

Colonel L. W. Colby of Beatrice was nominated by the president to be a brigadier general in the volunteer army.

The full quota of volunteers for northeast Nebraska has been raised by the recruiting station at Wakefield under the management of Thomas Rawlings and J. H. Bryson. They have received orders to proceed to Lincoln.

Walter Norris, a photographer, was arrested at Hubbell by Sheriff Bonarvetz and brought to Fairbury. He is charged with breaking in a place, photographing and using a camera and stealing a valuable camera and other material.

A party of boys were swimming in the river above Fairbury, and one of the number, Claude Morris, about 15 years old, waded into deep water and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. Morris was his mother's only child.

About fifty cadets of the State university arrayed in various styles of white uniforms, indulged in the annual "shirt-tail parade." They were led by a band composed of a snare drum, a cracked cornet, two alto horns and a tuba, all trying to play the air to "Hot Time," with more or less success. The number of students in the parade was not as large as usual.

Mrs. Ira Noble of Chariton, Ia., who ran away from home with a man named McCullough, is held at the police station in Lincoln awaiting the arrival of her father. Her husband is already here, and it is believed he will forgive his recalcitrant spouse and take her home. Mrs. Noble is a handsome woman and if her tears are any indication, has fully repented her folly.

Through the hot weather season the Lincoln Gun club will hold its weekly shoots on Friday evenings just after supper. One feature of these practice shoots will be the contest for the championship cup, which is to come every week, the new champion being compelled to defend his title at the next weekly shoot. It is expected that this will bring out a good attendance of the best marksmen every Friday.

Nearly three inches of water fell in two hours at Plainview. During the storm lightning struck and set fire to the Methodist church, but prompt work by the citizens saved the structure. The residence of John Van Horn was also struck and the family prostrated. Van Horn is in delicate condition. North of here fall has been as large as walnuts, covering the ground to a depth of several inches.

The first fire at the exposition occurred on West Midway and resulted in the destruction of the shaft house at the California gold mining tunnel concession. The place had not been opened to the public, and the concessionaires had been rushing the work of preparation. They had been doing some painting, and some of the paint was on the shaft. In some manner unknown it was ignited, and almost instantly the fragile structure was ablaze. The department on the grounds responded promptly to the alarm, and the more remotely located companies reacted in the same manner. The fire was under control before the arrival of the latter.

Adjutant General Barry has prepared for sending out to the recruiting officers and temporary company commanders companies of the Third regiment, Nebraska volunteers, an order prescribing the scope of the examination which recruits will have to undergo. The selection of men for enlistment will be in accordance with the rules laid down therein. Reports from companies which are coming in every day show that many of the companies are well equipped, and the others are rapidly approaching this point. The change of the organization from 84 to 100 men after the recruiting was commenced and a number of companies organized retarded the work somewhat, as a number of recruits were not understood at the time they were expected to recruit to the full number. Whenever the order comes to gather at some central point for muster in the Third regiment will be ready to respond at once, and with full ranks, and then others waiting to be sent where the doctors may make vacancies will have a chance.

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EXPOSITION OPENING DAY

FORTY THOUSAND TAKE PART IN THE GRAND EVENT.

The Parade—With Martial Music They March to the Grounds—Speeches by Noted Orators—A Glorious Day.

Fairer day never dawned than that which smiled on the opening of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition.

All the cardinal points of the compass converged at Omaha, the pivotal point, over the various railroads. Everybody wore his best clothes and a broad smile and not a thing occurred to mar the movement of the 20,000 people who arrived by one or the other sections of the regular trains or specials. All the roads and the temporary depots' facilities were taxed to almost their fullest capacity, and still not a word of complaint was heard from any source.

The parade was formed down town about 9:30. During almost an hour of waiting on the part of the military for the civilian portion of the parade to get into line, the 250 Nebraska State University cadets demonstrated their ability at "yells" and used them. At the head of the parade, with the State University band, and Major Charles H. True in command, the Nebraska boys also demonstrated their ability to march and counter-march. The white trousers with blue coats and caps looked well—and so did the wearers.

At 10:35 Major T. S. Clarkson, grand marshal of the parade, gave the command to start from Sixteenth and Douglas streets. As the signal was given a cheer went up from the many thousands which were massed at the four corners of the street. A large platoon of police had great difficulty in keeping the crowd near enough to the sidewalk to prevent pressing in the procession.

