INAUGURALS OF PRESIDENTS

Brief Review of Addresses Given on the Assumption of Office.

ALL READ EXCEPT FRANKLIN PIERCE

Washington Extremely Nervous When Delivering His First Address—General W. H. Harrison's Speech the Longest.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There is a tradition which has been crystalized into an unwritten law requiring the president who takes the oath of office to deliver an inaugural address to the people, whose chief magistrate he is to be. This custom, begun by George Washington, has never been broken nor has there been through the history of the government any wide differences in the character of the speeches with which presidents have begun their official service. In two features nearly all of the addresses have been cast in the same mold, for almost without exception they have been begun with an introductory sentence, expressing in some form the gratitude of the president for the high honor which the people have conferred upon him, and they have ended in an invocation of the help of the Supreme Being in performing the duties of the office. The body of the address has varied according to the spirit of the times in which it has been made. The inaugural speeches of the first presidents, those who served during the first quarter century of the government, were largely treatises upon a republican form of government, contrasting the peace and prosperity which it gave to the people of the United States with the wars which were disturbing the monarchies of Europe, and praising the balance between the federal authorities and the states secured by the constitution.

In later years, particularly since the war of the rebellion, the presidents have given themselves to the discussion of absorbing current isues, and judged by the standard of the more modern addresses those of the old school style, if reviewed, might seem somewhat ponderous academic. The inaugural utterances of the presidents have rarely been tinged with partisanship, and they have not often been the most important official utterances of the men who have spoken them. With the notable exception of Lincoln's second inaugural address the inaugurals are not held in the first rank of state papers, either by their rhetorical or political worth. The whole of Lincoln's second address is preserved in the school readers and recited on the platform, but other presidents have spoken few sentences on their installation which have been considered epigrammatic or are often quoted. The more important and historic utterances of the presidents, those which have marked out policies, have been conveyed through messages to congress.

AS TO LENGTH.

The average length of an inaugural address has been about 3,000 words, enough to fill two columns of a newspaper, and they have taken about forty minutes for their delivery. The longest speech ever made was that by General William H. Harrison, which contained 8,500 words; the shortest was that with which George Washington began his second term. The latter was a formal and personal utterance of only 134 words, and did not touch upon any public questions. The inaugural was in the old Independence hall in Philadelphia, where the Third congress sat in 1792, and was in the room where the declaration of independence had been signed. All the officials of the government and foreign ambassadors, with prominent citizens, were present. Washington's first address made in the Federal building in New York on April 30, 1789, contained 1,200 words. None of the speeches, except General William Henry Harrison's, have been more than 5,000 words long, while the vice presidents who have been called to the presidency by the death of four presidents have made very brief proclamations, except John Tyler. Three distinguished soldiers who have been elected to the presidency, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor and Grant, have been men of action rather than of speech, and have spoken hardly more than a thousand words in their inaugurals.

The inaugural ceremonies of the first five presidents were held in the senate chamber, but Madison was sworn in and made his address in the house of representatives, and several other inaugurations took place in the house, because this was the larger hall of the two. John Quincy Adams was inaugurated in the house also, but Andrew Jackson spoke on the east portico of the capitol to a multitude which was the greatest the city had ever sheltered, and which Daniel Webster said could be fed only by a miracle. These people mobbed the platform after "Old Hockory" had spoken, and endangered his life by their eagerness to shake his hand.

Every inaugural address has been read from manuscript, except that of Franklin Pierce. The president from New Hampshire delivered an oration of forty minutes length without the aid of manuscript or notes, having committed it to memory, and with considerabde rhetorical effort. George Washington, it is related, was extremely nervous when he spoke his first inaugural. He trembled visibly, and when he attempted a gesture once or twice it was so awkward that a spectator, writing of the affair, remarked that he wished the president had not attempted oratory, as he did not wish to think him not first in everything.

After Washington had read his second brief inaugural in the senate chamber he put the manuscript on the vice president's table, sat down for a few minutes, then rose and withdrew, those in the hall standing until he passed out. Then the manuscript was taken up by the clerk of the house and again read from beginning to end.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST.

Washington's first address dealt largely with the then untried duties of the chief executive under the new constitution. It contained one unique statement which has never been repeated. Washington said: "When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permaneat provision for the Executive department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require."

