DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

CENTURY OF INAUGURALS. McKinley's Second Installation Compared With Former Festivals in Washington.

Will Occur on Centennial Anniversary of Jefferson's Swearing In - Will Cost \$72,000-35,000 Men to March-A \$40,000 Ball-President and National Committee to be Incased in Glass Reviewing Stands-Ball Carriages to be Called by Stereopticon on Roof of Pension Building-Washington Ready for 200,000 Strangers-Evolution of Inaugural Ceremony, Parade and Ball -Retiring Presidents Who Have Refused to be Courteous to Their Successors-Some Queer Inaugural Parades-Where Balls of the Past Have Been Held-Where Jefferson Was Inaugurated is Now the Law Library.

Wasnington, D. C., February 17, 1901. -It will cost \$72,000 to reinaugurate President McKinley. This expense has been fully guaranteed by private subscription. While the President's tastes have been consulted as to details, he cannot dictate how much or how little is to be expended upon the festival. It is the tribute of the people of the District of Columbia, acting through the Inaugural committee and Mr. John Joy Edson, its indefatigable chairman.

12

The capital city stands ready to accommodate 200,000 guests. The public comfort committee has a complete reg-ister of all hotels, boarding houses and private residences wherein there are rooms to spare, and no one in correspondence with it need be concerned shout accommodations. Moreover, Washington has spacious structures accessible to 25,000 visiting soldiers. Al established armorles have been put in ship-shape for thousands of expected military guests. The state, war and military guests. The state, war and navy building, interior department, old post office department, city hall, national theater building and riding academy are to be converted into pro-visional barracks. The city will be in such honeymoon clothes as she has never worn before. All that her citizens pray for is such weather as greeted Jackson, Van Buren, Buchanan and Cleveland,

JEFFERSON SWORN IN IN PRES-ENT LAW LIBRARY,

To take his oath upon the same spot where Jefferson was sworn just a century before, President McKinley would have to proceed to the law library in the Capitol's basement. The floor of that room was the floor of the Senate a century ago. It was not until after the war of 1812, when the original Senate floor was raised one story and when the second Senate chamber-now the Supreme court-was built. Washington had taken his first oath in New York; his second in Philadelphia, where Adams also took his. Madison took his two oaths in the House of Representatives-now Statuary Hall. When Monroe appeared for his first installation in 1817, there arose a controversy-revived to some extent this year-as to which house of Congress should have charge of the inaugural ceremony at the Capi-tol. A wrangle ensued. The two houses split the difference by swearing in Monroe upon an open stand midway between the two chambers. Only the Senate and House wings of the old Cap-itol were then finished. Between them Was an open on inauguration was held in the House where the Marine band enlivened the event. Quincy Adams was also sworn in in the House. Jackson was the first President to take his oath on the east portico of the Capitol, just completed when he succeeded. But the day of Jackson's second inauguration was so Jackson's cold that the House was again resorted Ali subsequent Presidents elected by the people have been inaugurated on the east front of the Capitol, in spite of weather, Vice Presidents succeeding to the Presidency have taken their oaths in various places-Tyler in Brown' hotel, Fillmore in the House of Representatives, Johnson in the Kirk-wood house, Arthur, first in his New York home and two days later in the Vice President's room at the Capitol. Hayes had also taken the oath twicefirst on the 3rd of March, as a safe-guard against interruption, and again in front of the Capitol the following day. Since President McKinley is his own Since President archiney is his own successor, etiquette problems of his inauguration are simplified. Were he succeeding some one else he would call at the White House soon after arriving in the city, would receive a return call from his predecessor within an hour and would ride to and from the capitol with the latter. This eliquette has not however, been always respected. A At sunrise on Jefferson's inauguration day Adams was leaving Washington in a huff, having set out in his carriage for Massachusetts. When Jackson came to

sor, and the latter was taking a horseback ride in the country when the booming of cannon pronounced his re-turn to private life. When Grant came turn to private life. When Grant came to be inaugurated, and when his relations with Johnson were known to be strained, the committee on arrange-ments feared that they might behave like the Kilkenny cats if hauled to the capitol in the same vehicle. So it was proposed to take them in separate car-riages, abreast of each other, but at a safe distance. The corrotition execution safe distance. The proposition angered Johnson. He refused to take any part away. But McKinley will be exposed to no such friction. If Mr. Bryan at-tends the inauguration perhaps he will follow the example set by Stephen A. Douglas, who, at the first inauguration of Lincoln-his rival in the late cam-paign-stood heride the lattor which he took the eath. Douglas held Lincoln's hat on that occasion. Gen. Hancock was also a conspicuous figure at Gar-

eld's inauguration. If the precedent of Grant's second inauguration is followed the Senate inaugural committee will have the honor of riding in the presidential carriage during the parade.

