

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The Inauguration.

Five Hundred Gossipy Items About President McKinley and His Famous Predecessors.

How the New President-Elect Will Be Treated at Washington—His Quarters at the Ebbitt House—The Crowd and How It Will Be Cared For—What It Costs to See an Inauguration—The Inaugural Ball and Its Wonders—Something About the Banquet and What Will Be Eaten—The Address—How Presidential Oaths Are Administered and What Records of the Bibles—Quips About Other Presidents—Why Jefferson Rode on Horseback—How Andrew Johnson Was Sworn In—Curious Things About the Inaugurations of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Others.

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Special Correspondence of the NEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 17th, 1897.

FOUND the servants packing up President Cleveland's things when I visited the White House today. The most of his and Mrs. Cleveland's personal property is already in boxes, and much of it will be shipped away before the 4th of March. I saw Mr. Cleveland's first load of household goods come in to the presidential mansion. It was on the day that he was inaugurated. He had been sworn in at the Capitol, but had not yet come to the White House to take his place on the grand stand there and review the procession. There was a big crowd waiting about the White House when I saw it. It was a bright, sunny day, and the air was fresh. The crowd was piled high with trucks and boxes, and upon the top of it was a bright, sunny day. They bowed down at once to Billy Rath, even as they had been bowing down to Baby McKee for the past four years. It was the strongest evidence I had yet seen that Harrison was a president was dead, and Cleveland, the new president, alive. So it is today—President Cleveland is almost forgotten in the preparations for President McKinley. Pennsylvania avenue is already lined with stands built up for the inaugural procession. Flags are being

bought by the thousands to wave in his honor, and the Ebbitt house, where he is to stay for the night of March 3rd, has had the carpenters, painters, plumbers and upholsterers at work for two weeks getting ready for him. They have had a new bath room, with walls of the purest white marble, built for him. The carpets upon which he is to walk have never been used before, and the wicker wire mattress upon which his state limbs will be given its first break for him. Even the mirrors before which he will dress for the inaugural ceremony will be new. By their reflection he will put on his new suit of black broadcloth woven by a New England factory for this very day, and will then go down and eat his breakfast in a new private dining room, before he orders the new carriage which is to be sent here from the Ohio factory, to call upon the old President, and then go out in state to the Capitol to become a brand-new President himself.

HOW TO SEE THE INAUGURATION.

This change from the old President to the new is one of the most interesting sights in the world. A great government is transformed in the twinkling of an eye, and every four years this wonderful change takes place. It will be a great sight this year, and it is expected that there will be at least a hundred thousand strangers here to see it. Washington is preparing for them, and she expects that at least a million dollars will be spent by them here in March 4th. This would be only five a person, and that is not much for a traveler to spend in Washington. You can live here cheaper now than ever before. The citizens of the capital look upon the inauguration as their reception to the

President, and they have made full arrangements for the comfort of their guests. There are twenty-one committees at work, and these are to be done this year on a broader and grander scale than ever before. Old Washingtonians tell me that they are determined no one shall be cheated, if it can be possibly helped. They have established what is known as the department of public comfort, and by writing here any one can get full information about board or lodging, and he can even engage them in advance of his coming. There are in the neighborhood of 2,500 lodging places already registered. Every one of these has been inspected by the agents of this department, and only those which are respectable have been put upon the list.

WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

The accommodations of all kinds. You can get a place to stay over night for 50 cents, but at this rate you will have to sleep on a cot with from six to ten other persons in the same room. Or you can pay as high as \$5 a day, if this rate you may have a good double bed, with a tiled bath room attached. There are more than forty rooms of this kind which have been given by people who want to make a little money out of the inauguration, and who in some cases own their own houses. These prices are for rooms without board. The boarding houses, of which there are 200 in Washington, will charge from \$2 to \$3 a day for board and lodging, and you will have to pay about the same in the private houses, which will take boarders on the occasion. The best way to do it, if you wish to visit Washington at this time, is to send a letter to Mr. Wright of the department of public comfort, telling what kind of accommodations you want and enclosing a check for \$5. He will engage a place for you and will hand your check over to a person with whom you are to stop. Upon your arrival at the depot a boy in uniform will meet you and direct you where to go.

PRICE OF SEATINGS, ETC.

There are in the neighborhood of 200,000 people living in Washington. It is safe to say that 20,000 of them will be on the streets at the time of the grand procession. This adds to the 200,000 strangers who will make 200,000. It is estimated that there is room for that many people to stand on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue, along the line of march. You can easily crowd 200,000 about the Capitol steps, and there will be room in Lafayette park and in other places about the grand stand.

