

The Second Inauguration of President McKinley

ONE may safely say that the greatest quadrennial event in American history is the election of our president, but his inauguration is the most spectacular. In the interim between the two events, comprising about four months, sufficient time has elapsed for the quieting of party passions and prejudices, the people have since accepted the decision at the polls as conclusive and, no longer divided into hostile camps, are united in their desire to do honor to the national executive elect.

It has now become a tradition, sanctioned by long usage and at last firmly imbedded in the customs of our country, that the inauguration of the president shall be a great ceremonial affair, with all the pomp and pageantry consistent with democratic-republican simplicity. In fact, if at any time in history the people of the United States transcend the limits ascribed to their traditional simplicity which has for so many years been their boast and pride and lay themselves open to the charge of patterning after monarchical institutions, it is on the occasion of the inauguration of their chief magistrate, with all the mighty powers which shall never saddle ourselves with the duties and the humdrum

he left the White House in a huff and allowed his successor to go to the capitol alone. This may have been from a misapprehension of what was expected of a retiring president rather than from any feeling of pique, but it is said that his son, John Quincy, was guilty of the same breach of etiquette toward Andrew Jackson, though indeed it may have been owing to the fiery general prancing away from him in his haste to be inducted.

Jefferson delivered his second inaugural before he took the oath of office, and the ceremony was even simpler than the first, though there was a ball placed on his head reflected the light and at his first. When James Madison succeeded Jefferson, in 1809, the latter rode in an open carriage with him from the White House to the capitol, the observed of some 10,000 observers who had thronged into the backwoods capital to grace the occasion by their presence. Madison is described as a small, insignificant looking individual, with smooth shaven face, who wore that day a wig, a cocked hat, small clothes and ruffles. There were a parade, an escort of soldiers, an attempt at pomp, a reception and a grand ball at night. Madison's famous consort, Mistress Dolley, made the most of the occasion, and that may be the reason why it surpassed any previous attempt of the kind. His second inaugural was almost a repetition of the first, except that he rode alone to the capitol, having been elected to succeed himself. By the time Monroe came, in 1817, Washington as a city had grown considerably, and

succeeding Jacksonian inaugural was strictly military, and the popular general, handsomely mounted and surrounded by soldiers, was a striking figure to contemplate when he charged upon the capitol as if to take it by storm.

An eyewitness of the inaugural wrote that what attracted his attention most as Jackson charged down the aisle of the senate chamber was the double pair of spectacles perched on his head. "He habitually wore two pairs, one for reading and the other for seeing at a distance, the pair not in use being placed across the top of his head. The pair on his head reflected the light and gave rise to the story that the old hero had two plates of metal set into it to close up the holes made by British bullets. When he appeared at the portico, the shouts of the populace rent the air and almost shook the ground, and when he mounted his horse to ride back to the White House the whole crowd followed him there, where they gave token of their devotion by drinking his orange punch and destroying the government furniture." The uncouth manners of these visitors caused a stop to be put to public post inaugural receptions, and thereafter those who wanted to see the president had to send their names in advance.

There was no display and no procession at Jackson's second inauguration, and when, in 1837, he was succeeded by Van Buren the twin road peacefully together to the capitol in an open carriage, called elegant at that time, made from timbers of the frigate Constitu-

tion. Vast crowds gathered in 1841 to witness the inauguration of W. H. Harrison, and the Tippecanoe clubs from all over the country were out in force, with log cabins, hard cider and coons. General Harrison had been presented with a splendid coach and four; but, carried away probably by the infectious enthusiasm, he chose to ride to the capitol on his old white war horse, a scrawny steed to which he was very much attached. The day was raw and stormy, and as he rode most of the way hat in hand, returning the innumerable salutes of the people, he caught a cold which developed into the sickness that carried him off one month later and left the succession to Tyler, who took the oath of office then, his address appearing in the newspapers of the 9th of August.