35,000 TO PARADE.

Thirty-five thousand men are expect-ed to follow President McKinley from the capitol. He will review this pageant within an imposing "court of honor," into which the broad plaza of honor," into which the broad plaza of avenue before the treasury, White House and state, war and navy de-partments has been converted by addition of tall pyron columns and decor-ations. The President will sit in a box inclosed in glass and comfortably heated. The Republican national committee will be similarly warmed and sheltered within a special stand with-in the same space. The public re-viewing stands are not the rough board structures of former years. Skilled architects have designed them in har-mony with their environments. Seats on these are selling for from \$1 to \$5. Vastly different from this pageant of next week was the capital city's first

inaugural parade, on March 4, 1801. Jefferson had journeyed in the saddle from Monticello and had quartered himself in "unassuming lodgings" within a stone's throw of the capitol. the morning companies of artillery and At noon, after waiting in vain for a carriage engaged to take him to the Senate chamber, he proceeded afoot over the short space intervening and was escorted to the capital by soldiers, members of Congress and a congenium. members of Congress and a concourse members of congress and a concourse of citizens. He appears to have been similarly escorted back to his lodgings, where he held an informal reception. Washington, however, had established the precedent for an elaborate inauguprocession. He was escorted from his lodgings on Cherry street, New York, by a long line of regular soldiers cocked hats and continental uniforms. He rode alone in his coach. After his oath-taking he was escorted to church to attend services commemorating the launching of the ship of state. Adams was similarly ushered to his swearing-in. The custom of sending a cavalry troop to escort the new President to the capitol probably originated at Madison's inauguration, the second in Washington city, as did that of making the new President's ride to the White House the occasion of the parade proper of the parade proper. Revolutionary veterans, regulars and militia turned out at Madison's and Monroe's inaugurations. The last Monroe parade was a failure because of the bad weather. It was the last of the "cocked-hat" pageants. Quincy "cocked-hat" pageants, Quincy Adams' parade was small because of the long uncertainty as to the result of the election. Because of Jackson's refusal to pay Quincy Adams the cour-tesy of a call, the officials in the city refused to take any part in the inauguration of the former. Jackson was es. corted to the Capitol by one company of militia, a number of veterans hast-ily organized, the "Young Hickory Club" and a multitude of friends. Some and a multitude of friends. Some sny he rode a white horse, others that he was driven in an open carriage sur-rounded by his veteran soldiers. Van town for his swearing in he refused to call upon Quincy Adams, his predeces- by dragoons and infantry. The first

appearance, at an inauguration, of milltia from outside the District of Colum-bia was at General Harrison's first seating. Veterans who had fought under the general, the Philadelphia Grays, numerous political clubs, trade dis-plays, log cabins, barrels of hard clder, plays, log choins, barrels of hard chier, live coons, dead "Democratic roosters" and numerous local soldlery, all stretched over a mile, accompanied the new President, mounted upon a hand-some white horse, and bowing hare-headed through the failing snow. More out-of-town organizations came to Polk's inauguration. "Rough and Ready Clubs," college students, a civic escort of 100 young men and over a dozen companies of outside militia turn. ed out for Zach, Taylor. In the Pierce parade were regular artillery, marines, militia, out-of-town clubs, spectacular floats and fire companies. The States sent still more organizations to do homage to Buchanan, and there was a bal-loon ascension while his parade was passing. In Lincoln's first inaugural procession were many detachments of regulars. For fear of threatened at-tempts upon his life, the military au-thorities had sharpshooters posted up-on roofs alone Pennsylvania avenue on roofs along Pennsylvania avenue Again, at his second inauguration, all troops on hand for the parade were equipped for disagreeable emergencies. An omnibus containing thirty 1812 vet-erans and a truck bearing a miniature Constitution were features of the ship first Grant procession. The second Grant pageant was even more splendid, but arrangements for that which es-corted Hayes to the White House were hampered by the long uncertainty as to his election. The teetotal President was closely guarded by soldiers in citi zens' clothes, and it is said that Grant, riding beside him, was armed with a pistol which he grasped several times when the crowd surged too near the presidential vehicle. Garfield's inaugu-ral parade included 25,000 men, and latprocessions have gradually increas ed in number and magnificence.

A \$40,000 BALL THIS YEAR.