Thomas Jefferson, in his second inaugural, rebuked the press for defamation of the administration, and suggested punishment for slander, but drew the conclusion that under the greatest freedom of discussion the truth must prevail. Monroe, in his second inaugural, for the first time in such an address reviewed the political issues of the day in detail.

The first mention of slavery, which was to be the crucial issue of the next quarter century, was made by Van Buren in 1837, when he announced in his inaugural that he would go into the presidential chair determined to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it existed. General William Henry Harrison warned the country against the violence of party spirit. Franklin Pierce, in 1853, announced his fidelity to the compromise measure to govern slavery, and expressed the hope that the question was at rest.

Lincoln's first inaugural on the threshold of the civil war was entirely a plea for the preservation of the union.

Objecting to Garbage Contract.

A petition signed by several hundred property owners demanding the repeal of the present garbage contract is now in the hands of the committee on police of the city council. The petitioners ask that the council do something to do away with what they call "the present unjust and tyrannical system and reserve to the people their inherent right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As the present garbage contract was for ten years, the committee will probably be compelled to inform the petitioners that they will have to struggle along under the yoke for a few years longer.

South Omaha News.

A special meeting of the South Omaha Live Stock exchange will be held on Saturday afternoon to take action on the revised constitution and by-laws. The new regulations provide that the government of the exchange be vested in a president, vice president and nine directors, these officials to constitute a board of directors. The president and vice president shall be elected at the annual meeting in January of each year for a term of one year. On the first Monday in January, 1898, the nine directors shall be elected, three for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. Thereafter at each annual election there shall be elected three directors to serve for a term of three years. Seven members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

A committee of arbitration and appeals shall also be elected, to consist of five members each, the term of office being for one year. For the election of president and vice president a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, but for all other elective offices a plurality shall elect.

Any person of good character and credit and of legal age, whose interests are centered at the Union stock yards, may be admitted to membership upon filing a written application endorsed by two members of the exchange and receiving a majority of the votes of the members present at any regular meeting. An initiation fee of $1,000 will be charged for new memberships.

No person shall be eligible for membership who in any manner represents or acts for, either as officer, agent, broker or commission merchant, any other live stock corporation or exchange whose charter, regulations, rules or by-laws provide for a discrimination in rates of charges or commission between stockholders or other patrons or customers, whether under the guise of dividends, drawbacks or any other scheme or device whatever.

The new regulations further provide that each member of the exchange engaged in the commission business shall register with the secretary, together with the name or firm of the corporation with which he is connected. No member, firm or corporation shall do any portion of a commission business for any one not registered as provided, except on a charge of full commission for such service. Members shall not in any manner represent or act for any incorporated company engaged in the live stock commission business at South Omaha unless a list of the stockholders of such company and their postoffice address be filed with the secretary of the exchange.

No member will be allowed to represent a corporation engaged in the commission business if a majority of the stockholders of such company are non-residents, unless such non-residents are members of some live stock exchange which is a member of the National Live Stock exchange. No member of the exchange shall represent any incorporated company engaged in the live stock business unless each and every stockholder is a member of the exchange. It is, however, provided that this clause shall not apply to stockholders who are members of some live stock exchange which is a member of the National exchange. A lively fight is expected on some of these amendments to the constitution, especially those compelling all stockholders of corporations doing a live stock commission business to be members of the exchange.

Epworth League Concert.

This evening at the First M. E. church the "Crescent Quartet" will give a concert under the auspices of the Epworth league. The program is as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. R. A. Carpenter and Miss Jennie Graham; quartet, "Friendship, Love and Song"; solo, "Dear Heart," Mrs. F. A. Cressey; solo, "Songs of Summer;" solo, "Windy Nights," E. G. Rozzelle; piano solo, Mrs. R. A. Carpenter; quartet, "The County Fair;" solo, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," Mrs. E. G. Rozzelle; duet, "Soft Fell the Dews of Summer Night," Mrs. F. A. Cressey, Mr. R. C. Young; quartet, "Soup;" trio, "Sailing to the Moon," Mrs. F. A. Cressey, Mrs. E. G. Rozzelle, Mr. E. G. Rozelle; Quarrelsome Quartet. The quartet is made up as follows: R. C. Young, tenor; Mrs. Rozzelle, contralto; Mrs. Cressey, soprano; E. G. Rozzelle, bass; Mrs. R. A. Carpenter, accompanist.