President Polk came in with the customary ceremony, the people now being thoroughly imbued with the inaugural idea, and two balls were open to the public, one at \$10 and the other at \$2, the latter being crowded and the former a failure. At the inauguration of Taylor the general rode in a carriage drawn by four horses, took the oath and read his address on the east portico, held a reception and was expected to grace with his presence the three inaugural balls of that night. Only a year later his successor, Fillmore, came to the high office through the death of "Old Zach," the people's favorite, and the next president to be inaugurated was Fremont, when for the first time, it is said, United States troops took part in the parade. Vice President-elect King

was then in Cuba and took the oath at a sugar plantation on the hills above Matanzas. Pierce held a reception in the blue room of the White House, but there was no inaugural ball. At Buchanan's inaugural, in 1857, there were a great parade of more than 30 civic and military organizations, a reception at the White House and a ball, which was attended by the new president, in a building erected for the purpose in Judiciary square.

Abraham Lincoln arrived in Washington Feb. 23, 1861, and remained at Willard's hotel, where on the morning of March 4 Buchanan called for him. The two preceding to the capitol in an open carriage, protected front, flank and rear by troops of infantry and cavalry. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney, and at the conclusion of his address "Old Abe" kissed each of the little girls who represented the 34 states and seemed to enjoy their confusion. There was a ball at night, but he did not attend. His second inauguration, in 1865, falling upon a Saturday, the ball took place the following Monday, both Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln being present, the former in high spirits. Mrs. Lincoln also took part in the great parade of this year, the first president's wife to ride in his triumphal procession. It was only a few weeks later that Andrew Johnson succeeded to the presidency, taking the oath April 15 in his apartments at the Kirkwood hotel. Neither at his inauguration nor at his outgoing was "Andy" at the capitol to take part in the inaugural ceremonies, as he sulked at the

and 4,000 persons were present. On the death of Garfield Arthur first took the oath in New York and afterward in Washington, the short inaugural speech succeeding the latter.

With the incoming of Grover Cleveland and a Democratic administration for the first time in 24 years, great crowds assembled to witness the inauguration. There were a big parade, the customary official ceremonies on the east portico, and at night an inaugural ball in the new pension building, which was temporarily roofed over for the occasion, and to which 12,000 persons were admitted by ticket. When General Harrison succeeded Cleveland in 1889, the weather was stormy, but there were an immense parade and a ball in the pension building. The weather on March 4, 1893, when Cleveland succeeded Harrison, was intensely cold, and many of the visitors and soldiers who took part in the parade lost their lives through exposure. Still the parade was pronounced a success from the standpoint of numbers, and the ball in the pension building that night was largely attended.

President Cleveland had already been over the route from the White House to the capitol three times—once with Arthur and twice with Harrison—when in 1897 he was called upon to accompany President-elect William McKinley. The day of Cleveland's first inaugural was fine, the two succeeding journeys he performed in extremely inclement weather, but the last, with Major McKinley in 1897, was on the most beautiful day, it was declared, with which

of large bodies of troops. In 1897 the position was filled by General Horace Porter, our present ambassador to France.

It is now exactly 100 years since the first inaugural (Jefferson's) in Washington, and each successive decade has seen an attempt at improvement in the character of the ceremonials. It was thought that the acme had been reached in 1897, but the committee of 1901 were determined to outdo all their predecessors in this new century, so the parade was arranged of surpassing proportions, the reviewing stands were built on an improved plan and in addition a grand "court of honor," consisting of stately columns, was erected between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets on Pennsylvania avenue and including the semicircle in front of the executive mansion. This court is a thing of beauty by day, being perfectly in harmony with its architectural environment, and at night is made more brilliant by a blaze of electric lights.