As the carriage containing William J. Bryan passed through the crowds, cheer upon cheer rose on the air and he was accorded a perfect ovation all along the route of march.

The head of the procession arrived at the arch of States at 11:45 a. m., and at once proceeded to the speakers' stand in the grand court.

It required nearly an hour for the end of the procession to pass through the arch.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES. The place chosen for the formal opening ceremonies was the cool arch marking the point where the colonnades converge at the east end of the lagoon. The speakers' platform was directly under the archway opening to the west, commanding the very finest view of the lagoon, flanked by the magnificent buildings of the court, with the imposing Government building looming up, its white walls dazzling and its gilded dome shining like burnished gold in the flood of sunlight.

Beneath the arch and on tiers gradually ascending were placed the short benches for the exposition chorus and the United States Marine band. Still further down a quarter of an acre of raving was covered with settees for the accommodation of the general audience. Chairs for the governor and staff, the speakers and other prominent guests were placed just in the rear of the speakers' platform.

ADVENT OF THE PARADE. The first intimation in the main court that the parade was near was when the scarlet coats of the members of the United States Marine band appeared on the viaduct, coming over from the bluff tract. From this time on the crowds, which for two hours had quite blackened the walks of the court, began to move toward the east end, and their progress was accelerated when the music of bands and the entering carriages announced that the procession had come.

Benches had been arranged for about 3,000 people, and before they were filled, and as many thousands more surged about the seated throng.

Governor Holcomb looked admirably out through the arch to the west and said: "Do you know, I haven't been out here since last December, and this is a revelation to me as to anybody."

The parade entered the grounds in no order, and while the several divisions were getting seated at the stand, there was time for those on the platform to spend twenty or twenty-five minutes in social chat and the making of acquaintances.

THE EXERCISES BEGIN. When William Santelmar, leader of the United States Marine band, arose, every pair of hands in the vast throng was clapping, an inspiring noise, soon stilled by the more inspiring notes of the "Jubilee Overture," as they softly leaved out over the court.

This was followed by the prayer and the opening address by Exposition President Wattles. Senator Allen's compliments were read, John L. Webster orating in the senator's stead.

It was plain that the "Song of Welcome" was plain by the exposition chorus, accompanied by the marine band, was one of the favorite features of the program. The quality of the work done by the chorus was critically examined; there was no disappointment, but genuine pleasure as the song swelled forth in perfect measure and enrapturing harmony. The applause was long and general.

Following the "Song of Welcome" came the main address of the day delivered by John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs.

It was found that the long distance telephone would not work and the message, addressed to President Wattles, came directly over the telegraph wire from the White House to a "pocket" instrument on the stand.

President McKinley then gave the signal for the running up of the flag and the starting of the machinery. All this had occurred before the time at which Governor Holcomb arose to deliver the president's address, which closed the afternoon exercises.

THE MARINE BAND CONCERT. The playing of the Marine band elicited the most enthusiastic applause and was the subject of comment in all parts of the grounds. Its initial performance in the afternoon developed the fact that there will be few, if any, more popular features connected with the exposition.

The famous Marine band of Washington will be here two weeks. It was planned that they should give daily concerts in the afternoon in the pavilion on the Grand Plaza, but this was found to be inconvenient, as the pavilion is on the west and gets devilishly hot. The afternoon concerts will take place in front of the government building at the west end of the lagoon, in the shade.

The feature of the evening was the second concert by the Marine band, and another feature of the evening was the fireworks—the most brilliant display ever witnessed in the west.

SPAIN'S SPIES.

Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe, who was

kicked out of the Spanish embassy at Washington, is by far America's most dangerous spy.

He is conducting the greatest secret bureau of modern times.

He holds the reins of a mighty system of spying by which every move our government makes in this war with Spain becomes as well known to the authorities at Madrid, as it is in Washington.

While the American naval block is obliged to trust to rumors, unconfirmed dispatches and to guess at the course of or the intentions of the enemy's fleet, the Spanish minister of marine and his subordinates, prosecuting active warfare labor under no such disadvantage.

The Spanish government is fully equipped with sources of information from the enemy's camp. The suicide of the spy Downing after his capture does not cause the slipping of a cog even in the machinery of the secret bureau across the line. He was almost a nonentity, and the system brings results just as effectively as if he had never had his insignificant part in it.