Surprised Their Teachers.

The pupils of the fourth grade of Lowell school pleasantly surprised their teacher, Miss Ethel McMillan, Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. andMrs. W. R. aVnsant, Twenty-fourth and F streets. The evening was spent with music, games and singing, and a very enjoyable time was had. During the evening light refreshments were served. Those present were: Blanche Berry, Orpha Kenworthy, Neville Ensor, Kitty Hazel, Bronna Vansant, Blanche Henry, Gertrude Van Luster, Lydia Sargeant, Belva Barr, Alice Kentner, Maud Weirs, Marcus Adams, Stacy Lloyd, Al Tate, Frank Condron, Ray Sipe, Ray Clifton, Knutt Smith, Walter Fenner, Grant Caughey, Guy Roberts, Willie Boyer, Ralph and Clyde Vansant.

Little Faith in the Mass Meeting.

Those who are interested in the appointment of the state board of directors of the Transmississippi Exposition do not think that the endorsement of the so-called mass meeting Tuesday night will amount to anything. Owing to the small number attending and the action of the body in reconsidering the vote after a candidate had been selected made the meeting a farce. At least that is the talk on the streets. Two or three South Omaha men who are after the place have quietly slid down to Lincoln to present their claims to the governor without wasting any time with mass meetings. There are at least a dozen candidates in the field and some lively hustling can be looked for.

Magic City Gossip.

A young son of William Hughes is quite sick.

J. C. Forbes, Philadelphia, is here visiting friends.

Nels Peterson, Twenty-sixth and E streets, is quite sick.

Mrs. L. C. Marsh has gone to Wahoo to visit her sister.

Horace W. Gleason and wife left yesterday for Mexico, Mo.

John W. Gribble has returned from a trip to Dakota City.

William Uldrich, Princeton, was a caller at the exchange yesterday.

Mrs. E. B. Towl has gone to Peru to visit a sister who is quite sick.

W. B. Stanley, Grand Junction, Colo., is here attending to some business.

Durinf February there were thirty-three births and four deaths in the city.

The republicans of the Third ward will meet at Metropolitan hall tonight.

A meeting of the democratic city central committee has been called for this evening.

The Ideal club gave a dance at Masonic hall last night, which was a very enjoyable affair.

JACKSON STARTS A CUSTOM

First to Be Inaugurated in the Open Air on the East Portico of the Capitol.

NONE SINCE DISREGARD THE PRECEDENT

Review of the Weather Conditions Which Have Prevailed on Inauguration Days—Washington Climate Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It was Andrew Jackson, a man of stern and rugged mold, who first conceived and executed the idea of being inaugurated in the open air on the bleak east portico of the capitol, in the eye of the people whose idol he was. In the execution of a fixed purpose he cared little for storm or sunshine, and in this he set an example that few of the successors to his high office have cared to disregard. To the citizens of Washington and to the thousands of people who every four years find their way to the capitol this decision means much; an indoor inauguration to them is flat and depressing. True, there are the soldiers and the bands of music, and the variously attired civilian clubs, and the street decorations, but an inaugural procession without its grand preface—the vast gathering on the eastern crest of the Capitoline hill and the actual presence of the newly inducted president, and the delivery in open air of the promise which he holds out of the future administration—is like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. Yet this omission has followed in some instances, when presidents less robust than Jackson, or more inclined to listen to prudent advice, have declined to undergo the terrible ordeal of a bare-headed exposure for nearly an hour in the midst of winter storms.

Hence Washingtonians, for their own sake, as well as for that of their myriad guests, look in apprehension to the weather conditions of this day, and strive to forecast, if they may, what is to follow on March 4.

There is grave reason, too, for this anxiety. In this latitude the season is one of great vicissitudes. Lying midway between the sunny south and wintry New England, here is the battle ground of the changing seasons. A week of snow and sleet and one succeeding of balmy spring and then rapid changes day by day from one extreme to the other is the rule. The approach of the spring equinox bears stronger tidings each day of the coming spring, but lingering winter makes desperate and unexpected rallies, and supposing these to fail, yet spring is often wet and rainy, though warm. And for this reason the people in Washington who so liberally decorate their houses along the line of march of the big procession have learned prudence, and endeavor, so far as it lies within the limits of artistic taste, to give their adornments a degree of stability that will insure a good appearance in any event; while hoping for the best they prepare for the worst.