The custom of celebrating the inaugural of a president by a grand ball began 60 years ago and is now pretty well established, but, owing to the enormous expense entailed, it may yet be abolished. There is no other hall so well suited for the purpose as the great court of the pension building, which is 240 feet long, 115 feet wide and 120 feet in height. The objection to its use is purely pecuniary, as it causes a derangement of Uncle Sam's business to the tune of nearly \$25,000, or half the president's annual salary. As there are \$30,000 pension cases stored in the court,

Professor Dubois shows now, however, that the discovery was not a new one. He has found out that in 1709 a man named Magnal, having plunged white tuberoses in the juice of phylotage, obtained pale pink flowers of the most ravishing color. In 1733 Comarost of Padua filled the cemeteries and on the days of fasting the churches of the town with garlands of black convolvulus. He gave up his secret at last after having made a lot of money by it and declared that he had simply used ink, into which he had dipped the stems of the flowers.

HIS ENGLISH CAUSED TROUBLE.
Well known among the steel bridge builders of this country is a good looking young Englishman with an office in New York who handles a million dollar contract as though it were a box of cigars. In his own expressive language, he "got bumped" recently in a way that caused him to lose his nerve.

His wife, who is not entirely free from a slight taint of jealousy, had been off on a vacation and had been contented with a daily typewritten letter from her husband. When she appeared in the office the other day flourishing a sheet of note paper and evidently quite flurried, the young contractor was set guessing. When she breathlessly demanded to know all about "that other woman," he almost lost his composure. He did not know just how much she knew.

"Let us sit calmly down and discuss this awful thing," he said, with that air of levity which had several times got him out of scrapes. "Who is the other woman, and what do you want to know about her?"

"It's that Anna that you've written to and sent her letter to me by mistake," sobbed his wife. "Your own darling Anna, you call her, and then ask her how 'dear little Orrie' is. You wretch, you never told me there was another child! I have been deceived for years!"

Then the contractor called in his new stenographer and abused him like a pickpocket.

"My wife's name," said he, "is Hannah, and my little son's name is Horace, and if you want to keep drawing a weekly stipend from this shop you will bear that in mind. You will, moreover, remember that you are hired to pick up any 'hatches' I may drop around this office."

He then sent his wife, thoroughly satisfied, back into the hills and went off with a friend and opened several small cold bottles.

"She 'ad me faded for a minute," he remarked.

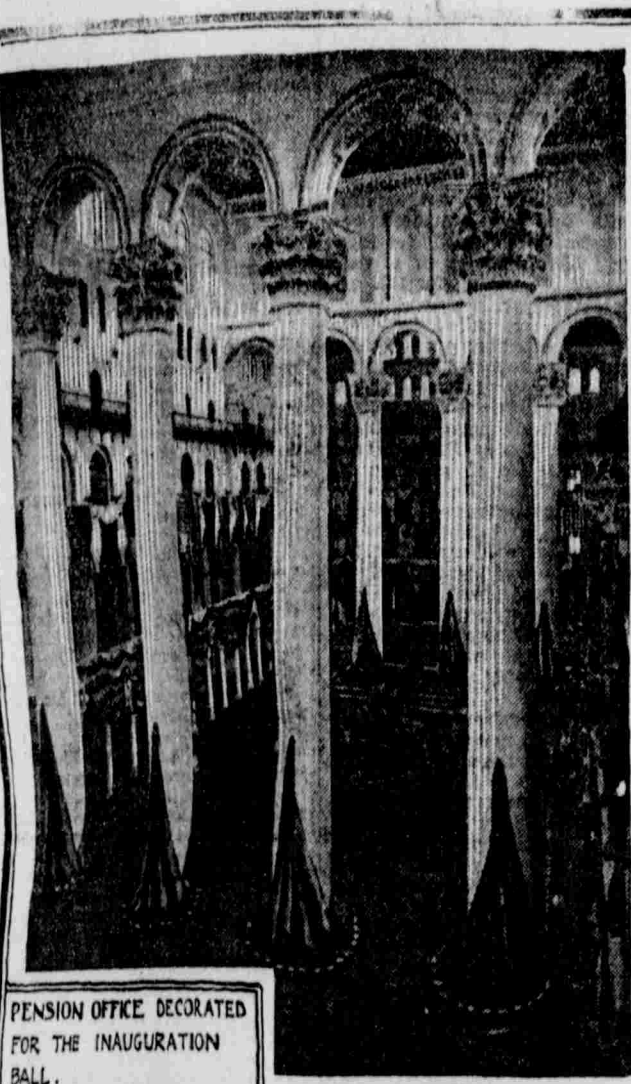
THEY ENJOY THE WEED.
King Edward VII has never attempted to hide the fact that he enjoys his "whiff." Once a certain well known society lady, a violent antismoking nuisance, said to his royal highness, "Sir, as the leading gentleman in England, do you not think that you ought not only to refrain from smoking yourself, but encourage others to give up smoking?" "Madam," frigidly and emphatically said the prince, "many years ago I commenced smoking. I have smoked ever since. I enjoy smoking. In all probability, madam, I shall keep on smoking as persistently as 'Charley's Aunt' keeps on running!"