Polo's associates at Montreal are as oily and capable as the chief himself. They are diplomats, naval officers and military men. They form Spain's most effective strategic board, the one at Madrid being merely a figurehead.

The headquarters of this board are in rooms 126 and 128 of the new Westmont residence of the Spanish consul general at Montreal.

Here daily and nightly information pours in, a thousand words at a time, sent by Spanish agents in the United States, only to be reconverted into instructions, flashed under the Atlantic ocean, down the American coast to Havana to Porto Rico, to Martinique, and by this time undoubtedly to Curacao.

From here long messages are nightly transmitted to Madrid and equally lengthy cables are received in return.

And the most important of all is London. A small fortune is being spent with seemingly reckless prodigality on the Anglo-American and Commercial cables from Montreal to London.

News concerning the American army and navy is coming from three points in the United States.

An agent in New York, in a position from which he can observe and acquaint himself with important matter, is in communication with Montreal.

In addition there are two agents in the south who are covering the field of the heavy operations for the Spanish embassy.

Under these various agents are hundreds of subordinates, spies and diggers who get hold of all the information to be had.

News is sent to an agent in New York, where the American coast to Havana, but not attracting any attention, as the large amount of code and cipher mercantile business which is being constantly transmitted renders detection impossible.

From London the cablegrams from the United States cross the water again to Canada, then to Montreal over the land wires.

Dispatches are being received frequently with a London date line, addressed either to Polo or Bonilla, and carried by the cable to the latter, bestow upon the former. Probably in no other class of American society are the lines so closely drawn as in military life, and especially where women are concerned.

You see it in the military posts of the west in a marked degree, and you see some evidence of it at Tampa.

The veteran officers of the civil war who are again in the service are looked upon with something akin to reverence. The words which drop from their lips are eagerly listened to, and carefully repeated to those no so fortunate as to get them at a first hearing.

"As General Lee remarked to me yesterday," some dapper young officer will remark, swelling with pride until the padding in his jacket threatens to burst the buttons—and then he will repeat the words of the general, which are remarked, taking great care to get the proper emphasis, and probably missing the point altogether.

Out at camp much the same condition of affairs exists. Of course the men have to leave their Spanish friends, but they feel the effects of the inactivity none the less. There are drills to be gone through, one of the most interesting of which is the infantry rifle drill in the sand pits, and there is the daily routine of camp life. But at night, when the men are in their quarters, they show their discontent in words even more forcible than those employed by the officers up at the big hotel.

As a whole they are a fine lot of fellows—raw, strapping, shaggy, but itching for a chance to get at the Spaniards. And they are even more pointed in their references to the officials at Washington than are the officers. And there they are, nearly 15,000 of them, camped in that desolate spot, waiting, waiting, waiting for an eagerly anticipated order, "On to Cuba!"

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THE SOLDIER BOYS AT TAMPA

Tampa is a place of marked contrasts.

Only in one respect do the sharply defined lines cease to exist, and that is in the feeling that it is always afternoon. Of course there is a morning, but you don't seem to realize it. It is a most peculiar sensation. You feel all the while as though it were time to knock off whatever you are doing and go home. You are drowsy. The buzzing of a big bluebottle fly in a window pane will set you nodding. The little shops all look as though they were about time to put up the shutters.

In direct contrast with the sleepy old town is the magnificent hotel. Here is where the officers congregate. Many of them have their wives and families with them, and life is so much more bearable. Most of the northern tourists have left, and the army families practically have the place to themselves.

And again in direct contrast with the hotel and its colony of officers is the barracks. It is a dreary waste of sand and stunted trees that meet the gaze of the soldier boys—a typical Southern Florida landscape. The seasoned veterans of the regular army, many of them used to the solitude of the plains, broken only by their own comradeship, don't mind it so much. But to the volunteers fresh from city life, the prospect is not encouraging.

It wouldn't be so bad if there were any immediate prospect of getting into a scrap with Spain. It is the suspense, the inactivity, the nervous tension of simply waiting that is wearing on the nerves of both officers and men. Up at the hotel there is a semblance of gaiety, but it is all sort of half-hearted—that is on the part of the men. There are impromptu dances, in which the younger officers participate, while the old fellows play whist or hearts until the game breaks up in a heated argument, not over a play, but over the action of the secretary of war or the president, which argument is often conducted in a manner more forcible than polite.