FORECAST FOR THE DAY.

Today the weather bureau is the head center of all intelligence to Washingtonians, and appreciating the weight of responsibility resting upon them, the best experts have spent the past twenty-four hours in the study of meteorological conditions from Manitoba to Florida and New England, with a view to the bearing of the most remote "high" or "low" barometric condition on the weather in the capital tomorrow. The result as forecasted by the bureau is as follows:

Clear and cool, with a temperature of 30 to 35 degrees; westerly winds.

It may not be amiss, to give an idea of the average weather conditions which have prevailed on inauguration day, to note the proportions of sunshine and storm that have governed in the past.

George Washington, the first president, took the oath of office April 30, 1789, in New York. It was a fair morning, though the sunshine had to stray through clouds at times, and rain fell during the latter part of the afternoon and evening.

At Washington's second inauguration, in Philadelphia, on March 4, 1793, the day was very pleasant, and immense crowds gathered about Sixth and Chestnut streets to witness the ceremonies. One hundred years ago John Adams was inaugurated at the old state house in Philadelphia, and he, too, was favored with a beautiful day.

The first inaugural event that took place in this city was on March 4, 1801, when Thomas Jefferson took the oath. The sun shone brilliantly and the day was mild and balmy. At his second inaugural it was cold and disagreeable and chilly, and blasts of wind made things uncomfortable.

James Madison fared well on both of his inaugurals, especially so on the second one, a typical spring day.

James Monroe's first inauguration occurred on a delightful day, but his second was just the reverse. In the latter year March 4 fell on the Sabbath. The exercises accordingly were postponed until the following day, Monday, the 5th. It was uncomfortable weather and slushy under foot, made so by rain and snow that had fallen during the night.

The weather on John Quincy Adams' inaugural day, March 1, 1825, augured well for his administration. It was a pleasant day and large crowds watched him take the oath in the old hall of the house of representatives.

Andrew Jackson was ushered into office by a spring-like day, mild and balmy. The oath was taken for the first time in history on the east portico of the capitol, Monday, March 4, 1833. When he was inaugurated for the second time it was intensely cold.

OUTSHONE ITS PREDECESSORS.

The thirteenth inauguration took place on March 4, 1837, when Martin Van Buren became president. Bright sunshine made everybody happy, and not a cloud was seen during the day.

Though the inaugural ceremonies are said to have been the most imposing up to that time, nature was not auspicious when General William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," was installed as the ninth president on March 4, 1841. The day dawned cold and cloudy, but the streets are said to have been dry. A chilling wind, however, made existence outdoors unpleasant.

James K. Polk was unfortunate in this way on his inauguration in 1845. It was cold; a storm blew down from the northeast, and rain fell incessantly, but, though this somewhat dampened the ardor of the gathered crowd, the military display is said to have been especially brilliant.

General Zachary Taylor's inauguration in 1849 also fell upon Sunday, for the second time. The exercises, therefore, took place the succeeding day, which was a remarkably pleasant one.

People who attended Franklin Pierce's inauguration were somewhat discomforted by poor weather. There was a raw northeast wind, and melting snow made matters much worse.

One of the most propitious days on record was that on which James Buchanan stepped into the president's chair. The sun shone freely, and the weather could not have been made more to the taste of the great outpouring of people.

Lincoln's first inauguration, though dark clouds had gathered in another sense, was favored with excellent weather, while upon his second administration, with those "other clouds" practically dispersed, the weather was disagreeable and threatening, and the streets were wet and muddy. Rain had fallen early in the day, but just as the procession moved down Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol the sun broke through the clouds and the remainder of the day was clear.

RAINED ON GRANT.

General Grant had bad luck in the choice of his day, for it was gloomy and rainy. It was even more unfavorable when he was inaugurated for the second time. It is said to have been the coldest day on which an inauguration ever has taken place. The participants in the ceremonies suffered greatly, and there were many frozen fingers and frost-bitten ears in evidence. The thermometer fell to 4 above zero, and a fierce wind intensified the frigid temperature.

For the third time inauguration day fell on Sunday in 1877 when Hayes became president and the ceremonies on the following day took place with unfavorable weather. A light rain fell during the morning, but late in the forenoon it stopped and was clear the rest of the day.