The Duke of Connaught, on being asked by an American beauty whether he approved of smoking, answered: "Yes, indeed! There are two things which I trust I shall never lose—my honor and my tobacco pipe."

When the khedive of Egypt visited England, some months ago, he suffered a throat trouble which kept him on his yacht for a few days. After a careful examination Sir Douglas Powell, the great throat specialist, said, "I believe your highness does not smoke in any shape or form?" "You are right, sir. I do not smoke. Well, indeed I do remember the first and only time I was ever persuaded to try a pipe. After the experiment I reclined in a most undignified position in a certain room in my palace, making most unkingly gestures and grimaces. You English people are I believe, great smokers, are you not?" Ah, well, great smokers, are you not? Ah, well, great smokers, are you not? anything in a half hearted manner.

give to each one the amount he thinks is his due, for which he takes a receipt, which he turns over to his affairs when he is dead.

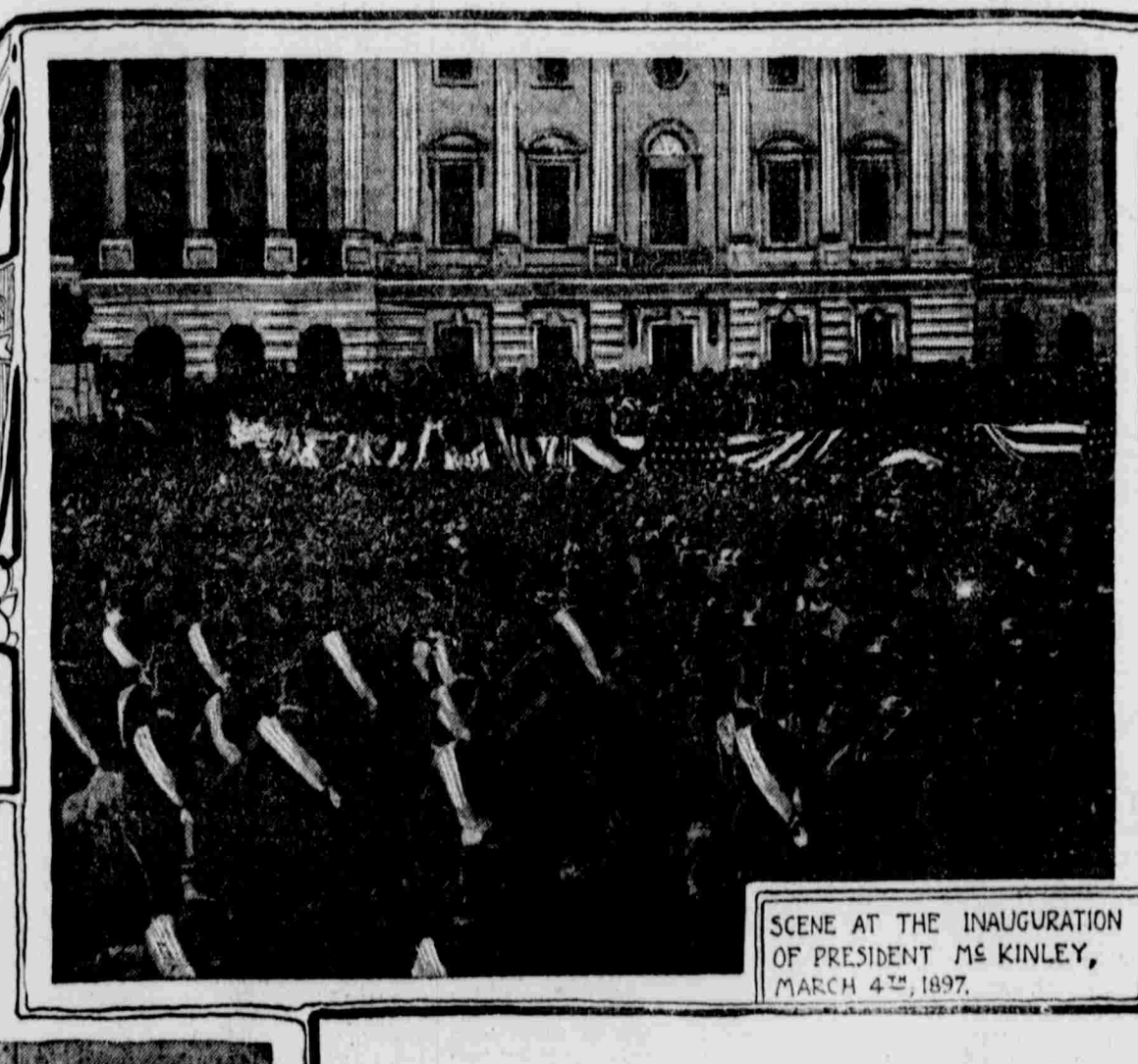
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PENSION OFFICE DECORATED FOR THE INAUGURATION BALL.