"Why should we be kept waiting in this hole when the pleasure of a few battleships and cruisers?" some impatient veteran will demand. "It's all infernal nonsense. If they would only order us to Cuba we could clean out the island in half the time it would take the Army to attack the Spanish fleet."

Several growls of dissent will invariably greet this outburst, and as often some argumentative officer, who really thinks as the others do but who cannot allow an opportunity for an argument, will make some remark that will bring the game to an entirely new gotten, and the war will be fought all through in anticipation.

It is curious to note the respect with which the officers of the militia mustered in regard to the seasoned officers of the regular army, and the tolerant desecration which the latter bestow upon the former. Probably in no other class of American society are the lines so closely drawn as in military life, and especially where women are concerned.

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SEN. ALLEN DEFENDS THE PEOPLE.

THE INFAMOUS SCHEME OF LOADING THE PEOPLE DOWN WITH A HUGE DEBT IS OPPOSED BY ALLEN.

CORPORATIONS FIGHTING THEIR PORTION OF TAXATION

The Sinister Purposes and the Craven, Cowardly Methods of the Plutocratic Wolfes in Congress Stripped of Their Sheep's Clothing.

Washington, D. C. June 7.—The senate having under consideration the bill to raise revenue to carry on the war with Spain, Senator Allen spoke as follows:

Mr. Allen.—Mr. President, I shall not undertake a very close analysis of the pending bill nor enter into an extended discussion of its provisions. I shall content myself at this time with calling attention to a few obnoxious features and to pointing out, as best I can, why they should not be enacted into law. The discussion thus far has developed the fact that if the wishes of the different interests to be taxed are to be consulted, the bill will be converted into a measure to authorize the issuance of bonds alone, and will carry with it no taxation whatever.

The junior senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) but a day or two ago inveighed strongly against the imposition of a tax on corporations, claiming that it was unjust. The senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) also spoke strongly against the tax on corporations, as did the senator from Maine (Mr. Frye). Corporations are protesting against the imposition of a tax on their franchise and property; and I do not myself see much distinction between a franchise and property. The manufacturers of patent medicines and proprietary articles are protesting against a tax on their wares. The manufacturers of patent medicines and proprietary articles are protesting against a tax on their wares.

But bonds, interest-bearing obligations, are what is wanted, say some senators, and the senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) yesterday said that he thought it was just that the burdens of the war should be distributed through the years, that this generation should not bear the entire burden. That is the argument of cowardice. There is no other word that fittingly expresses it. Every generation should care for itself and pay its own obligations. It would be absolutely cowardly, inexcusably cowardly, to suffer the transmission to our posterity of a great national debt, to rest as a blight upon them and their industries. Why should we transmit to another generation the obligations growing out of this war and the duties imposed by it?

No, Mr. President, the great masses of the people desire to pay their own share of the war. They are willing to pay their just portion of taxes, and they do not want this government at the end of the war indebted one dollar more than it is at the present time. But a patriotic people is sweeping over the country; the people are moved to do better than for a third of a century before, and taking advantage of it the infamous money power of the United States and Europe is endeavoring to foist upon the people a perpetual national debt. I say infamous, because it is infamous and because it is a violation of human liberty and its mission is to destroy liberty. There is not one of that power, sir, who would not see this government sink to the bottom of the ocean if he could make a fortune by it. There is not an impulse of patriotism, not a feeling of respect for the government among them. The government is to them simply a carcass upon which they are to feed and fatten.

Mr. President, who has pointed out a necessity for the issuance of bonds, and who can point out a necessity for it? We may go through the legends of politics which is exhibited here so frequently, pointing to the difference between gold and silver and paper money where there is in fact no difference. We may try to blind the eyes of the people by process of petting, but it will not succeed. There is no cause for the issuance of interest-bearing obligations, and the people are not so blind but that they will see the iniquity of an issuance if it takes place. The senator from Kentucky (Mr. Allison) said in his opening statement a few days ago that this bill as drafted by the senate finance committee would give a net increase of \$152,481,306.

The secretary of the treasury and Mr. Dingley of Dingley bill notoriety tell us that the war would cost about \$200,000,000 in addition to the ordinary revenue of the government. The deficit of sixty-odd millions under the Dingley tariff act is to be covered up by the bill. One hundred and fifty-two million four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and six dollars extra revenue by taxation can be delivered from this