It snowed on the night of March 3, 1881, and also on the morning of March 4, but late in the forenoon it cleared, and Garfield's inauguration was a brilliant one. The earth was snow-clad and the early winds were sharp and cutting, though late in the forenoon it cleared and the air was mild.

Cleveland's first inauguration weather was most auspicious, and not for a long time had there been weather so balmy and springlike. The sun shone and just a suspicion of frostiness which prevailed in the early morning vanished by noon.

One of the stormiest March days Washington has ever experienced greeted Harrison when he entered into the office, and the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue were largely a picture of spread umbrellas and mackintoshes. Rain fell in torrents all day, and flags and bunting hung limp from the pelting storm. Despite this, an immense crowd watched him take the oath on the east portico.

At the last inauguration, when Grover Cleveland assumed office for the second time, it was a cold, drizzling day. Rain had fallen pretty steadily throughout the night and with the morning turned into snow. The wind was strong and blustering, and coming from all points of the compass at one and the same time, made life out of doors most heartily uncomfortable and disagreeable.

You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes, exposure or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents.

THUS ENDS THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Denial of the Worldly Pleasures for Forty Days.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, and until the Easter bells proclaim the end of the Lenten season the devout world will robe itself in humble garments and deny itself the worldly pleasures which society offers to its devotees. The church-going society maiden must close her eyes to the attractions of the dance and card table and resign herself more or less contentedly to the humbler pleasures which the ritual makes admissible at this season.

In the Episcopal and other churches special services are arranged during Lent and an exceptional effort is made to turn the thoughts and desires of the people to spiritual things. The sackcloth and ashes that were the insignia of Ash Wednesday in the olden times have disappeared before modern progress, and even the fast day is only infrequently observed. But society relaxes the pace that it has maintained through the winter months and finds in the Lenten rest and quiet, a needed relaxation from the strain of continual festivity. Brief services in commemoration of the day were held in several of the Omaha churches yesterday morning, but the observation was not general and the services were attended only by the more devoutly inclined of the congregations.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Omaha Inaugural club will give a literary entertainment and ball at Morand's Dancing academy this evening.

Yesterday Officer Rector found a pocketbook containing a small sum of money. The property is at the police station awaiting identification.

George Conrad, the hackman convicted in police court of assault and battery upon George Bridenbecker, was found guilty by a jury in the criminal court.

During Lent, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will hold services at the Young Men's Christian association rooms each day at noon. The services will be for men.

The fees collected by Boiler Inspector Unitt during February amounted to $152. Building Inspector Harte took in $49.50, and License Inspector Hurst collected $1,281.50.

Yesterday afternoon the Nebraska Children's Home society took charge of Joe Green, and placed him in a family of the name of Thacher, residing at 604 North Seventeenth street.

The Loyal Legion held its regular monthly meeting and banquet at the Millard hotel last night. No special program had been provided, but after the business had been disposed of the members spent the evening in social converse.

Archibald Gordon, convicted in police court of conducting an assignation house, was found guilty by a jury in the criminal court and was at once put on trial in the same court on the same charge filed in another case on which he had also taken an appeal.

Residents of the southeast part of the city held a meeting Tuesday and resolved to establish a bus line to run from the center of the city to the city limits on South Thirteenth street in order to accommodate the people living in that portion of the city.

Under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Thickstun's Council Bluffs mission a musical and elocutionary entertainment will be given in the Young Men's Christian association rooms in this city this evening. Jackson Cady, the chief musician, will be one of the attractions.

Some of the members of the city council are very anxious to know what has become of the ordinance introduced several weeks ago, which provided for abolishing the offices of city electrician and superintendent of the city hall. The documents have never reappeared and seem to have been lost.

Articles of incorporation of the Omaha City Electric Light works have been filed with the county clerk. The incorporators are S. L. Wiley, V. G. Lautry and R. Breitung. The purpose of the concern is stated to be the furnishing of electric light and power for public and private use. The capital stock is fixed at $150,000.

DAN STUART IS OUT AGAIN

Promoter of the Coming Mill Gets Into Fresh Air Once More.

WORK ON AMPHITHEATER IS PROGRESSING

Mr. Fitzsimmons Is Pained at a Report that He Had Been Drinking—Corbett Takes a Long Run.