THE BUGLE CORPS WHICH WILL HEAD THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION OF 1901.



SCENE AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, MARCH 4, 1897.

of antiquated customs. There was a slight approach to the European etiquette and costume in our very first presidential inaugural, that of Washington, which took place in New York April 30, 1789. The chief personage on that occasion laid himself fairly open to the imputation that he could not have exceled in display and courtly ceremonial if he had meditated a coronation.

The second inaugural, at Philadelphia on the 4th of March, 1793, was even more showy than the first in New York. President Washington drove to Independence hall in a coach drawn by six white horses and was dressed in a suit of black velvet, with diamond shoe buckles. He carried in one hand a ruffled hat decorated with the American cockade, his hair was powdered, he wore a light dress sword and he was escorted by two ushers with white sticks.

John Adams, who was inducted into office at the old statehouse in Philadelphia, was not honored with a great concourse of people, and no ball was given to celebrate his advent as president, though there were a parade and a banquet, the latter more to mark Washington's retirement than John Adams' coming. This event is notable as having called together Washington, Adams and Jefferson, and Adams occasioned some comment by reading his inaugural before he took the oath of office. It was during his administration, which began March 4, 1797, that the custom of government was removed to Washington, where his successor, Thomas Jefferson, was inaugurated March 4, 1801. Right here, of course, attention should be called to the ceremonial which Jefferson inaugurated with a parade and attendants and met alone and on horseback to the capitol, where, after hitching the reins to a fence, he went in and took the oath. But, alas, the iconoclasts of that period, who seized upon this tradition and declared it a libel on him. Some of them said that Thomas Jefferson was an example of "Jeffersonian simplicity" but because the elegant coach he had ordered was not finished in time, and others aver that he did not act as the capitol by a militia company, and that the oath had been taken was escorted back to his boarding house.

Adams was the first president to renege on his inclinations, as it was then an unfinch state. But Jefferson was the first of presidents to enter office as chief magistrate. It has been charged against President Adams that

the streets were more passable, though the burning of the capitol by the British caused temporary inconvenience. The crowds were large, and, together with his predecessor, Monroe went in an open carriage to a platform built in front of the capitol, escorted by the Georgetown rifles and by members of both houses, where he took the oath and made his speech.

