

OPENING

World's Fair Commences Under Flattering Conditions

FAIR MANAGEMENT PLEASSED

Immense Crowd Handled With Army-Like Precision by U. S. Guards—Program is Finished in Detail

Representing a larger expenditure than any similar enterprise heretofore attempted on this continent, greater in its ambition, and wider in its scope than any previous effort of its kind, the Louisiana Purchase exposition was formally opened at St. Louis.

The inaugural exercises could hardly have been improved upon. They were simple, were carried through without delay, and without a halt or a day of any description.

The weather, notwithstanding the pessimistic predictions of the weather bureau, which promised a gloomy morning, a threatening noon and a rainy evening, was without flow. No fairer day from dawn to sunset could have been hoped for. The sun was warm, but tempered by a pleasant breeze whose temperature was sufficient to cool, and too mild to chill.

The handling of the crowds, the guarding of enclosures, sacred to the participants in the exercises, and the police work generally could not have been bettered. This work was in the hands of officers of the regular army, who directed the exposition guards in all their duties, and was done as the regular army men do thing in general, promptly, thoroughly and without any fuss.

Extreme care had been taken in the arrangements of the day's program. Its length had been calculated to a nicety that all things might be finished at noon exactly, but as is usual in such cases, the program dragged out beyond its expected time. It was arranged that President Roosevelt should press the button at exactly 12 o'clock, but when that hour arrived several of the addresses had not been completed. At approximately 12:15, St. Louis time, the signal was given to President Roosevelt that all things were ready. His response was quick and in a few seconds came the answering touch over the wire from the White house.

This officially opened the exposition, but it was determined to conclude the program and the signal for the actual opening, for the unfurling of the flags the ringing of bells and the operation of the greatest Cascades was not given by Director of Works Taylor until 1.01. It was several minutes later than that when President Francis of the exposition, formally announced that the fair was open to the world. He made the declaration with a laugh, for the bands were playing, the crowds were cheering and the people were scrambling from their seats to watch the rise of the curtain upon the drama with whose prologue of five long years they were all familiar. From the time that Director of Works Taylor waved his baton with the fluttering ribbon of white as a signal for the actual opening, the exposition as the epitome of human achievement was the thing with the people, the speeches of men were in the background. President Francis was the first to realize this, and his hearty laugh as he shouted to his fleeing audience showed his unqualified joy in the fact.

ROYALTY GOES VISITING

Thousands of People Give the King and Queen Hearty Welcome

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, having completed their visit to Dublin, went to Kilkenny, and had the heartiest reception. The town was filled with thousands of people from the surrounding country.

Replying to an address of the corporation the king spoke of his great satisfaction at the fact that his deep interest in the Irish people was recognized. Both the queen and himself would rejoice to see Ireland take that place in the industrial world which the intelligence and deftness of her people amply qualified her to fill. If his visits to Ireland gave him better acquaintance with the needs of the people and convinced them of his kindly feeling he would be amply repaid.

New Bank Deposit Record

The New York bank statements again broke all previous records for grand totals of loans and deposits, loans aggregating \$1,049,636,800, with deposits of \$1,114,367,800.

No Sunday Fair

The first Sunday of the world's fair found the gates tightly closed to the hundreds of people who thronged Forest park. Many went to the vicinity of the world's fair grounds half expecting that by some chance they might be admitted to the exposition, while others went merely to wander through Forest park and gaze at the ivory white buildings from without the high board fence, which surrounded the 1,240 acres of the park occupied by the exposition.

A JAPANESE VICTORY

They Force the Russians to Retreat in a Land Battle

After five days of fighting largely with artillery, the first Japanese army under General Kuroki, has forced a crossing of the Yalu river and, with a gallant infantry charge covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu Tien Cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Aida river, which enters the Yalu river from the north almost opposite Wiju. The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement.

The present position of the Japanese is a dominating one, and they may force the abandonment of the defenses erected by the Russians at Antung and other points lower down the river. General Kuroki began the movement by ordering a detachment of the imperial guards division to seize the island of Kurito, which is in the Yalu above Wiju and a detachment of the second division to seize the island of Kineto, which is situated below Wiju. The detachment of the imperial guards met with some resistance, but it succeeded in clearing the enemy out and occupying Korito island. The Russians abandoned the island of Kineto when attacked by the detachment of the second division.

