

Some Inauguration Days at the National Capital

THE public inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as twenty-sixth president of the United States on Saturday, March 4, will be observed with unusual ceremony. An effort will be made to relieve the celebration of this interesting quadrennial public event of some of its perfunctory details. The circumstances of the present case seem to justify the popular desire to make the occasion somewhat memorable. Mr. Roosevelt is the first president who has served the major part of a presidential term before his public inauguration. No other man elected vice president and called upon to fill an unexpected vacancy in the chief magistracy has been chosen by the suffrages of the American electorate to remain in the White House for a subsequent four years.

The induction into office of those who have in any way come into legal authority is a practice that is coincident with the origin of earthly rule and rulers. The popular idea that a man elected to a position of authority is not started properly on his career of usefulness until he has been inaugurated has taken firm root in the minds of all civilized peoples. This is probably due not so much to the popular liking for public festivities as it is to the desire of the average man to take a hand in the launching of a national career. Nowadays the presidential inauguration is an affair which concerns Washington principally. At first it was not so. At the induction of Thomas Jefferson into public office the entire nation gave itself up to jubilation. It was the first inauguration at the new capital, and it was a comparatively modest affair. Chroniclers differ as to the details, some of them adhering rigidly to the teaching of the school histories of past generations. From those sources it would appear that there was no public demonstration of any kind. The president elect, clad in his plainest suit of black homespun, rode up to the capitol on a sorry nag, dismounted, knitted his horse to the national hitching post and entered the senate chamber unattended and without ceremony. After he had delivered his address he took the necessary oath, and the simple business was over.

Later and more painstaking research has made probable a more dignified, although scarcely more ceremonious, beginning of Mr. Jefferson's presidential career. The great man's escort to the capitol was only a party of political friends. Mr. Adams, the retiring president, had not deemed it necessary to be present at the incoming of his successor and had left town on the preceding afternoon. For some reason unknown to the present age the vice president, Aaron Burr, had been sworn in before Mr. Jefferson reached the capitol. When the great Virginian entered the hall Mr. Burr rose and conducted him to his vacant seat, and Chief Justice Marshall, robed and bewigged, came in and took his position. The new president repeated the oath and delivered his inaugural address. Afterward he went to the White House, and a small reception concluded the day. A salvo of artillery announced the administration of the oath, and that was about all that Washington contributed to the celebration.

There were many and excellent reasons for this moderation in the part of the national capital and its inhabitants. It was a struggling country village half buried in mud, and its citizens were as transient as they could manage. The election had been so close that congress had been an arduous task. A feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction prevailed, and Mr. Adams' administration was in no mood for participation in the induction of their political enemy. More than all, Mr. Jefferson was a man of simple tastes, and the absence of public demonstration was precisely to his liking. That this was the case is proved by the

fact that at his second inauguration there was no celebration whatever at the capital. In the other cities of the country, however, both inaugurations were made occasions of much jubilation. In Philadelphia, where John Adams had been inaugurated, and in New York, where Washington had first taken the oath of office, there was general holiday, accompanied by the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells and numerous banquets.

Washington was induced into office in the federal building in New York, at that time the home of the congress. The president elect was driven to the congressional hall from his lodging in Cherry street, then the city's most select quarter, in a splendid coach surrounded by mounted guards and followed by the imposing equipages of all the well-to-do citizens of the town. When the oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston a signal was given to the vast crowd without, and the jubilation began and continued until well into the following day. At his second inauguration, in Independence hall at Philadelphia, the proceedings were even more ceremonious. Washington went to the hall in a splendid coach drawn by six snow white horses and accompanied by a procession the like of which had never before passed over the cobblestones of the Quaker City. The president was attired in a costume of great richness, made up of black velvet, lace and diamond studded buckles.

John Adams had been a witness to all the splendor which characterized the two inaugurations preceding his own. He was vice president during both terms and with Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton had been an interested observer of the almost royal honors that had been conferred on the first president. When his turn came he did not object to a continuance of the elaborate ceremonial of inauguration. He came to Philadelphia from his home at Braintree, Mass., and was conducted to Independence hall with all the honor due the ruler of a great country. Both Washington and Jefferson were present, and it is recorded that while Mr. Adams did not object to the attentions which were showered on Washington, he felt embarrassed at the enthusiasm called forth by the presence of Mr. Jefferson. It did not seem to him exactly proper that the latter, who was then only vice president, should be so prominent.

Notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson's inclination to dispense with all unnecessary

ceremony in public state functions, he did not succeed in establishing a precedent. His immediate successor, James Madison, who was a fellow Virginian and shared the political views of the great statesman, was not at one with him in his aversion for public display. Madison's inauguration was the first notable civic demonstration in the new national capital, and Mr. Madison and his charming wife did not seem to regret the absence of the simplicity which had reigned at the White House during the past eight years. The dawn

great reception was held at the Madison residence, and in the evening the most pretentious ball ever held in America was given at Long's hotel. Mr. Madison's second inauguration was even more brilliantly celebrated.

