantage points and an early evening jam in the streets was unprecedented. At the same time the street cars were unable to carry half the people who were still coming. The streets far out into the residence districts were lined with pedestrians hurrying to the streets on which the presidential parade was to move and these mingled finally in the impact through that seemed already to fill every foot of standing room. The density of the crush was apparent when the president arrived and the police attempted to clear a passageway for the carriages.

Hardly Room to Pass.

From the foot of Farmers street to the city hall the people were crushed in a heavy body that had scarcely elasticity enough to yield. The first file of police barely succeeded in opening a narrow footpath. The next jammed the people harder against the walls on either side and finally the mounted troop rode their horses in the face of the crowd, pushing and cutting a crushing force on those behind and left barely room for the carriages to pass. This was continued all along the line, but even the unbearable crush did not chill the enthusiasm of the people. When the carriage which contained President McKinley was preceded by the crowd, a voice of cheer that never seemed to cease. When one voice tired another took it up and the whole line of march was a single demonstration of swelling cheers and waving hats and flags. At frequent intervals the president bowed right and left and his recognition gave new impetus to the cheering. The red, green and yellow of the electric arches and the shimmering glory of myriads of incandescent bulbs the scene was one well calculated to inspire the patriotism of the multitude. And this broke forth in new ardor with the appearance of each of the officials and guests as they were recognized by the crowd. When the carriages which carried General Miles and the other heroes of the war came into view the enthusiasm culminated in a shout that fairly made the big buildings quiver and thousands of flags that had waved a greeting to the president were again in tribute to the blue and gold and the men who wore it.

It was impossible to move the parade of Ak-Sar-Ben at once and it required nearly an hour and the most vigorous exertions on the part of the police to sufficiently clear the streets to permit its passage. When this was accomplished the pageant moved rapidly over the line of march and the magnificent spectacle was cheered almost as enthusiastically as that which had gone before. Then with a final outburst the crowd broke and swept in every direction. It rampaged the street cars and overthrew by thousands the carriages that led homeward. It had been jammed and crushed and elbowed almost beyond the limit of human endurance, but it had performed its duty and went home happy.

Immediately after reviewing the parade President McKinley and his party were driven to the Omaha club, where they will be quartered during their stay in Omaha. Shortly after a lunch was spread in the dining room for the distinguished guests, members of the reception committee and the directors of the club. In this President McKinley did not participate. He was somewhat fatigued after his long journey and the excitement of the evening and at once retired to his apartments on the first floor, which had been especially refitted for his occupancy. Meanwhile the remainder of the party spent a very pleasant hour over the luncheon, which was enjoyed in a thoroughly informal manner.

President on the Fair.

The special committee which met the presidential train at Council Bluffs consisted of Edward Rosewater, Z. T. Lindsey, F. P. Kirkendall, E. E. Bruce and A. L. Reed. While the train was crossing the bridge the president expressed himself as highly gratified over the success of the exposition. He remarked that this of itself is a good testimony to its excellence. These great industrial fairs, he observed further by way of philosophical comment, are the very best promoters of peace in the world. As the president felt somewhat fatigued by his trip every effort was made by the committee to save him all unnecessary annoyance and only the ordinary interchange of ideas passed between them. A question, however, was ventured as to whether Senator Hanna was coming, as Mr. Hanna was not on the train. The president's response was to the effect that it had