The Japanese losses on the Yalu were about 700 killed and wounded, day were about 700 killed and wounded. The Russians lost over 800 men.

The Japanese are forcing the Russian army to retreat, capturing Russian positions, arms and fortifications.

Chiu Tien Cheng, the key of the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu, is now held by the Japanese.

St. Petersburg corroborates reports of first attacks made by the Japanese. Gunboats aid the Japanese in dislodging Russians along the river.

DISASTEROUS FIRE AT RULO

Five Fine Buildings in Heart of Town Destroyed by Fire

A disastrous fire occurred at Rulo, burning out five buildings on the west side of Main street. The fire started in the hotel occupied by Ed Duncan, and before the alarm could be responded to the building was doomed. The building on the north was the Miles block, and the heavy walls and quick work by the fire fighters saved it, but the adjoining buildings on the south were frame structures and went like tinder. The stock of hardware owned by J. W. Winterbottom was saved, but he lost three buildings carrying no insurance. Two of these buildings were occupied by a barber shop and doctor's office, the fixtures of which were saved. The drug store of R. S. Coupe was saved, being a brick building, and the fire was stopped at that point. The stock of drugs was removed. There was no wind at the time of the fire, or the whole business street would have been wiped out. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is not thought to be incendiary.

BASE BALL RECORD

Standing of Three League Clubs for the Week Ending April 30th

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	11	9	2	.818
Cincinnati	14	8	6	.571
St. Louis	11	6	5	.545
Brooklyn	11	6	5	.545
Chicago	10	5	5	.500
Boston	12	5	7	.417
Pittsburg	11	4	7	.364
Philadelphia	10	2	8	.200

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	12	10	2	.800
Philadelphia	10	6	4	.600
St. Louis	9	5	4	.556
Chicago	13	7	6	.538
New York	10	5	5	.500
Detroit	12	6	6	.500
Washington	10	0	10	.000

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Denver	8	7	1	.875
Colorado Springs	7	6	1	.857
St. Joseph	8	4	4	.500
St. Joseph	8	4	4	.500
Des Moines	7	1	6	.143
Omaha	8	1	7	.125

Gold Standard in Panama

It seems possible that the gold standard will be adopted at Panama. The committee to which the question was referred has reported favorably, after considering among other matters that the United States will use American currency in the canal zone. As regards the amount, it is recommended that enough money be coined to prevent the United States from having a pretext to coin a special currency for the zone. The idea is to coin silver money, using American gold as the standard, and prohibiting the introduction of foreign silver money.

Railroads Ordering New Cars

While Nebraska roads have much idle equipment and probably will have for several months, they are taking precautions against such a shortage of cars as they had last fall and summer. The Burlington, Rock Island, Northwestern, Santa Fe, and other lines have recently given large orders for freight cars. Some of them will take the place of cars destroyed or retired because of small capacity, but the big orders are being placed this early by all the roads in anticipation of greatly increased traffic in the fall.

TRUE JOURNALISM

Editor Edw. Howe of Atchison Lectures in Lawrence

WITH MANY FUNNY STORIES

"Some Experiences of a Newspaper Man" Subject of Lecture—Good Advice to Students Entering Journalism

Ed Howe, of the Atchison Globe, addressed the students of the State University of Kansas in the chapel at Lawrence. It was at first intended to have the address given in Blake Hall, the physics lecture room, but there was not room enough to accommodate the crowd and it was necessary to change to the chapel. Classes were dismissed for the lecture.

Mr. Howe's topic was, "Some Experiences of a Newspaper Man," and the address was given as a part of the course of lectures for the school of journalism, recently established at that institution. Mr. Howe consumed most of his time in relating his experiences with the people of Atchison since he started the Globe twenty-seven years ago. The lecture was replete with funny stories told in the speaker's characteristic manner.

The principal advice which he gave to young aspirants in journalistic honors was first of all to get started at work on a lively, wide awake paper, and to behave properly. The next step, according to the Atchison man is to get acquainted with every one in town. Mr. Howe placed especial stress upon a wide acquaintance.