James Monroe had been secretary of state in Madison's cabinet and had been a witness of the almost regal festivities which had ushered in both terms. Mr. Monroe introduced the custom of delivering the inaugural from a platform in front of the capitol. The procession which escorted him and the vice

March 5. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath on the public platform and stood beside the president while the inaugural was being delivered. The day was cold and stormy, and the vast throngs of spectators shivered, but were enthusiastic. It was the first appearance on such an occasion of the Marine band, which has been a marked feature of all subsequent inaugurations.

John Quincy Adams had lived at the court of France during his youth and was accustomed to public display. For

was driven to the residence of the new chief magistrate, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Marshall. Immediately afterward the dignitaries joined the great procession which had formed outside, and all proceeded to the capitol. Mr. Adams and Mr. Monroe, wearing plain black suits and in an open carriage. The new president delivered his fine address from the outdoor platform, and at its close the stately chief justice handed him a volume of the laws, from which

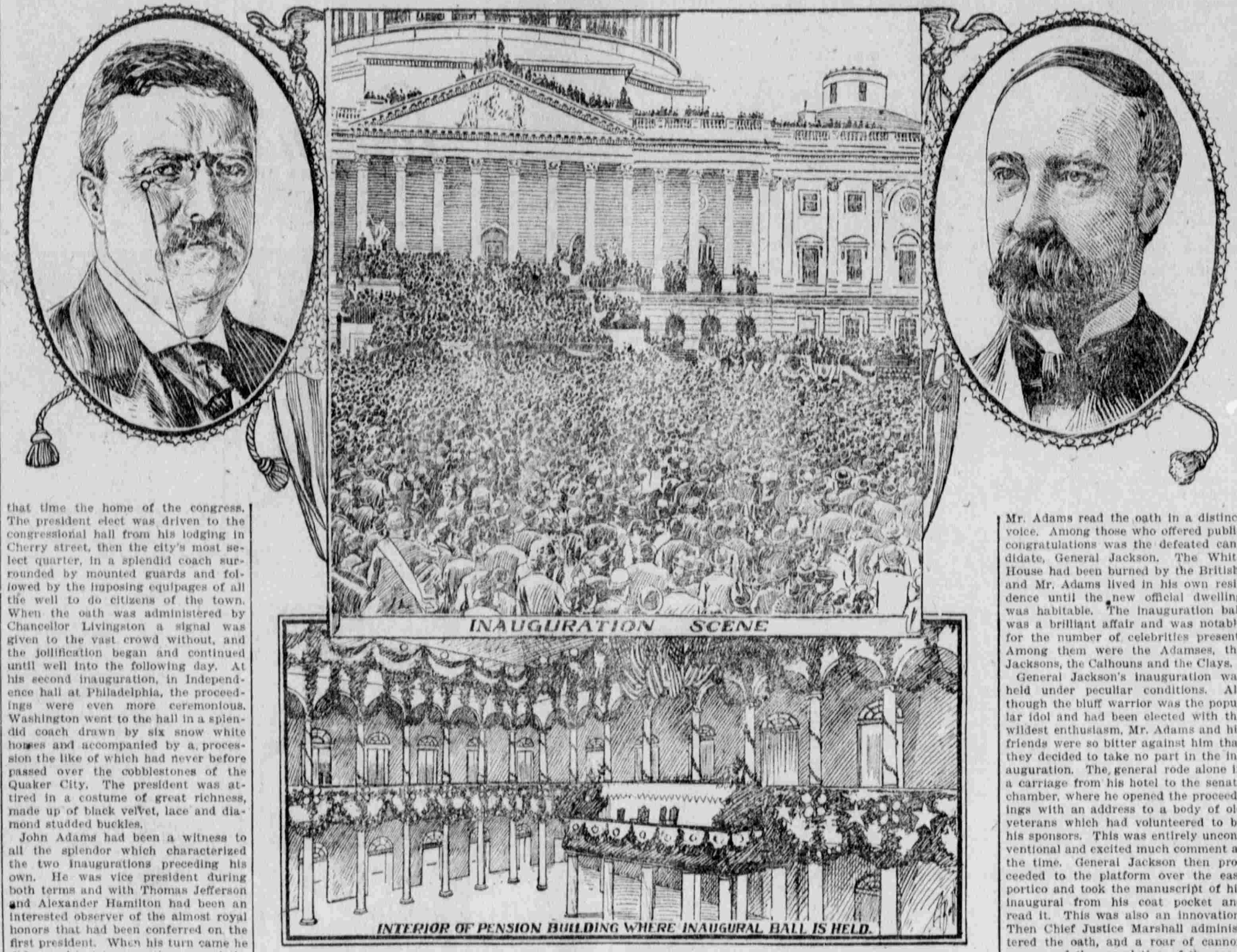
was a ball, but the president was not present. Martin Van Buren, the first president who was born an American citizen, had Jackson contributed greatly to the success of the occasion. Chief Justice Taney administered the oath. Two balls were given, one of which was attended by the president and his friends. General William Henry Harrison insisted upon riding on horseback in his inaugural procession, although the White House had given him a fine carriage for the occasion. There were 6,000 persons in the procession. The whole city gave itself up to the celebration. Three balls were given, and the aged president attended them all and took part in the attending. It is believed that the general was subjected to such a strain, which occurred only a month later. John Tyler, the vice president, his inauguration was private. His inaugural address was given to the public in the columns of a newspaper.