The coming inaugural ball-in the pension office on the night of the 4th-will cost \$40,000. It will collpse all previous functions of the kind, Tickets, at \$5 apiece, will be sold to 12,000 gatests, who will have 9,000 more square feet of floor space than were accessible four years ago. A temporary supper froom 35x194 feet has been joined to the build. ing. Here hundreds of guests at a time will eat supper, **S1** a plate. Many additional office rooms have been cleared for the public's convenience. There will be one entrance exclusively for private carriages, another for twohorse public vehicles, a third for cabs and automobiles. Each patron of a public conveyance will depart in whatever one happens to be at the proper door when he leaves it. A steropticon on top of the building will flash numbers of private equipages as called. These numbers will be telephoned from the private carriage entrance to the stereopticon man on the roof. The ball room lecorations are being completed from artistic water-color sketches designed by architects and interior decorators. There will be a balcony band-stand, with a sounding board of gilt; a lower band-stand for alternating music, and below both a vast chorus will be banked during the concerts following the

ball The ball, concerts and reviewing stands are expected to pay for the entire inaugural ceremony and leave a renerous balance for charity. The only names upon the free list are those of the Fresident, Vice President and for-eign diplomats. Even the press must pay their way. Four years ago the ball yielded \$47,000, the concerts \$12,000, and \$7,000 was left over for the poor of the city.

This year's inaugural ball will not occur upon the centenary of the first given in Washington. Anything so aristocratic as a ball was obnoxious to Jefferson when he first entered the White House. Two such functions had

CARNEGIE'S FORTUNES FOR PUBLIC GOOD. Multi-Millionaire Will Devote His Wealth to Philanthropy.



Andrew Carnegie, having sold his steel interests for over \$\$6,000,000, will devote his enormous wealth to public institutions.' Public libraries he regards as his especial proteges.

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Haston M Mrs.

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Hill B-F

Crow T J

Bell T

Benson Nils

trolled his emotion. A sigh of relief (Berry Johnran through the courtroom. The girl at the bar was troubled and ashamed. She began to tremble. The good Sa-Bevan Geo maritan at her side put her arm about Bird William Briggs His honor cleared his throat.

"In consideration of the youth of this unfortunate girl, I will suspend sentence and remand the prisoner in the custody of this excellent woman."

The oldest lawyers all agreed that never before had they listened to so mesterly a charge as that given by Judge Saxton in the Appleton-Tremaine case. The evidence was so startling, so sensational, it had presupposed the prisoner's guilt. Until the opening sen-tences of his honor's charge every one in the courtroom had decided on a ver-dict of "guilty."

But the judge with that marvelous dexterity, that keen knowledge of the law, that astonishing acumen for which he was distinguished, deftly sifted and weighed the evidence, carefully sorted the true from the false, admonished the men who hung on his words and jealously guarded the rights of the accused.

"Strong in favor of the prisoner," was the cautious whisper that passed from lip to lip. When his honor rose to charge the

jury, his eyes rested for an instant on the prisoner's hopeless face, bleached by long confinement in Sing Sing's death chamber, and bearing traces of horror that could never bo obliterated. Then with one swift glance the judge marked the face of the prisoner's wife. She was a young woman, but her hair was gray. Suffering had laid its iron was gray. Suffering had laid its iron fingers on her countenance and her soul —her blameless, loyal soul—looked from its windows with appealing, helpless "How would she look if she were hap-

Colley Chas py?" thought his honor as he faced the expectant jury. And then a sudden Demling G C Davis John





Temple of Music, # # 205 S. State St.





2

FAIR BOER ENTHUSIAST.

Mande Gonne to Tour Country-She is Here to Present Sword to Major McBride and Says Her Heart Bleeds for Boers.



Here is the latest picture of Maud Gonne the fair Irish maiden who has so ealously championed the cause of the Boers. Some people call her a fanatic while others declare that she is the heroine of the age. She will make a lecture tour while in this country. Ameri cans will have an opportunity of judging of which of these titles she is the more deserving.

een given in Washington's honor-th first in the assembly rooms, New York a week after his first oath taking; the other in Philadelphia, on his second in

