

By D. M. AMSBERRY.

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

## Brief Telegrams

The insurrection in the province of Yemen, Arabia, is assuming alarming proportions. Almost the whole country southward of Sana is in revolt.

The State Department, at the suggestion of Guatemala, notified the Department of Justice of an alleged filibustering expedition being formed at Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman, a widow, aged 64, was attacked by a dog in her yard at St. Louis, which lacerated her arm badly, and she died within an hour from fright.

The Ohio supreme court, deciding the Toledo telephone case, held that neither councils nor probate courts are authorized to fix telephone rates in franchises.

Governor Warfield of Maryland, at the annual dinner of the Maryland Society in New York City, endorsed President Roosevelt's attitude in the negro question.

The house refused to accept the item in the sundry civil bill allowing \$130,000 to the National City Bank of New York for rental of the old New York custom house.

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Revolutionary agitators circulate a report that the czar will order a general division of lands, and the monks are beginning to seize the estates. An agrarian revolt is feared.

A dispatch from The Hague to the Daily Telegraph reports that Japanese cruisers intercepted two Dutch liners near Formosa on the allegation that they were carrying contraband of war.

At Philadelphia the six-story building occupied by Frank Teller & Co., cigar manufacturers, burned. Loss, \$100,000. Two hundred and fifty employees are thrown out of employment.

Mrs. Chadwick refused to answer any questions in a hearing before a referee in bankruptcy in Cleveland on the ground that her testimony might aid the prosecution in the criminal cases against her.

Representative Kinkaid secured the passage of his bill for the resurvey of townships in the counties of Rock and Brown in Nebraska. These townships were subdivided in 1874 by various deputies of the general land office.

Attempt was made to assassinate President Morales of San Domingo. Washington regards the news as indicating the outbreak of a new revolution, and American marines may be landed.

On Washington's birthday Emperor William invited members of his court, as well as all the ambassadors and naval attaches, to an entertainment in the large carriage hall of the royal stables.

Michael Kelley, a millionaire coal operator, died at Danville, Ill. Kelley was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1851 as a common laborer. His wealth is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

W. S. Champ, secretary of William Ziegler, promoter of the expedition of Anthony Fiala to reach the north pole, has arrived in New York to engage two doctors to accompany the expedition.

A representative of Emperor William has made all arrangements for the sojourn of the German imperial family in Sicily. At Taormina the emperor has taken the whole of the Hotel Timeo for April, paying \$420 per day.

Judge Charles Swayne, acquitted by the senate on the impeachment charges, has been granted a leave of absence for two months. Judge Swayne expects in that time to undergo a surgical operation.

Joseph S. Ferdy, an attorney practicing in Hilo, Hawaii, has been arrested and held to answer on a warrant charging him with complicity in the frauds in the postoffice at Koloa, Kauai, where the sum of \$27,000 was missing.

Major Tenodor Ten Eyck, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Chicago of a paralytic stroke. During the civil war Major Ten Eyck was taken prisoner by the confederates at Chickamauga and was held one year in the Libby prison.

The government will not permit the shipment of cattle out of Nebraska unless the animals are first dipped, as a precaution against the spread of infectious diseases. This decision was given out by Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

During the closing performance at the Zoo in St. Louis, a tiger suddenly sprang at Trainer Herman Boger and seized Boger's head in its jaws. Attendees rushed to the rescue and saved Boger, who was carried from the cage unconscious.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of Benton Harbor, Mich., have reached an agreement to stop packing fruit in the orchards. All of it will be taken to a central packing house, where it will be graded and packed by an association of the growers.

## ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS TAKE OATH

Thousands of Visitors Throng National Capital to Witness the Ceremony—Procession the Greatest Seen in Washington Since the Close of the Civil War.

## PROGRAM.

10:45 a. m. President left White House for the Capitol.

11:55 a. m. President entered Senate chamber.

12 Noon. President pro tem of Senate administered oath of office to Vice President-elect Fairbanks, who delivered his inaugural address.

12:30 p. m. Entire assemblage proceeded to stand at east front of the Capitol, where President Roosevelt took oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.

2 p. m. President returned to White House. Grand parade followed.

7:30 p. m. Illumination of city and display of fireworks.

9 p. m. Inaugural ball, opened by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt was on March 4 transformed from president by chance into president by choice; from president through an assassin's bullet into president through the ballots of the people.