This was the first time, it is believed, that a president's inaugural platform erected on the east portico of the capitol. As the White House had been burned by the British vandals, the executive mansion was then the old octagon house, still standing near the gallery of art, and here President Monroe held a grand reception. His second inaugural differed little from the first, but as March 4 was Sunday the exercises were postponed to the next day.

When John Quincy Adams was inaugurated, March 4, 1825, Monroe attended him in the carriage ride to the capitol and sat patiently by while the new president made his address in the house of representatives. There was a fine parade, though little enthusiasm, and at the reception in the executive mansion servants in livery took around refreshments for the guests, while the great east room was thrown open for diners. Both Madison and J. Q. Adams wore suits of American wool made in American factories on the occasion of their inaugurations, an example followed by President McKinley in 1897.

There had been both civic and military escorts at the Adams affair, but the

accession of General Grant in 1869 and refused to accompany him.

In the great Grant parade which escorted the general there were more troops in line than ever before. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase, and the ball that night was held in the north wing of the new treasury building. General Grant attended, and the function is still remembered for the confusion consequent upon the verandah of the ushers and servants, many garments being spoiled and others lost. The second inauguration of Grant is memorable as having occurred on the coldest day ever known in Washington, the temperature being only 4 degrees above zero in the morning and 16 degrees at noon. The military escorts and visiting bodies suffered terribly, many people being frost-bitten, and at the ball that night the temporary hall erected for the occasion was so cold that the supper was frozen stiff and the guests killed to the bone.

Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877 took the oath in the red room of the executive mansion March 3, and on Monday, the 5th, there was a parade, with a torchlight procession in the evening, but no ball. The parade at Garfield's inauguration in 1881 was second in magnificence only to Grant's in 1869. General Garfield took the oath and then read his inaugural, after which he turned and kissed his aged mother and his wife, who sat near, this being the second time a newly elected president had indulged in osculation on the platform in public. The inaugural ball was held in the new National museum building,

an incoming president had ever been favored. There were services in the senate at noon, when the vice president took the oath and directly after the chief magistrate was inducted into office at the usual place. Among the invited guests present at this inaugural was the mother of Major McKinley, then in her eighty-eighth year, who died the following December. After taking the oath and reading his inaugural President McKinley rode to the grand stand erected in front of the White House and there reviewed the 25,000 paraders as they swept past him, his time being thus occupied until 6 p. m. Shortly before 10 at night the president and Mrs. McKinley attended the great ball at the pension building, where they were first conducted to their reception rooms and afterward taken on a grand tour of the hall, returning to the executive mansion just before midnight.

In the inauguration of this year President McKinley, having succeeded himself, has no presidential rival to accompany him on the ride from the White House to the capitol, being the first to occupy this enviable position since President Grant in his second term. Following the precedent set by Grant in 1873, he will ride in company with members of the joint committee of congress, the chairman of which is Senator Hanna, the remaining three riding in the carriage with Vice President-elect Roosevelt.

As will be seen by the foregoing, very few changes have been made in the general features of our inaugural ceremonies since the time of Washington, which may be sketched in outline as follows: Soon after the election has been decided the chairman of the successful national committee appoints some public spirited citizen of Washington chairman of the inauguration committee, and he selects, without regard to political affiliations, the best men of the Capital City as coadjutors. All the arrangements are in their hands. The necessary funds, which are raised by individual contributions, are reimbursed from the receipts from the inaugural ball and the rentals of numerous reviewing stands, etc. The chairman of the inaugural committee for 1901 is John Joy Edson, a well known financier of Washington; the vice chairman is T. E. Roosevelt, the great hotel manager; the second vice chairman is Colonel George Truesdell, the chairman of the finance committee is C. J. Bell and the treasurer is E. S. Parker.

The chief marshal of the inaugural parade is General E. V. Greene of New York, a soldier of repute, a graduate from the West Point Military academy in the class of '79 and at present president of an asphalt company. The marshal must of necessity be a military man, accustomed to the handling

all these have to be taken away, the work of the clerks being thereby interrupted during more than two weeks' time.