"I go out into the streets of Atchison every day," he said, "and see certain men and get from them the best things which my paper contains. They are the source of the news and the inspiration for nearly all of my editorial paragraphs. There is too much talk about the coming man. He is here already, and the thing to do is to know him."

In speaking of preparation for newspaper work, Mr. Howe said: "The greatest school of journalism in the world is the country newspaper. The best lectures I could give on the subject are contained in my letters to my sons who are running a little country paper in Idaho for the sake of the experience, and they are making good progress."

Mr. Howe's lecture was from the standpoint of a country newspaper man as have been nearly all the lectures in the course up to date.

"I know nothing about a city paper, except what I like and do not like," he said. "The Sunday editions are a nuisance. The space might better be filled up with interesting and instructive letters and articles than with stories about some woman who feeds her pet dog from a gold plate."

Historical Church Damaged

The First Methodist Episcopal church building at Fifth and Choctaw streets, Leavenworth, Kan., was damaged about \$1,500 by fire and water. The fire started on the roof from sparks from a locomotive. The loss is covered by insurance in a church association.

The church was built in 1859 and is the oldest brick edifice in Kansas. The crusade which resulted in placing constitutional prohibition on the Kansas statute books originated in this building because of a saloon on the opposite corner. Of late years the church property has been damaged by the location of two passenger depots close to it. Damage suits followed and part of the amounts sued for were recovered after trials in both the state and federal courts.

Farmer Goes into Bankruptcy

The second case of farmers taking advantage of the bankruptcy law which has come before Referee Millikin in the United States bankruptcy court at Salina, Kan., within the past two years, has been filed. George W. Yapp of Epsom, Jewell county, filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to \$5,570. It is unusual for a Kansas farmer to be compelled to take advantage of the bankruptcy law.

The California Launched

The armored cruiser California was launched at the ship yards of the Union Iron works at San Francisco. The electric button which started the vessel on her way to the water was touched by Mrs. Walter S. Martin and the vessel was christened California.

There are to be five vessels like the California. She will cost, complete, \$5,000,000.

Machinists Will Not Strike

The Topeka machinists of the Santa Fe held a large mass meeting and decided that they would not strike. J. D. Buckalew, third vice president of the international association of machinists, was present, and strongly advised this course. He said there would be no strike if he could help it. The action of the men on the coast lines of the road in going out without waiting for orders from the national headquarters of the union was strongly condemned.

NEBRASKA WINS DEBATE

Sixth Time Her Debaters Have Defeated the Jayhawkers

The University of Nebraska won its sixth consecutive victory in debate by defeating the University of Kansas team in a strong and clean-cut discussion of the Monroe doctrine question. The debate took place before an audience of 500 people, in Memorial Hall, Lincoln, including many representatives of business and professional classes. The decision of the judges was two to one in favor of Nebraska. When Judge Deemer of the Iowa supreme court announced the result of the conference the audience broke loose and a scene of wild enthusiasm followed. The crowd surged forward and seizing each of the debaters in rapid succession tossed them in the air in the most approved fashion. The Kansas debaters were treated in the same manner and Professor Fogg, under whose direction the debaters were trained, was tossed with the rest.

Gas Well in Wyandotte

Considerable seepage is maintained as to the extent of the flow of gas recently struck at Bonner Springs in Wyandotte county, Kansas. A farmer from the neighborhood of the prospect loles said:

"Three wells have been put down, one at Captain Twister's, one in the Sharbert place, and one on the Kennylam place, between Bonner Springs and Edwardsville. Gas was found at the last place, but to what extent, Mr. Wood, who is doing the boring, will get state. We know, however, for a fact that enough has been found to run the engine. Mr. Wood has ceased almost all the gas and oil rights down there, and will bore another near Edwardsville soon."

Another Kansas Railroad

Another Kansas railroad has been chartered. It is the Great Bend Southern railway, and it is chartered to run from Great Bend south through Barton, Stafford, Pratt and Barber counties to the south line of the state.

The charter gives it the right to use steam, electricity, compressed air or any other motive power it wishes. The capital stock is only \$25,000, which wouldn't build the road very far.

The reason for the proposed road is not apparent. Those who know the country through which it is to pass say that there is little excuse for the line unless it is to be a part of some other system.