Under the shadow of the gray-domed capitol, gazing into the placid marble features of Grover Cleveland's statue of the first president, the twenty-sixth president of the United States swore faithfully to execute the laws and to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution.

There were represented in the throngs that had journeyed to the capitol to greet President Roosevelt men from the North, South, East and West, and from distant islands of the seas; from the Philippines, from Porto Rico, from Hawaii—from every land where floats the emblem of the Republic.

In the great parade there rode governors of states, both North and South. The president's old rancher friends, with lariats and chaparral, and wily bronchos, made strange contrast to the stiff-backed, pouter chested young men from the national military schools.

Rough Riders from San Juan Hill, volunteers from Santiago, jackies from Manila bay shared the plaudits of the multitude with modest, everyday soldiers, for whom the title Regular is distinction quite enough.

Political clubs from East and West, militiamen from North and South, blue-clad veterans of the sixties, heroes of the Spanish-American war, miners from Pennsylvania, the entire legislature of the state of Tennessee, the president's neighbors from Oyster Bay—all contributed to the national character of the splendid pageant.

There were waiting for the president when he emerged from the white house thirty picked men from the Rough Riders under Gov. Brodie. With the crack squadron A of the First Cavalry, U. S. Army, they formed his escort to the capitol. As they swung around the treasury building into Pennsylvania avenue a division of the G. A. R., with Gen. O. O. Howard and staff in the lead, which had been standing at salute, wheeled into the column, while the cavalymen checked their pace to accommodate the slower footsteps of the aged veterans.

A mighty wave of cheers swept along the avenue as the president's carriage came in sight. Throughout the whole route the president, with hat in hand, kept bowing in acknowledgment of the greetings. On his arrival at the capitol he was conducted to the president's room, where he began at once the signing of belated bills. At noon he entered the abode of the senate to witness the installation of Senator Fairbanks as vice president. This ceremony concluded, he proceeded to the stand on the east front of the capitol to receive the oath from Chief Justice Fuller and to deliver his inaugural address. Immediately upon its conclusion the president was escorted back to the white house, where, after luncheon with the officials of the inaugural committee, he took his position on the stand in front to review the formal inaugural parade.

Inauguration Ceremonies. The broad plaza whose level surface stretches east from the national capitol can accommodate an army. For hours Washington poured its own population and a vast increment of visitors into the front yard of the seat of government. Eight acres of humanity spread fan-shaped from the focus made by a little covered shelter, open at the sides, where the president was to stand. Over toward the imposing facade of the congressional library it extended, literally a "sea of faces."

There may have been only 50,000; probably there were nearer 100,000 in sight of the president when he took the oath.

The imposing form of Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan, who is almost heroic in stature, was the first to catch the eye of the vast crowd. Flanked by the marshal of the Supreme Court and the marshal of the District of Columbia, Justice Harlan led his colleagues, garbed in flowing robes of black, topped with satin skull caps, to their seats at the left of the tribune. After a brief pause, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, marshaled forth the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks were next escorted to seats just outside the tribune. The president's children were with Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mr. Fairbanks' two sons, students at Yale, and his daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Timmons, were with Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Roosevelt was garbed in a severely plain tailored suit of electric blue; the round skirt was trimmed in bands of lighter shade panne velvet, and the short, modish jacket had a vest of the panne braided in silver. Mrs. Fairbanks wore a beautiful dress of brown velvet, trimmed with chiffon and white ermine. Her hat and gloves were also white. Vice President Fairbanks, accompanied by the secretary of the senate and followed by the senators and ex-senators, was next in

twenty-one, fired in honor of the newly inaugurated chief executive. The tension was broken, and a roar of cheers resounded far and wide across the plaza. For many minutes the president could find a chance to begin his inaugural address.

The conclusion of the address was the signal for another ovation, during which Mr. Roosevelt shook hands with most of the notables who pressed about the tribune. Then he was escorted back to the rotunda of the Capitol and thence to the executive chamber, where he held a brief reception before leaving for the White House.

Vice-President Sworn In. Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, became vice-president of the United States shortly after the marble-faced clocks of the senate chamber registered noon.

At that hour Senator Frye, president pro tem., hammered the marble desk, and announced in set formula that the senate of the Fifty-fifth congress was adjourned sine die; then he immediately called the extraordinary session of the senate of the Fifty-ninth congress to order.

