

Cooperstown Courier.

Ferry E. Trubshaw, Publisher.

COOPERSTOWN, N. DAKOTA

Tourists in Egypt are supposed to be provided with passports, but the law is not strictly enforced; a visiting card suffices.

The British war office has under consideration a proposal for trying the plan of shooting with both eyes open during the musketry training of this year.

Since the beginning of the last century no fewer than 52 volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen have disappeared and ten are now inhabited.

Mme. Makaroff, widow of the Russian admiral, who went down with his ship before Port Arthur, is one of the most beautiful and cultured women in Russia.

A Belgian swimmer made a wager recently that he could stay in the water ten hours, swimming the whole time. He won the bet, performing the feat at the Antwerp baths.

Twenty-six millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred gallons of milk were Oregon's production for the year 1904. The sale of this output aggregated \$4,000,000.

Fully 1,000,000 gallons of applejack were distilled last year in Northern New Jersey. The low prices prevailing for apples made this method of disposing of the fruit more profitable to the owners of orchards.

The city of Cashel, county Tipperary, was illuminated to celebrate the arrival of the first railroad train recently. A railway from Cashel to Dublin was authorized by parliament in 1844, but it has only just been built.

Wearing the stiffness out of new boots is a peculiar calling; yet a London bootmaker has a man who, for a consideration, is prepared to do this for wealthy customers. He is kept busily employed, too, averaging twelve hours' daily tramping in and about Hyde Park.

Last year the importations of wild animals into the United States were valued at \$121,039, of which \$23,519 was for scientific and educational purposes, and paid no duty, \$19,580 in duties being collected on the rest, which were imported by circuses and private menageries. In 1903 the wild beasts imported were valued at \$147,544.

The courage and valor for which the Japanese are famous is instilled into them from their earliest infancy, says a Japanese writer. When a baby cries his mother scolds him, and says: "What a coward to cry for a trifling pain, what will you do when your arm is cut off in battle? What when you are called upon to commit hara-kiri?"

Aided by wings the ostrich is the fastest runner, sometimes making 98 feet a second. In measured flights the Virginia railpiper has a record of 7,500 yards a minute and the European swallow has exceeded 8,000 yards. The slowest creatures are snails and certain small beetles, a healthy snail's highest speed being five and one-half inches an hour.

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, got the germ of his great idea from seeing, through the interstices of a hut, an old Negro work a hand saw among the freshly-picked cotton stored within. The teeth of the saw tore the lint from the seed easily and quickly, and young Whitney (he was barely 13 at the time), realized at once that a machine working a number of similar saws simultaneously would revolutionize the cotton-growing industry.

More than 16,000,000 pupils, or 20.04 per cent. of the entire population, were enrolled in the common schools of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The total school enrollment for the year, including public and private, elementary, secondary and higher education, was 17,539,478 pupils, and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, state schools for defectives, orphans, etc., 648,440.

The report on crops, live stock, etc., in Manitoba in 1904, shows the total grain crop of that province to have been equivalent to 90,055,113 Winchester bushels, as compared with 85,108,649 bushels in the previous year, an increase for 1904 of 4,946,464 bushels. The area upon which this grain crop was produced in 1904 is given at 3,763,567 acres, as compared with 3,670,196 acres in 1903; in 1904 was included for the first time a small area of 2,471 acres devoted to the culture of corn. The figures are from the Manitoba department of agriculture.

The government of the United States occasionally imports a wild beast for the zoo at Washington, which is under the Smithsonian institution, but most of the animals out there have been presented. But Uncle Sam imports immense quantities of bugs. One particular kind of bug imported by the United States from Australia has earned \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 every year for 15 years, and has never received any wages. Another bug imported from Russia saved the farmers of Ohio and Indiana at least \$45,000,000 in the year 1900.

ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

IMMENSE THROG WITNESSES IMPRESSIVE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

STREETS RING WITH CHEERS FOR EXECUTIVE

Washington Gayly Decorated for the Occasion and Weather Is Ideal—Vice President Fairbanks Is Also Sworn In.

Washington, March 6.—Standing in the east front of the capitol building Saturday, Theodore Roosevelt was solemnly inaugurated president of the United States. Thousands upon thousands of people welcomed the simple but impressive ceremonies and watched Chief Justice Fuller administer the oath. Prior to this the oath as vice president was taken in the senate chamber by Charles W. Fairbanks.