Shot at Premier

Premier Maura of Madrid, was shot at while on his way to Madrid from the Balearic islands. When between Alicante and Encina a bullet whizzed through the roof of his car. The incident created great alarm, but no one was injured.

The official report of the incident given out by the minister of the interior says:

"As the train was running between Alicante and San Vicente some persons fired and others threw stones. The gendarmes accompanying the train returned the fire. Neither the premier nor the other passengers were hurt. Two arrests were made."

Decision Against Chinamen

In the supreme court of the United States a decision was delivered in the case of Sing Tuck and thirty other Chinese persons held for deportation on the order of an inspector. The men claimed to be citizens of the United States, and sued out writs of habeas corpus, claiming that they were entitled to a review of their cases by the courts before exhausting the remedy prescribed by the exclusion treaty of 1894. The court did not take this view, but held that Chinamen must pursue the course outlined in the law, exhausting the remedies there provided before applying to the courts. The opinion was by Justice Holmes.

Items in Deficiency Bill

In the general deficiency appropriation bill adopted the important amendments are:

Appropriating \$5,000 for medals to commemorate the birth of Benjamin Franklin; appropriating \$30,000 for a special assistant attorney general in an investigation and prosecution of certain frauds in the customs service; extending for two years the time for filing claims for property taken from confederate officers and soldiers; appropriating \$4,500 for exhibition of the model of the capitol at the Louisiana Purchase exposition; appropriating \$1,250 for the relief of the widow of General Longstreet.

May Yet Issue Passes

Representatives of western railroads met in Chicago to consider the question of granting return passes to live stock shippers. At the morning meeting it was agreed that the Iowa lines should comply with the law of that state by granting transportation without that state, but not on interstate business. Later it was discovered that two or three lines were pledged to the Iowa state commission to grant return passes to stockmen on all Chicago business.

STATESMEN QUIT

Second Session of the 58th Congress Adjourns Sine Die

PANAMA BILL AGREED TO

Routine Business Incident to Adjournment Occupied Largest Time of the Last Day's Session

The second session of the 58th congress has been declared adjourned by President Pro Tem Frye of the senate and Speaker Cannon of the house. The senate began business promptly in legislative session and immediately afterwards agreed to the conference report on the emergency reserve river and harbor bill.

Mr. Kittredge presented the conference report on the Panama canal bill and it was agreed to without comment.

The house resolution fixing 2 p. m. as the hour for the final adjournment of the session was presented and was adopted without being referred to a committee.

President Roosevelt arrived at the capitol to attend to his official duties incident to the adjournment of congress. Nearly all the members of his cabinet had preceded him and were waiting in the president's room. He was accompanied by Mr. Loeb, his private secretary, and the whole executive force of the White house. A number of bills passed recently received his signature.

The president affixed his signature to the last of the general supply measures—the postoffice appropriation bill. Prior to that time he had signed the sundry civil, the general deficiency and the military academy bills, in addition to scores of measures of minor importance.

The president was in almost constant consultation with senators and representatives concerning measures presented to him for signature. Bills relating to the various departments were referred strictly to members of the cabinet who were present and, as usual, they passed upon them before they were signed by the president.

The joint committee of the two branches of congress consisting of Senators Hale and Cockrell and Representatives Payne, Mendenway and Williams, appointed to notify the president that congress was ready to adjourn, called upon President Roosevelt in his room at the capitol. The president informed the committee that he had no further communications to make to the congress. The committee remained with the president less than five minutes.

The house resumed its session and at once got down to business and agreed to a number of conference reports on bills of minor importance. The conference report on the bill establishing a government for the Panama canal zone likewise was agreed to.

Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the majority leader, by unanimous consent, interrupted a roll call and offered a resolution providing for adjournment. Loud republican applause greeted the announcement.

READY TO OPEN FAIR

All Arrangements Made for Opening of the World's Fair

All arrangements have been perfected by the Postal Telegraph company for transmitting to St. Louis the electric current to be started by President Roosevelt at the White house in Washington, which will formally open the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The key to be used by President Roosevelt to start the current on its western journey has been made. It is of gold and after it has been used by President Roosevelt it will be presented by the Postal Telegraph company to President D. R. Francis of the world's fair.