Mr. Fairbanks was forthwith ushered into the chamber, the senate members of the inaugural committee

order. Then came Speaker Cannon and the house of representatives. The instant the tall form of the vice president appeared a swelling cheer burst from the crowd. Mr. Fairbanks bowed repeatedly before taking his chair.

Secretary Hay and other members of the cabinet were ushered to their chairs, and at their heels came Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Gen. Chaffee. Billows of cheers greeted Admiral Dewey, and the hero of Manila bay showed that he was pleased.

The governors of states and territories and the other invited guests followed in indiscriminate fashion, and in a short time all was in readiness for the coming of the chief executive.

President Roosevelt advanced from the door of the capitol, arm in arm with Chief Justice Fuller. Instantly, from all parts of the eight acres of humanity, arose a prolonged, tumultuous shout. Behind the president and his white-haired companion came James H. McKinley, clerk of the supreme court, bearing a ponderous Bible. When the demonstration ceased, Chief Justice Fuller, his snowy locks falling to his shoulders, pronounced the oath. President Roosevelt's voice was easily audible at some distance when he repeated the formal declaration prescribed in article II of the Constitution: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A second later he bowed and pressed his lips upon the open pages of Holy Writ. Again erect, he faced the people, and for an instant perfect silence held. A signal had been flashed from the dome of the capitol to the navy yard, whence came the boom of a ten-inch gun, first of

acting as his escort. He proceeded to the rostrum, where Senator Frye administered the usual oath. The new vice-president's first official act was to call upon the senate's chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, to pray.

Mr. Fairbanks then delivered his inaugural address, and, at its conclusion, he instructed the secretary to read the president's proclamation convening the extraordinary session of the senate. Next the new senators were called to the secretary's desk and took the oath.

President Roosevelt was then escorted back to the executive chamber, adjoining the marble room, preparatory to going to the east portico, himself to take the oath of office. The other distinguished visitors filed out of the chamber in the order of official precedence, and went to the seats assigned them for the president's ceremony.

The Great Parade. With standards waving, guidons whipping in the breeze, and regimental colors flaunting, infantry, cavalry, and artillery tramped, pranced, and rumbled through historic Pennsylvania avenue.

Experienced observers declared that the procession beat all its predecessors, even that of McKinley's second inauguration. Not since the review of the Federal army after the Civil war has the Avenue seen so many and such variety of soldiers. There were between thirty-three and thirty-five thousand men in line. For three hours the mobilization progressed along First street, Pennsylvania avenue, and confluent streets about the Capitol.

Ahead of the parade proper President Roosevelt and his escort, this time composed solely of the Rough

Riders and Squadron A, at a brisk clip proceeded up the Avenue to the White House, where the president, after his lunch, took position in the grand reviewing stand, surrounded by members of his cabinet, the diplomats and other notables. Then, to the blare of bugles, the big procession started.

The first brigade was headed by Lieut. Gen. Wade, in command of the entire military section. After him came the Fifth band, artillery corps, stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York. This was first of forty bands in the parade. Sustaining their reputation of being the most perfectly drilled body of troops in the world, next followed the corps of cadets from the United States military academy. Naturally they divided honors with the future admirals from Annapolis, who marched immediately behind, dressed in natty suits of navy blue, the jolly jack-tar spirit fairly shining in their boyish faces. Then came the regulars, real enlisted men, five hundred of the Second battalion of engineers swinging along behind their own band.

Then came the state troops. To the number of 14,000 they occupied nearly two hours in passing a given point. In order to prevent disputes as to precedence each state contingent came in alphabetical order, so that Alabama, with a single company of her Third regiment, led the way. Indiana, Vice President Fairbanks' home state, had only a company to her credit, sixth in line, while the president's state, New York, with the largest quota, three full regiments and several separate bodies, totaling nearly 4,000 men, was tenth in order.

Although soldiery was the chief feature, the civilian organizations forming the second section of the parade showed up strong in numbers. Marching in the open order affected by political clubs, they spread all over the avenue. There were about 15,000 in line. They seemed to be passing an interminable time, mostly wearing top hats and twirling fragile walking sticks.

Ohio, which usually manages to make her presence felt, kept up her reputation. She had in line the famous Rail-splitters of the Toledo Lincoln club, the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland, the famous singing organizations of Columbus, the Buckeye and Republican glee clubs, the Knights of Maccabees and the Fleischmann Republican club of Cincinnati.