City Gayly Decorated. The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a festive ceremony in Washington. The city was a symphony in color. A blaze of decorations greeted the eye at every turn. The decorations throughout the city were more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration.

In the early morning a sprinkle of rain fell, but long before the city had awakened to the ceremonies of the day, the ominous clouds had been dispelled by a softly tempered breeze



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

from the northwest, which continued throughout the exercises. The air, balmy as after an April shower, with the temperature about 50 degrees, rendered this an almost ideal inaugural day.

Leaves for Capitol. Soon after nine o'clock carriages containing members of the cabinet and the joint inaugural committee of the senate and house of representatives began to arrive at the white house. Their occupants alighted and joined President Roosevelt within. After a little while, the sharp-eyed through discerned a movement among the carriages around the porte cochere. An instant later President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks and the members of the congress inaugural committee emerged from the white house. A great cheer went up from the watching multitude, a cheer that was echoed and reechoed by the crowd far down the avenue. President Roosevelt entered a magnificent open landau drawn by four beautifully matched bay horses. With the president on the rear seat sat Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and opposite them sat Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. President Roosevelt was smiling and chatting animatedly with those accompanying him. To several friends standing near the white house entrance he bowed cordially. Senator Fairbanks entered the second carriage, accompanied by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Representative Williams, of Mississippi, and Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, the remaining members of the inaugural committee. Members of the cabinet and the president's military and naval aides entered other carriages.

Crowds Line Streets. Early in the day Pennsylvania avenue was thronged with people. Hemmed in by wire ropes stretched on both sides of the avenue the entire length of the route of the parade, the crowd was banded ten deep on the sidewalks. The side streets leading into Pennsylvania avenue likewise were congested with humanity. Trains from all points emptied unnumbered thousands into the city. Bodies of uniformed men were hurrying to their places of rendezvous. Gorgeously uniformed bands lent splashes of color to the somber scenes in the shifting multitude. Along the route of the parade the crowd overflowed into the terraced stands and balconies, filled every window and fringed the cornices of almost every building with eager faces. Comparatively few in the great crowd witnessed the ceremonies incident to the actual inauguration of the president or of the vice president. Tens of thousands remained for hours on the avenue quite content to catch a fleeting glimpse of the two men upon whom the attention of the nation was centered.

The carriages swept out of the north-west gate of the grounds into Pennsylvania avenue, where the escort of honor was awaiting them. The ride down the avenue to the capitol was one long-continued ovation. The great cheer which

was voiced at the white house rang along the avenue in consonance with the movement of the president's carriage. It was taken up by the waiting crowd at the capitol and it did not die away until the president, passing through the line of saluting troops with drawn sabers glittering, had appeared behind the bronzed doors of the senate.

Signs Several Bills. As the president entered the capitol the Fifty-eighth congress was in the throes of dissolution. His business there at the moment was not to be inaugurated, but to exercise his function as a coordinate branch of the government in passing on legislation. Little business awaited the president. The bills which were passed Friday and at the evening session were presented to him by the house officers and he signed them quickly. He had considerable time to devote to senators and members who called to pay their respects.

The family of the president and his relatives and a few intimate personal friends appeared at the capitol soon after 11 o'clock to witness the ceremonies. Mrs. Roosevelt and the others of the party left the white house about 11 o'clock after word was received that the presidential escort had reached the capitol and were driven in carriages as quietly and unostentatiously as possible to the capitol where they were escorted to seats reserved for them in the senate.

Fairbanks Sworn In. On the floor, senators were weary looking and glad the work of the session was about over. Shortly before noon, one after another, the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, and the members of the house of representatives, were announced. They took places reserved for them. Then Vice President-elect Fairbanks was announced. Following him, President Roosevelt, the president-elect, was announced. The ceremony was coldly formal, but impressive. After an expectant hush, the oath of office was administered to Vice President Fairbanks by Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore. The new vice president delivered a brief inaugural address, to which close heed was given. Then he administered the oath of office to the senators-elect and with a tap of his gavel the Fifty-eighth congress came to a close.