James K. Polk had a remarkable public demonstration. On his way to the White House he was obliged to take an indirect route in order to avoid the press of the multitude. General Scott was a prominent figure in the procession. Two balls were given. Zachary Taylor, hero of the war with Mexico, was accorded a grand public induction into office. After the official ceremonies he held a reception at the executive mansion. He lived only about a year to enjoy his new dignity and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, whose inauguration was necessarily private. Franklin Pierce was a great favorite. The inspiration of a great public celebration was built entirely of New Hampshire pine in compliment to the state which had contributed a president. For the first time in several years no ball was held. James Buchanan and Mr. Pierce went to the capitol together, according to the now well established custom. More than thirty out of town organizations were in the procession. A reception was held at the White House, and a ball in the new city hall closed the eventful day.

Abraham Lincoln's inauguration was a great military spectacle. The times were so uncertain that some fear was entertained that a hostile demonstration might be made, and special precautions were taken to keep the new Regiments of cavalry surrounded the carriage which bore Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln to the capitol, and an army of infantry followed. The aged Chief Justice Taney officiated for the last time. There was a ball in a structure specially erected, but the president did not attend. Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration was almost exclusively a military affair. The president did not take part in the grand parade, but he appeared with Mrs. Lincoln at the ball in the patent office. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath. Andrew Johnson's induction into office was entirely devoid of public display.

Both of General Grant's inaugurations were more imposing than anything previously attempted. The inaugurations of Presidents Hayes and Garfield were marked by nothing more noticeable than an evident lessening of the military features of the display and a corresponding increase in the civil details. After President Garfield's death the oath was administered by Chester A. Arthur by Chief Justice Waite in the presence of two former presidents, Grant and Hayes. Grover Cleveland's inaugurations were characterized by unusual splendor. On the first occasion the procession was six hours in making a given point. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath. Chief Justice Fuller officiated at the second. Both Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley were accorded the usual patriotic display which is now so essentially a part of the capital's quadrennial celebration.

GEORGE H. PICARD.



INAUGURATION SCENE

INTERIOR OF PENSION BUILDING WHERE INAUGURAL BALL IS HELD.

Uncle Sam's Increasing Family of States

THE recent congressional agitation over the question of admitting certain territorial governments of the United States to full statehood suggests the fact that the time is very near when there will be no further demand for legislation of this kind. With the ingathering of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory either singly or in pairs, the great American union of states will be complete. Further accretions to the parent stem must come either from extraterritorial lands already in possession of the government or from contiguous soil now belonging to other powers. It is also possible, of course, that in time some or all of the minor independent governments now existing in the Antillean groups may seek protection beneath the aegis of the united American state.

These last remaining territorial divisions are contiguous, although the state of Texas reaches across to the northward in one part of its boundary that Oklahoma is connected with New Mexico by a narrow neck. That these four geographical divisions are the last to reach statehood must not be attributed to their lack of natural qualification. A large part of the territory is capable of development, and a portion of it comprises one of the most admirable agricultural sections in America. The cause of the delay in the advance of this rich country toward statehood is to be found in the fact that it has been sequestered by recently from lands devoted by the government to Indian occupation. As soon as it ceased to be a reservation it made more rapid strides toward statehood than has been the case with any other region opened to actual settlement.

This superior agricultural section, most of which is contained in the area denominated Oklahoma, was included in the original Louisiana purchase. It was part of the unorganized country set apart by congress as Indian land. This was in 1824, and for many years thereafter the whole district was outside the realm of law. In 1856 the dif-

ferent tribes occupying these lands began to cede their rights to the government, receiving therefor on an average about 29 cents an acre. Having thus secured a large area of this land, the government began to remove to its new

hatched. In 1879 several persistent attempts were made to enter forcibly upon these lands, but troops were sent to the territory, and the squatters were dislodged. President Hayes found it necessary to issue two proclamations to

bargain with the red men, who had begun to have inflated ideas concerning the value of their possessions. In 1883 President Harrison issued a proclamation declaring the region open to public entry. At that time the only

to prevent bloodshed in the mad scramble which was anticipated. The expectant mob was kept back until noon. Then the wildest race ever known in that part of the world began. A feverish rush for the best lands and town

all lands were allotted, and the scenes of the first distribution were re-enacted. There was no government in the country save the corrective makeshift proposed by Judge Lynch until the creation of Oklahoma territory in 1890. The first legislature met at Guthrie and did nothing but quarrel over the location of the capital. The agitation for statehood began immediately, and a bill to that effect passed the house in the Fifty-seventh congress, but failed to become a law.