The Spanish war veterans followed the G. A. R. veterans, there being about 2,000 all told of these two societies.

The Ball. Inaugural balls are the biggest social functions that occur in America. The evening's reception at the Pension building exceeded in grandeur its predecessors in the great edifice. There were in the neighborhood of 12,000 persons at the ball.

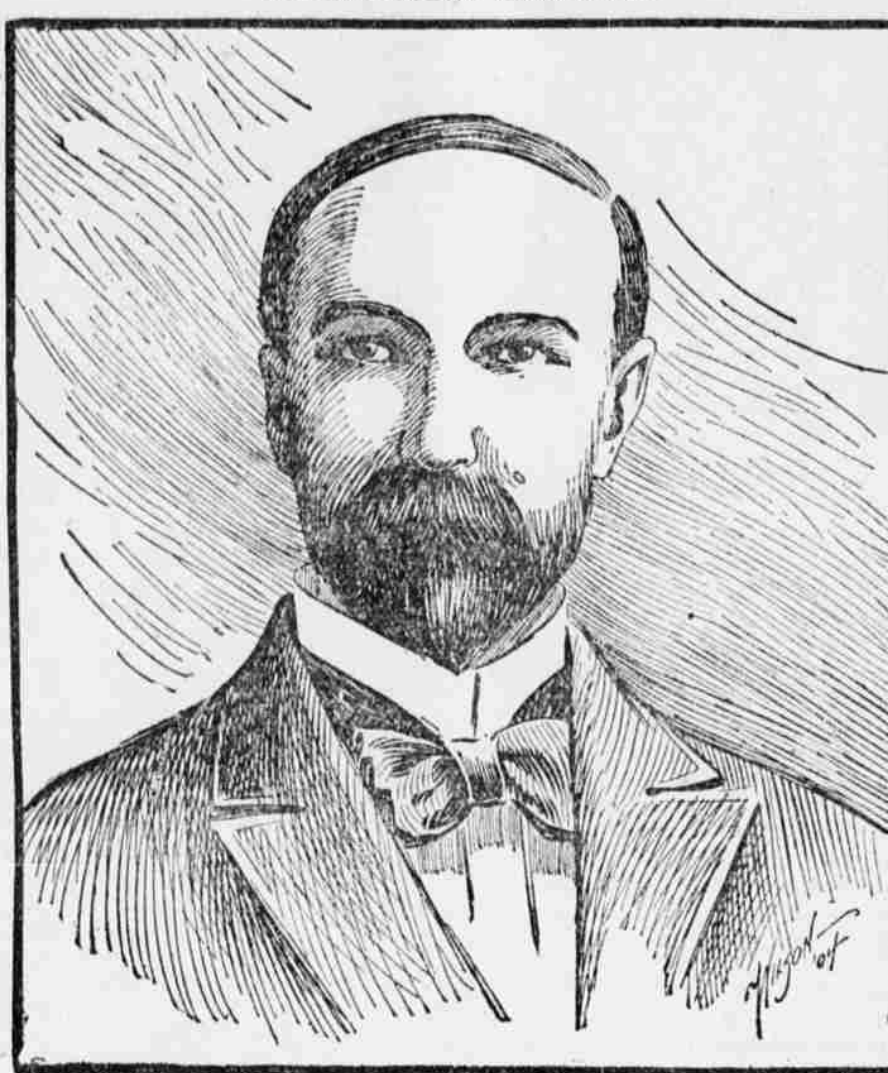
Mrs. Roosevelt's ball gown was made of a special weave of a new shade of light blue silk with figures of doves in gold tinsel. The shade has been named "Alice blue," in honor of the president's daughter, who selected the material at the St. Louis fair. The doves, which are represented as flying diagonally across the blue of the dress, are of varying sizes, from two inches between the tips of the wings down to the size of a bee.

Mrs. Fairbanks wore a gown of white satin duchesse, embroidered with roses of gold in the natural size of the flower. The lace trimming was of Brussels point d'appique, with a design of bow-knots and marguerites interwoven.

The decorations of the ball-room outdid anything that ever before has been attempted. Walls, columns, windows and every nook and corner were covered with greens and cut flowers, palms and ferns, flags, banners and bunting, so that the thousands of guests might look with interest upon something else of beauty than dazzling gowns and glittering jewels.