CARSON, Nev., March 3.—Dan Stuart, who has been very ill for the past fortnight, walked to his office this afternoon, and was the center of attraction of strangers and citizens. It was thought that the promoter of the great carnival, which is to take place on the 17th and 18th of March, would be forced to go to San Francisco for treatment. His laborious efforts to carry his carnival to a success have been a burden to him and unfortunately he has fallen a victim to a common ailment in the mountains, which, in the east, would be called pneumonia. Mr. Stuart, however, while feeble and still feeling the effects of this altitude, will probably remain here until he considers himself well enough to undertake a journey to California. While he has been confined to his apartments, Stuart has been directing the movements of his clerks from a sick bed. He expressed himself as well pleased with the looks of things at the race track, where the big amphitheater is being constructed. A few days ago the owners of that property decided to change its name, and the track will hereafter be known as Seymour Park. Contractor P. J. Donahue of San Francisco drove out with Stuart to the park, and, although the big Texan did not leave the carriage, he was enabled to get a first-class idea of the general appearance of the arena. Donahue stated that the structure would be completed by next Monday, and there is every reason to believe that his prediction will be realized.

The force of clerks in Stuart's office has been kept busy every day for a week past answering the astonishingly large number of letters and telegrams sent in from all parts of this country, Canada and Mexico, and even from England. Some of the letters are very interesting. A man in a Kansas town inquired, among other things, how much two $20 seats to see the fight would cost. In reply to this communication one of Stuart's bright young men wrote to the Kansas correspondent, stating that on account of the long journey he would have to undertake to get to Carson, he would only be charged $40 for the tickets in question. Another bit of information that was given out at Stuart's office today would seem to indicate that many women will take advantage of the opportunity to see a real glove contest. One of the clerks said that at least fifty letters from all parts of the country had been received from women, who desired to be booked for the big show on St. Patrick's day.

BOB'S FEELINGS HURT.

Bob Fitzsimmons was very much annoyed today by a story that had been circulated to the effect that he had recently exercised very little care in his training so far as an indulgence in stimulants was concerned. When he came to town last night, the New Zealander was certainly in a happy frame of mind, but this is not an unusual condition for him, and there was no good reason to believe that his playfulness was due to liquor. As a matter of fact Fitzsimmons was pleased upon receiving a telegram announcing the fact that his wife had left New York for Carson City. Bob gave an exhibition of wrestling with his big dog Yarrum in Dan Stuart's office, while a crowd of perhaps fifty persons pushed and jostled in front of the establishment in an effort to get a glimpse of the frolic.

Martin Julian denounced in the most emphatic terms the yarn that Fitz had been drinking. Under ordinary circumstances Bob's manager is an even-tempered fellow, but today he lost control of himself and started on a hunt for the man who had originated this tale. Up to a late hour tonight he had not found the author of what was described as a malicious fabrication. "Fitzsimmons is in good condition," said Julian to the representative of the Associated press. "He never was a drinking man and has not the slightest inclination to indulge in alcoholic beverages. I would not be in the least surprised if some of the smart men of Corbett's quarters put this yarn on the market, just as they circulated the story that Bob was trying his best to break an arm or leg in order to get out of fighting that big duffer. I am going on the warpath for some of these imaginative fellows, and although I haven't any medals on me for fighting, I'll guarantee to make it lively for somebody if I can only get a chance. Bob has not taken a drink of whisky in months, with the exception of a day or two after his arrival in Carson, when he took two or three drinks of hot Scotch for his cold. Nobody need have the slightest fear that he won't be ready to fight two weeks from today. My only regret is that I haven't $1,000,000 to bet on him, because the money would be just as good as in our pockets now."

PUGS AT WORK.

The tall, auburn-haired fighter varied his program today by indulging in a bicycle ride for a short distance over the muddy road. The wheeling was so very bad that he was obliged to return to the ranch, where he left his wheel and took a six-mile sprint around the foothills. The warm, sunshiny weather had an exhilarating effect upon Bob, and upon his return to quarters he announced that he would not wait for afternoon to go through the regular day's program, but would finish up before lunch.

The next two hours were devoted to bag punching, boxing and wrestling with his trainers. An hour or so after lunch Fitzsimmons took another short run, bringing up at the state penitentiary, where he was given a hot bath and a good rub down.