The original reservation is that part of the original territory which was retained by the tribes for their own occupation. It has an area of about 31,000 square miles, and on account of its isolation as an exclusively Indian reservation no reliable surveys have been made. It is well known, however, to be as good an agricultural region as Oklahoma. The entire area is divided between the Indians of the five civilized nations and those of seven reservations who are not yet regarded as wholly tamed. The population is approximately half a million, and the sections belonging to the civilized tribes furnish 97 per cent of it. For several years the country has been largely increased by incoming whites, who can own no property and have no part in the government. It is believed that at present there are nearly 100,000 white children of school age who are entitled to such privileges only as the Indian citizens accord them. In justice to these same citizens of the civilized nations it must be admitted that they have dealt with great liberality in the matter of providing facilities for the education of the white children born in the territory. Many whites have married into Indian families and by so doing obtained citizenship by adoption.

The five nations, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles, were guaranteed their tribal authority by the government. Each nation established a form of government modeled after that of the states, having a governor, senate and legislature elected by popular vote. This plan worked very well for awhile. The subsequent influx of whites, who soon outnumbered the Indian citizens six to one, served to complicate matters. The national gov-



GOVERNOR OTERO OF NEW MEXICO.

GOVERNOR FERGUSON OF OKLAHOMA.

acquisition the remnants of various tribes that still remained in the middle west.

Although white men were forbidden by law to enter this reservation, they persisted in doing so, and many and various schemes for colonization were

warn the boomers, and troops were kept ready to enforce his prohibition. In 1885 congress authorized the president to begin negotiations with the Creek and Seminole Indians for the purpose of opening these lands to settlement. It took four years to close the

government authority in the entire section was a United States court. April 22 was appointed as the first day of entry. A great multitude of prospective settlers camped just without the territory to be opened, and several companies of regulars were necessary

sides was followed almost immediately by the upspringing of numerous canvas towns, each of which was determined to secure the capital. There was such a vast influx of settlers, as the population increased with extraordinary rapidity. In 1891, 1893 and 1901 addition-

of the difficulties of transport over a narrow gauge rail line, which has less than 100 miles of rail, and the fact that it can only pass over a few of the chief roads, and steamers connect but a small number of coast stations.

The National Association of Audubon Societies, for the protection of wild birds and animals of New York city was incorporated the other day at Albany, N. Y.

ODD ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Outside the polar regions there remains unexplored, it is claimed, about one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. Fifteen years ago the unknown portions were about one-eighth of the earth's total.

Captain Wise recently arrived at Margate, England, having made a voyage of 40,000 miles from British Columbia in a two and one-half ton droug

canoe called Tillikum. The journey occupied three years, three months and twelve days.

As an advertisement of their thread a well known firm has after several attempts connected Europe and Asia across the Bosphorus by about 1,250 yards of cotton.

In 1898 American immigration into Canada amounted to only forty-four

persons, and in 1902 it amounted to 47.

There does not seem to be much "graft" in Australia. All its public men who have died in recent years died poor. The late Sir George Dibbs, whose will was probated recently, left only about \$10,000.

Although the sea covers three-fourths of the earth's surface, it does not provide in the same proportion for man's wants. Only about 3 per cent of the

people in the world gain their living directly from the sea.

A Japanese belle gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight recompense for the trouble they have had in rearing her.

The amount of money advanced to Irish tenants for the purchase of their land under the various acts of parliament passed since 1886 is, according to a parliamentary paper, \$128,866,815.

Candidates for admission to the West Point Military academy, if between 17 and 18 years of age, must not all exceed 5 feet 3 inches in height and 100 pounds in weight; if between 18 and 20 years, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches in height and 100 pounds in weight; if over 20, 5 feet 4 inches in height and 110 pounds in weight.

To raise money for the French treasury the municipal council of La Courneuve gravely proposes that a tax should be levied on every dress a woman pos-

sesses over and above 0.15 for every day's wear and 0.15 for every night's wear.

South Australia's only "axis" is an axle for an intending immigrant. There is a man can speak or write English he is permitted to land.

The cheapest service in the world is that of Japan, where letters are conveyed all over the empire for 2 sen, about seven-tenths of a penny. This is the more wonderful considering