The doors of the Pension building were thrown open at 8 o'clock, but the president and his party did not arrive until 9 o'clock. They went immediately to rooms specially prepared, carpeted and decorated for their reception, and a half hour later the grand march commenced. President and Mrs. Roosevelt leading. All festivities closed sharply at midnight, because it was believed best to trespass no Sabbath principles. Thus the usual practice of the presidents leaving at midnight and turning the hall over to the populace to dance until day-break had to be abandoned.

Concerts will be given at the Pension office next week, so that those who do not attend the ball may have an opportunity to see the decorations.



VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

Inaugurated March 4, 1905.



THE PROCESSION IN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

## Where a Lady Tells Her Age.

When ladies go to buy a dress in Japan they tell the shopkeeper their age, and whether they are married, because there are special designs for the single and double relations of life, as well as for ages. The consequence of this custom is that you can tell the age of every lady you meet, and know whether she is married, precisely as though she were labeled.

## Complain of Varying Currencies.

Canadians who travel in the United States and Americans who travel in Canada alike complain of the embarrassments incident to the different money issues of the two countries.

## Zulus Swift Runners.

The rate at which the Zulus can run in an emergency is astonishing. Some will cover as much as fifty miles in six hours. Eight miles in an hour is an ordinary feat.

## Liniment of Cedar Oil.

Cedar oil is a valuable liniment, and as a general pain killer had immense vogue at one time among patent medicine men. Guides and trappers still believe in it.

## Where Inventor Got Idea.

It was from watching his wife fold up a pair of stockings that the inventor of the modern India rubber tobacco pouch first got his idea.

## Turn Hose on Natives.

The method employed by the captains of the Nile boats to keep the natives away on landing is to turn the hose on them.

## Cost of Extinguishing Fires.

It costs on an average \$200 to put out a fire in London, and \$700 to extinguish one in New York.

## Doing Great Work.

Ward, Ark., March 6th.—(Special.)—From all over the West reports come of cures of different forms of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this place is not without evidence of the great work the Great American Kidney Remedy is doing.

Among the cured here is Mr. J. V. Waggoner, a well known citizen, who, in an interview, says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me. My kidneys and bladder were badly out of order. I used many medicines, but got nothing to cure me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them fixed me up so that I have been well ever since."

"Tell the poor kidney and bladder diseased people to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and get well."

No case of kidney complaint is too far gone for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure. They are the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

## To Truly Live.

Life is what we are alive to. It is not length, but breadth. To be alive only to appetite, pleasure, pride, money-making, and not to goodness and kindness, purity and love, history, poetry and music, flowers, stars, God and eternal hopes, is to be all but dead.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

## Graphite Mining.

The island of Ceylon is one of the largest graphite mining countries in the world. Large deposits of graphite are also being exploited in Siberia, chiefly in the neighborhood of Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal.

## Japanese Newspapers.

The first Japanese newspaper was published in 1863, only forty-one years ago, and contained some news translated from the Dutch papers. Today Japan has 1,500 daily newspapers and periodicals.

## Adulteration Unlimited.

A flour recently purchased in Portugal proved on analysis to contain 53 per cent of kaolin or china clay, while the remainder was mostly ground rice husks and finely powdered sawdust!

## Tippling in South Carolina.

The Columbia (S. C.) State notes that "the dispensary sales in Sumter (population 5,680) for the six days ending Dec. 24 aggregated \$6,442—more than \$1.00 worth of rum for each inhabitant."

## All Carried Walking Sticks.

Walking sticks were in the fashion in Greece about four and twenty centuries ago, when the man who appeared in the streets of Athens without a stick was liable to be arrested as a disorderly person.

## Defiance Starch.

should be in every household; none so good, besides 4 ounces more for 10 cents than any other brand of cold water starch.

## Has Appropriate Monument.

A German pencil-maker, recently deceased, has over his grave a gigantic stone representation of half a lead-pencil set as a tombstone. It is of red sandstone, with a core of graphite 8 inches in diameter.

## Swore on His Own Bible.

A cautious grand juror at the Old Bailey, London, brought his own Bible with him, to be sworn upon and so took no risk of microbes.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 323 Third Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1905.

If dignity of office should prevent a man from answering accusations, dignity of character and conduct should refute them.

Men who openly discuss affairs of the heart usually have several black marks to their credit.