Meantime, the people left the galleries and went in procession to the east front of the capitol, where the inauguration of President Roosevelt took place. Roosevelt Takes Oath. A mighty cheer burst from the great concourse of people as President Roosevelt appeared on the stand. He acknowledged the ovation with dignified courtesy. The cheering ceased as Chief Justice Fuller, his silvered hair falling over his silk and ermine robe, stepped upon the dais. He held in his hands a Bible. Mr. Roosevelt stood opposite him, alert, but composed. The president solemnly repeated the oath after the chief justice and then stooped and kissed the book. As he lifted his head, he flashed one glance toward Mrs. Roosevelt and then faced the great multitude. Again that thrilling, soul-stirring shout went up. Then the crowd pressed yet closer to hear the inaugural address.

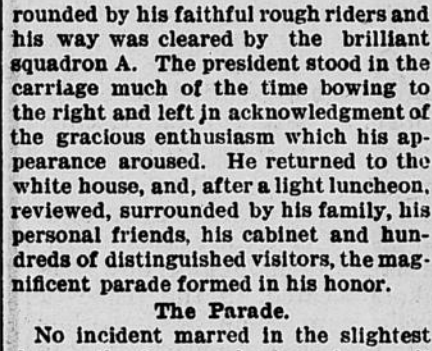
In a little while President Roosevelt was in the avenue returning to the white house. His carriage was sur-

rounded by his faithful rough riders and his way was cleared by the brilliant squadron A. The president stood in the carriage much of the time bowing to the right and left in acknowledgment of the gracious enthusiasm which his appearance aroused. He returned to the white house, and, after a light luncheon, reviewed, surrounded by his family, his personal friends, his cabinet and hundreds of distinguished visitors, the magnificent parade formed in his honor.

The Parade. No incident marred in the slightest degree the inaugural procession as it left the scene of the inaugural address and proceeded down past the Peace monument and took its way toward the white house on the broad avenue. The procession formed immediately behind the carriages of the presidential party and in the order previously arranged marched from the capitol. Many times along the line of march the president arose in his carriage and lifted his hat. A broad smile lit up his face and it was easy to see the cheers of the admiring throngs greatly pleased him.

Reindicted for Iroquois Horror. Chicago, March 6.—Will J. Davis, manager of the Illinois theater, Building Commissioner George Williams and Building Inspector William Laughlin were reindicted Saturday in connection with the Iroquois theater fire, which cost nearly 600 lives. Davis is charged with involuntary manslaughter and the others with neglect of official duty.

Boy Kills Companion. Boston, Ill., March 6.—William Chaney, aged 16, killed Howard Tapscott, aged 18, early Saturday here while the boys were returning from a revival meeting. A quarrel was followed by a knife slash across the throat.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

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Two Die in Boiler Explosion. Jellico, Tenn., March 6.—Two men were instantly killed and four seriously injured in a boiler explosion at Robert Mulholland's sawmill, ten miles southeast of here. The accident is said to have been caused by turning cold water into a hot boiler.

More Troops Landed. Vladivostok, March 6.—Two thousand Japanese troops have been landed at Shengudshin, northward of Korea, to which place they were conveyed by steamers from warships. A flotilla of torpedo boats covered the landing.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY ON VERGE OF DEFEAT

THE JAPS CUT OFF THE LEFT WING AND MARCH ON MUKDEN.

A CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ENORMOUS LOSSES

Japanese Casualties Placed at 40,000; Russian at 30,000—Czar's Men Fight Desperately, But Enemy Gains Steadily.

Berlin, March 6.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says: "Gen. Kuropatkin, in a telegram which arrived here Friday evening, said 260,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army. The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

In government circles here there is a conviction that Gen. Kuropatkin has been fully beaten, that part of his army has been dispersed and that the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut.

Losses Enormous. St. Petersburg, March 6.—The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. Already one of the Russian correspondents places the Russian losses at 30,000 men and those of the Japanese at 40,000. It is added that the attempt to draw a net around Gen. Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is said that the Japanese from Simintin are attempting to force marches to cut the Russian line of communications. Gen. Kuroki, according to the latest reports, is stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian center is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts. Gen. Kuropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Gaotu pass.

Japs Gaining Steadily. Tokio, March 6.—It was announced Saturday from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria that the fighting on the right, center and left is resulting in steady Japanese gains. The Japanese, it is added, have defeated the Russians in Simintin.

Object of Japs Unknown. Mukden, March 6.—The Russians are holding on desperately to their positions. Although the fighting has now been in progress six days the officers here are mystified as to whether the actions at the wings are not big demonstrations to facilitate the chief object of the Japanese, that of breaking through the Russian center, or, if it is Field Marshal Oyama's real intention to turn Mukden; on which side is the real movement and on which the feint.