Democratic Committee Meeting

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the democratic national committee in St. Louis it was stated that the aggregate number of tickets to be issued for the convention would not exceed 9,500. Seven hundred and fifty seats will be reserved for the press. None but working newspaper men will be permitted to occupy these seats.

The committee approved Mr. Schroer's suggestion to place a telephone in every state delegation which will connect with a telephone on the main platform and afford service to all parts of the hall.

In the lobbies an additional number of telephones affording long distance connections will be installed.

Pierpont Morgan Gets \$1,000,000

The government of the republic of Panama has indicated its desire to have \$1,000,000 of the amount to be paid that country on account of the canal purchase transmitted to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., their fiscal agents at New York, the remaining \$9,000,000 to await the arrival at Washington of the Panama minister next June. The treasury department will comply with this request.

ONE FOR THE RUSSIANS

They Capture and Sink a Japanese Ship of 400 Tons

Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese military ship, the Kinshu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, with all on board, with the exception of seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, sixty-five of the crew and eighty-five coal carriers. The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship.

The official report of Rear Admiral Yeszen to the emperor is as follows: "Two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores, and about 500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 37 millimeters. The Russians captured on board seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, eighty-five military carriers, or coolies, and sixty-five of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party, obstinately refused to surrender or to go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

HAGUE WAR RULES

Japan is the First to Adopt this Advanced Position

The advanced position taken by the Japanese in the adoption of humane rules of war is strikingly shown in a report to the state department from United States Minister Griscom at Tokio, in which he encloses a communication to himself from Baron Komura, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The minister shows that Japan is the first country to give full effect to the elaborate code of laws governing war laid down by The Hague conference. He announces that there has already been put into operation by the Japanese the rule of war regulating the dispatch of letters, money orders and valuables between prisoners of war and their friends in their own country. The Japanese government also has ordered that such prisoners be supplied free with postal facilities, communication and means of receiving gifts. Also that they be not subjected to any railway charges.

LINCOLN JOBBERS' TRIP

They Will Visit the Country Customers Along the Northwestern Line

The jobbers and business men of Lincoln will visit their friends along the line of the Northwestern railroad. A four days' trip has been planned for May 9. Every town on the main line as far northwest as Long Pine and on the Bonesteel and Albion branches of the road will be visited. A stop of from twenty minutes to one and one-half hours will give the Lincoln visitors time to meet their neighbors and get better acquainted. Two Pullman cars and a combination car will form a special train at the disposal of the visitors. Enough business men have already agreed to go to make this the largest excursion of the kind that ever left Lincoln. The wholesale houses of Lincoln have for many years done a good business in the northern and western part of Nebraska and this excursion will give the jobbers a chance to see the country and towns and greet their customers personally.

Baldridge to be Chairman

Howard H. Baldridge, of Omaha, will be temporary chairman of the republican state convention to be held in Lincoln May 18. Mr. Baldridge was selected by the executive committee of the state central committee at its meeting at the Lindell hotel recently. Among those mentioned for the honor were W. F. Gurley, John C. Wharton and Robert Cowen of Omaha, and Judge Wall of Loup City. The committee selected A. B. Allen of Tecumseh to be temporary secretary of the convention. Those present at the committee meeting were Chairman Lindsay, Secretary Allen, Victor Rosewater of Omaha, C. A. Robinson of Kearney, Thomas Childers of Pierce, Hugh McCarger of Crete, E. G. Titus of Holdrege and Byron Clark of Plattsmouth were absent. Mr. Clark's proxy was held by Chairman Lindsay.

Union Music at World's Fair

William Weil, official bandmaster of the world's fair, who was recently expelled by the Musicians' union, has paid a fine of \$1,000, and by agreeing to conform strictly to union rules, has been reinstated as a member of the St. Louis union. Mr. Weil also agreed to employ only St. Louis musicians in his world's fair band.

Kinkaid's Bill Signed

Representative Kinkaid's bill increasing the size of homesteads in western Nebraska to 640 acres became a law when President Roosevelt in the presence of Mr. Kinkaid affixed his signature to the bill. The president indicated to Representative Kinkaid and Senator Dietrich that he would sign the measure before the adjournment of congress and he kept his promise, much to the gratification of the author of the bill, who has labored so incessantly for its passage.