Corbett, too, made a change in his usual work. In the first place, he took a twelve-mile run through some of the picturesque foothills close to Shaw's Springs. Jim and his companion, Al Hampton of San Francisco, returned to their quarters covered with mud, but the champion said he enjoyed the outdoor work very much. Hereafter, instead of putting in two or three hours each morning at the hand ball court, Jim will exercise on the road.

Mrs. Corbett and Miss Helen Corbett will leave for San Francisco tomorrow. In conversation with the Associated press representative tonight, Corbett spoke of his future intentions so far as his place of residence is concerned.

"Win or lose," said Jim, "I'll make my home in New York after March 17. Of course my sympathies are with the west, but I prefer the east as a place of residence. I hope to visit Europe next summer, no matter how the fight goes."

West Beats Wolcott.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Tommy West of New York met and clearly defeated Joe Wolcott (colored) of Boston, in a twenty-round boxing bout at the Broadway Athletic club tonight. West was always entitled to more points than Wolcott, and when Referee Dick Roche gave his flat there was not a dissenting voice from any of the 3,000 persons who witnessed the mill.

BIG CROWD AT THE BICYCLE SHOW.

Management is Well Pleased with the Attendance.

Last night was Turner club night at the bicycle show, and the Turner club was out in full force with over 100 members. It was also the night of the biggest attendance since the show opened, it being estimated that nearly 1,000 people were present. The management naturally feels grateful at the encouraging increase in the attendance, especially as it was made up of some of the best people in the city and of people who manifest an interest in the wheel.

The men in charge of the different exhibits were kept busy explaining the good points of their respective wheels and bicycle devices and not a few sales were made.

A new arrival in the person of F. Howard Tuttle, representing an eastern bicycle manufacturing firm, a man nearly seven feet tall and of magnificent physique, was one of the centers of attraction.

Much interest continues to be manifested in the race on home trainers, the score for last night being: Proulx, 48.5; Heinzman, 42.7; Holton, 41.1, and Hall, 36.6. This makes the score for the three nights as follows: Proulx, 114.8; Holton, 112.1; Heinzman, 106.9, and Hall, 78.6.

Tonight has been set apart for the Omaha Wheel club, and will also be a special ladies' night.

ST. LOUIS BENCH SHOW OPENS.

Cream of the Eastern Prize Winners on Exhibition.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The second annual bench show of the St. Louis Kennel club opened in the Exposition building today and will continue through the week. Some of the finest dogs in the country have been benched. Among the thousand or more entries are the cream of the prize winners at the Madison Square Garden show, held recently in New York City. About 400 dogs from there were brought here immediately after the close of that show, and the remainder of the entries are made up mostly of local dogs. Dogs of every conceivable breed are to be seen, and, as a whole, the collection is pronounced the finest ever gotten together in the west. George J. Gould's string of pointers and J. Pierpont Morgan's collies attract much attention. Francis Riggs of Baltimore has his famous kennel of French bulls on exhibition. Among the many other prominent exhibitors are: Weeks & Turner of Baltimore, with thirty dogs of various breeds; Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Dale of New Haven, Conn., who are showing many famous bull terriers, several cocker spaniels, a Dandie Dimont, and a Scotch deerhound; B. F. Lewis of Landsdowne, Pa., with fifty dogs, the property of at least a dozen different owners, and Wells Washington of Pittsburg, with a magnificent string of Irish setters.

WEEKLY PACKING HOUSE OUTPUT.

Marketing of Hogs Continues on a Liberal Scale.

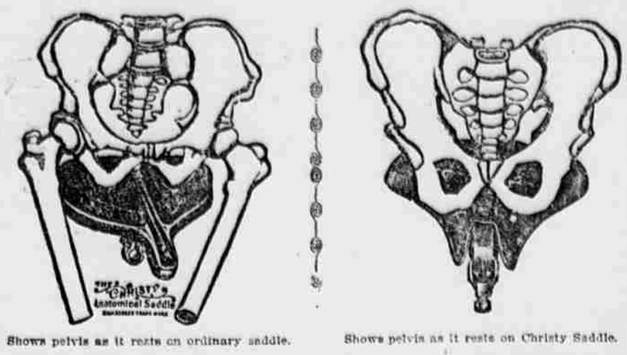
CINCINNATI, March 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Tomorrow's Price Current will say: The liberal marketing of hogs has continued fully up to or in excess of expectations. The week's killings in the west aggregate 390,000, compared with 395,000 the preceding week and 260,000 last year. The total for four months ending March 1 approximated 6,950,000, against 6,815,000 last year. Prominent places compare as follows:

City.	1896—97.	1895—96.
Chicago	2,285,000	2,375,000
Kansas City	1,025,000	869,000
Omaha	440,000	417,000
St. Louis	415,000	387,000
Indianapolis	315,000	336,000
Cincinnati	240,000	249,000
Milwaukee	230,000	267,000
Cedar Rapids	216,000	142,000
Ottumwa	213,000	138,000
Cleveland	190,000	186,000
Louisville	120,000	128,000
Sioux City	95,000	95,000
St. Paul	90,000	148,000
Detroit	87,000	80,000
St. Joseph	76,000	80,000
Des Moines	69,000	62,000

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

Its Merit Appreciated!

Christy Anatomical Saddle



Shows pelvis as it rests on ordinary saddle. Shows pelvis as it rests on Christy Saddle.

Adopted as a regular equipment by Many Manufacturers.

Here are a few of the many manufacturers that appreciate the true merit of the Christy Anatomical Saddle and catalogue and furnish it as a regular equipment without additional charge.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
STERLING CYCLE WORKS, Chicago.
E. C. STEARNS & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
SYRACUSE CYCLE CO., Syracuse N. Y.
DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO., Dayton, Ohio.
GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
IDE MFG. CO., Peoria, Ill.
MONARCH CYCLE CO., Chicago.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO., Belvidere, Ill
COLLMER BROS., South Bend, Ind.
HAMILTON-KENWOOD MFG CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.
PEERLESS MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.
THOMAS MFG. CO., Springfield, O.
ARIEL CYCLE CO., Goshen, Ind.
ACME CYCLE CO., Elkhart, Ind.
ANDERSON CYCLE & MFG. CO., Detroit, Mich.
COLUMBUS BICYCLE CO., Columbus, O.
VANGUARD CYCLE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
ECLIPSE BICYCLE CO. Elmyra, N. Y. and Washington, D.C
UNION MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.
MIAMI CYCLE CO., Middletown, O.
WINTON BICYCLE CO., Cleveland, O.
THE E. HOWARD WATCH AND CLOCK CO.
SPEIRS MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.
HENDRICK CYCLE CO, Waltham, Mass,
THE BLACK MFG. CO., Erie, Pa.

RIDERS

When ordering your 1897 Bicycle, insist that it be fitted with the CHRISTY, and no dealer will lose a sale on account of your preference.

AGENTS

Bicycle fitted with CHRISTY SADDLES are good sellers—because riders are now educated on the saddle question. Insist when placing your order that your '97 wheels come fitted with CHRISTY SADDLES.

Manufacturers and dealers are notified that the Christy Saddle is fully protected by mechanical and design patents and infringers will be prosecuted.

EXAMINE IT AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON,

Also all reliable bicycle dealers.

To introduce ourselves, we will present each customer with a sample bottle of choice liquor—Our messenger boy can be counted upon to make quick delivery—Ours are the choicest brands of family wines, liquors and cigars and are warranted pure and unadulterated—We will make a specialty of bottle and jug trade.

MAY & HILLER,

Family Wine, Liquor and Cigar House,

1303 Douglas.

I jes foun out dat ders lots of cigars in dis Exposition town and de cigars like de propriation, got some strings tied to dem, but dey ain't no strings tied to—or in my dad's 5c Stoecker Cigar—deys pure tobacco an' you'd never tink but what youse smoking a 10 center—only dat 5 is all you pay fur it—bout all de cigar dealers sell de Stoecker Cigar.

W. F. Stoecker

OMAHA

1404 DOUGLAS.

Drex L. Shooman has gone—gone to Washington to see Bill inaugurated, so we've got to get along without him today—had a special engine—he's great on specials—the boys' quilted bottom shoes are a special shoe that we can recommend to every father, mother or child—they will outwear two pairs of the ordinary shoes—we would like to show them to you—

Drexel Shoe Co.,

1419 FARNAM STREET.