One of Gen. Kuropatkin's staff officers said: "Oyama's strategy is to break the center and then enclose the wings and compel a demoralized retreat, but till now the Japanese attacks against the center have been only measurably successful. Sanlinpo, which is the key to our position on the right flank, was the scene of awful carnage Friday night. The Japanese concentrated on it the fire of over a hundred guns and then attacked with the bayonet. According to the reports coming in they were repulsed and in a counter attack we captured seven machine guns." Trains are leaving Mukden ceaselessly for the north with wounded men and stores.

Warsaw, March 6.—A telegram from Lodz says a bomb was exploded Saturday in the mansion of M. Poznanski, a millionaire cotton manufacturer, and one servant was killed. M. Poznanski's employees went out on strike Friday. The police believe the bomb was intended to kill M. Poznanski.

Manila, March 6.—Rear Admiral Stirling will be succeeded in command of the Asiatic fleet by Rear Admiral W. M. Folger on March 23.

SEVEN DIE IN TRAIN CRASH

TERRIFIC REAR-END COLLISION PROVES FATAL.

At Least Fifty Persons Injured in Terrible Disaster to Inaugural-Bound Party.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 6.—Seven persons were killed and probably 50 injured in a terrific rear-end collision on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad at Clifton station, eight miles from this city, at 7:05 o'clock Friday evening. One special, containing a battalion of the Ohio national guard, with ladies and officers, en route to the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, stopped on account of a hot box. Before a flagman could be sent back a special following, containing the members of the Tippecanoe club, their wives, sisters and sweethearts, crashed into the first train. The second train was running about 50 miles an hour and the impact was terrific. The locomotive ploughing right through the rear Pullman and into the forward cars, leaving death and terrible injury in its wake. While the cries of the injured and dying rent the air the wreck took fire and three of the cars of the first train and two of the second were consumed.

The following is a list of the dead: Lieut. Donaldson C. Schofield, aged 38, company D, a Cleveland architect; Capt. William R. Hendry, battalion surgeon and a prominent Cleveland physician; Corporal James Kehoe, company C, Cleveland; Private H. R. Held, company C, Cleveland; Frank Pinney, aged 10, son of Lieut. O. C. Pinney, of company C, Cleveland; Dodge, Pullman conductor, Chicago; Private Richard Buenger, company C, Cleveland. Several of the injured may die.

STUDENTS SHOT DOWN. Horrible Atrocities Committed at Tomsk—Czar's Manifesto Creates Good Impression.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—Mail advices which have just arrived here give details of the student riots at Tomsk, Western Siberia, February 26, preceding the closing of the university and technological institute. They represent it as a horrible affair in which students were herded, shot and slashed by the infantry, Cossacks and police. Nine students were killed and 28 were seriously wounded. Over a hundred young men and women were taken to the police station, where they were stripped of their clothes and some of them were beaten into insensibility with sticks of wood. So shameful was the action of the police that the whole fifth division of police was bound over by the court on the charge of brutality.

The imperial rescript announcing that Emperor Nicholas has decided to convene an assembly of elected representatives of the people to elaborate and consider legislation, has produced a wonderful impression. The war and the battle below Mukden are forgotten. The rescript is hailed by many as a second emancipation proclaimed on the anniversary of the first.

Gaynor and Greene Arrested. Montreal, Can., March 6.—Messrs. Gaynor and Greene were arrested in Quebec Saturday for the purpose of bringing them to Montreal to complete extradition proceedings. They are wanted by the United States authorities in connection with the Savannah river contract.

Folger to Succeed Stirling. Manila, March 6.—Rear Admiral Stirling will be succeeded in command of the Asiatic fleet by Rear Admiral W. M. Folger on March 23.

AMERICANS HAVE CAUSE FOR THANKS

SO SAYS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

OWE DUTIES TO OTHERS AS WELL AS THEMSELVES

Relations with Powers Are Important, But Those at Home Are More So—Tasks Different Yet Spirit Is Unchanged.

Washington, March 6.—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address:

My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good Who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundation of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgement of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Owe Duties to Others.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becoms a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness.

Ours Relations Most Important.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in powers as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being.

The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore, our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn.

Spirit of Task Unchanged.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.