auguration night. Adams, it seems was not so honored. Jefferson changed his mind after living in the White House four years, After his second swearing-in there an inaugural ball at Davis' hotel and he attended the Madison ball, four years later, at Long's hotel. No ball was arranged for Madison's or Monroe's ond inauguration, but for Monroe's first there was one at Davis', to which all ladies "invited to attend the city as-semblies" were bidden to join the offi-The first Jackson ball was held at Carusi's saloon; the Beson Buren's Central Masonic hall. Van Buren's was at Carusi's. All of these balls had been exclusive affairs. The idea of a public hall originated upon the elder public hall originated upon the elder Avenue Harrison's inauguration. Three were given-one in the Louisiana Avenue theater, purchased and remodeled for the occasion; one at Carus's and the third at Masonic hall. "Old Tip" fur-ther contributed to his fatal illness by attending them all. The net receiptsattending them all. The het receipts-\$2.500-were divided among the city orphan asylums. When Polk came into office there were two balls-a swell af-fair at Carusi's, where \$10 admission was charged the 600 guests, and a pop-ular ball at the National theater, where administration may \$2 Polk attended them admission was \$2. Polk attended them both. For Taylor's inaugural ball a temporary building had to be erected adjacent to the city hall and connected therewith by a covered way. Even then two "overflow balls" had to be given at Carusi's and Jackson hall. Out of respect for his son's recent death, the ball feature was omitted from Pierce's inauguration. The Buchanan adjunct to the city hall. A ward de-mocratic association from Philadelphia gave another at Carusl's. A third building was erected in city hall square for the first Lincoln ball, but the sec ond was given in the patent office. first Grant ball was in the treasury. The jam was so great that Horace Greeley had to wait in the struggling crowd two hours for his overcoat, and what he said while so waiting might fill a long chapter in what, indeed, would be profane history. The second Grant ball occurred in a still larger structure adjacent to city hall. The night was so cold that ladies wore their furs while dancing. Then followed the Garfield ball in the National museum, since when all functions of the kind have been given in the pension

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

ONE DAY IN THE

LIFE OF A JUDCE. (Continued from page nine.)

ery, but oh, vir, she is so young!] But the good woman could go no further. Her voice died away. Somethrout, and the tears ran down her

face The judge suddenly covered his face with his hand.

Then in an intense silence sattled upon the courtroom, People gazed, awe-stricted, at the bench. Reporters looked up from their table to see what the hapressive stillness meant. A big policeman hoked out the window gad ertiy blew his nose

His honor was weeping. Yes, there was no doubt of it. Through the fingers of his strong, well shiped white hand tears, like the gentle rain from heaven, slowly trickled down his

face "She is so young; she is so young.

The judge wired his eyes and con- Estiendorf J H

ental convulsion shook him. What if he were to live to see such a look as that on his own daughter's face?

"Papa, papa, be merciful," rang a volce as sweet as a silva" bell, "You are to remember this all day tomorrow and be merciful." His honor was remembering.

When the white haired foreman stood up in the jury box and in a voice choked with emotion said "Not guilty!" when that woman with the pallid face and terror stricken eyes, who had risen with the prisoner to hear his sentence, turned and flashed one never to be forgotten look at the judge, his honor softly re-peated to himself, "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

The carriage stopped and as the judge descended he looked up at the drawing room window. Yes, there she stood, the exquisite girl for whose and under whose influence he had taken compassion that day on two wretched

The door was opened and into the genlal warmth, the soft mellow light, the loving embrace, he was tenderly drawn, while a soft voice murmured in his ear as a pair of soft lips touched his cheek, "Well, papa dear, have you been good and merciful today?"

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for at the postoffice Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 22th, 1901. To obtain these letters the ap-plicant must call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of the list. 11 not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Beatrice Huff Joe Mrs Anderson Edith Hunt Ella Mrs Anderson Bell Mrs Johnson Lilije Alley Mary Mrs Keading Hattle Anger J C Miss Kennedy Julia Anderson Chas Mrs Larson Lena Mrs Allen Esther Miss Lambert Edwin Brown Hazel Luman Nettie Amusson Annie Leonard Lizzie Luginbuhl Mrs Browne Olive A Bouer Louisa Fran Lotier Geo Mrs Long Louise McLaughlin B Mrs Bell Anna Miss Browning Hellen Brownleigh Hattie McKeen George Madson S E Mis McLane Mary Mrs Bringrud Clara Bohe Carrie Bradley Dora Miss Miller Gertie Mrs Brown C M Mrs Miller Heiene Miller Heiene Miller Ledd Mrs Brewster Dr Mrs Buell Mrs Miller Helene McDougall Robt Brogan Mrs

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than that from heart disease. A rate Frank Smith, of 12 Wabash Ave. Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy, after five leading physicians had given her up. Mr. Keester, of Chicago, was cured after failure of ten able physicians. A thousand references to, and testimonials from Alishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free on request. These include many who have been cured after from five to fifteen physicians and pro-fessors had pronounced them "incurable." Among them are H. A. Groce, 564 Mountain St. Eigin, III, Mrs. Sophie Snowberg, No. 22 Sist Are, S. Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. A. P. Colburn, Blessing, Ia; Mrs. M. B. Moreian. Nogers, Ohio, and the presidents of two medi, cal colleges, etc.

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