But if Uncle Sam's nature is at all æsthetic he will derive a certain amount of satisfaction from the decorations of the lofty hall which has been converted into a realm of beauty, the pillars having been painted a golden bronze, the dome of the vast ballroom being a scheme of gold and bunting, which latter drapes all the columns and lines the whole interior of the building from floor to roof. More than 100,000 yards of bunting have been used, thousands of electric bulbs will flood the room with light and myriads of flowers will be scattered in harmonious blending with the color scheme and will fill the air with fragrance. The tickets to the ball, \$5 each, are beautiful specimens of engraving worth preserving as souvenirs of the occasion, which, while it is the first of the century, may possibly be the last of its kind in Washington.

In reviewing the inaugurations of the various presidents one is struck by the fact that only five chief justices have officiated in administering the oath during the century past. Chief Justice Marshall inducted into office every chief magistrate after Washington up to and including Jackson in his second term. Chief Justice Taney began with Van Buren and ended with Lincoln at his first induction. Salmon P. Chase swore in Lincoln for his second term and also General Grant. Chief Justice Waite commenced with Hayes and ended with Cleveland for his first term, while all the presidents since, beginning with Benjamin Harrison, have been sworn in by Chief Justice Fuller. The oath of office, however, may be taken before a notary public just as well, the idea that only a chief justice of the supreme court can administer it being erroneous. FREDERICK A. OBER.

CHRISTENING THE KING.
The christening of a royal baby is almost as costly as a coronation. When the little Prince of Wales, whom we are now welcoming as King Edward VII, was christened, he wore a lace robe that was valued at \$2,500. The entire ceremony, including the great state banquet, cost the enormous sum of \$1,000,000. Nearly a thousand applications were made for the proud position of nurse, and all sorts of claims were advanced, so that it became a matter of extreme difficulty to make the choice. The water with which the young prince was sprinkled was brought from the Jordan, and the great christening cake cost hundreds of dollars. Many years afterward a tiny piece weighing less than half an ounce was sold for \$50.

dropped, when the last bidder was declared the purchaser.

The lowest human habitation is said to be that of the coal miners in Bohemia, some of whom make their dwellings at a point over 2,000 feet below the level of the sea.

Frederick Swinhardt, a wealthy citizen of Newton, Ia., has concluded to disburse his wealth among his relatives while he is living. His method is to

GLEANED FROM EVERYWHERE.
The first Rhine steamer made its first trip from Rotterdam to Cologne in 1825.

Among the students at the University of Paris last year there were 1,300 from foreign countries.

The school commissioners of New York city have made public the list of names of school buildings for the coming year. It appears that the average pay of janitors is about one-third greater than the average pay of teachers in the public schools.

A London journal has declared that of the 700,000 school children of school age in the London school board area 100,000 are always absent.

Every mineral and metal of value in the arid and industries is found within the limits of the United States.

Columbus has a policeman who is 6 feet 1 inch high and weighs 347 pounds; Chicago one 6 feet 3 inches high, and Kansas City one 6 feet 10 inches high.

Tons of horse meat are sold in the western section of New York.

Smoking a pipe of medium size, says a statistician, a man blows out of his mouth every time he fills the bowl 700

smoke clouds. If he smokes four times a day for 20 years, he blows 28,400,000 smoke clouds.

A bill pending in the New York legislature provides penalties for any person who shall prescribe, direct, recommend or advise another person to undergo treatment of disease by any other than regularly licensed physicians.

Eastern oysters do not reproduce well in the colder waters of Oregon and

Washington. An attempt is to be made, therefore, to acclimate the fine, large oysters of northern Japan.

A curious old method of letting church and town lands which prevail at Corby, near Kettering, England, was put in force recently. The parishioners having assembled in the vestry, with the rector in the chair, a candle was lit, with a pin stuck in the wax. Bidding then proceeded until the pin

gave to each one the amount he thinks is his due, for which he takes a receipt, which he turns over to his affairs when he is dead.

It has been decided by a court in Maine that a body belongs to the owner of the lot in which it is interred and not to a parent, husband, wife or other relative who may wish to have it removed.

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