President McKinley will deliver his address on the front steps of the Capitol. He will review the procession from the grand stand in front of the White House. This stand is now being put up. As much delay as possible has been made concerning it, owing to the wishes of President Cleveland. Putting up such a stand in front of the White House is like erecting a gallows in a jail yard in sight of the man to be executed. Every day of the hammer is a warning to Cleveland that he and is approaching, and he naturally

is in a hurry to have the pounding begin. There will be about 1,000 seats on the grand stand, but they will be given to invited guests. There will be seats on other stands, however, upon Pennsylvania avenue where you can see the President as he passes by in the procession, and there are hundreds of windows which are offered for rent along the line of the parade. The seats on the stands will be very good without the weather is bad. They will cost from 20 cents to \$1 each. Windows will be rented for what they will bring. The department of public comfort had about 200 windows registered the other day when I called upon Colonel Wright.

It was not that the prices ranged from 20 to \$50 a window, and that some single rooms were bringing as high as \$300 a night, and the probability is that there have been taken. Among the various things I learned was that some of the best places have been applied for by colored people from the south. Forty negroes from Texas, representing a large club, have written saying that they want the best sight-seeing and boarding accommodations.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The inaugural ball is to be wonderfully fine. The tickets to it are rapidly selling. They cost \$5 each. There will be two tiers, and the probability is that there will be at least 25,000 people at the ball. There were that many at Cleveland's last inaugural ball, and the night was very stormy. The safe thing to take is to go to the ball. The ball will be given, you know, in the pension building. This is the biggest building in the United States, it is in the whole world. Its area is more than two acres, and its great central court, which is to be the ball room, covers more than one acre. There is no room as this in Europe. Neither Fair nor St. Petersburg has anything to compare with it. It is no big, that it you should take. Place of St. Mark's at Venice and roof it over you might have something like it. This great room has corridors running around it. It has three wide galleries about its four sides, and enormous pillars, such as big around as a dining table, uphold its mighty roof. The roof is so high above the floor that you could put a ten-story building inside of this room, and it would not touch the ceiling. There is a staircase in the center of the floor, the spray of which will be caught by thousands of incandescent globes and by a number of arc lamps and termed into chandeliers.

This vast hall is to be decorated for the ball. The great pillars will be wrapped in gold and white. The walls will be draped in the shape of canopies from the ceiling. There will be stands for the President and his party, covered with cloth, and throughout the whole hall, hanging in strings of heavy green, wrapping the pillars and filling every crack of corner place, will be such masses of green and flowers as no room has never before seen. The part of the east room during the reception

of President McKinley will not be so essentially decorated as will be the great room of the night of the ball. It will take care loads of amusements and tons of food to supply the needs. Men are now at work gathering this stuff in the south, in preparation for it. Thirty car loads of palms and palmiers will be needed to stand in various places about the house, and there will be dozens of masses of flowers. When finished, out of the green will show many hundreds of incandescent electric globes, and the whole will be a very lovely sight.

WHAT THEY WILL SAY.

Just one word about the banquet. The kitchen are already being built. They are to be used for only one dinner, and they will cost more than \$3,000. They are to form an annex to the post-noon office for the time. The dining rooms will be in the rooms adjoining the hall, just across the corridors, and the tables will be such that three thousand persons can be fed at once. There will be somewhere between two and three hundred waiters, and it is estimated that after the hall is over it will take a crew of women more than a week to wash the dishes. At Cleveland's inaugural ball it took twelve thousand waiters and waitresses to supply the guests, and during that night there was eaten two thousand pounds of turkey, three thousand pounds of bread and three hundred and fifty gallons of ice cream. It will be remembered that this was a bad night. Much greater preparations are being made for this dinner this year. The food will cost a dollar, and there will be enough on hand to serve at least ten thousand persons. There will be three hundred gallons of turkey, eight thousand chicken cutlets, seven thousand sweet bread patties and ten thousand assorted sandwiches. There will be three hundred gallons of consommé, three hundred gallons of oysters, two hundred and fifty gallons of soup, and one hundred and eighty bottles. There will be one thousand eight hundred quarts of ice cream and ten hundred gallons of coffee. It is estimated that eight thousand oysters will be needed and two hundred and fifty gallons of crab salad. The number of pieces of china furnished will be fifty thousand, while ten thousand napkins will be on hand to wipe the mouths of the guests. A large part of the food will be brought here from Philadelphia in a special train provided for the occasion.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

President McKinley will probably read the inaugural address. The oath will be administered by Chief Justice Fuller, and the new President will kiss a little provided for the occasion. When Cleveland was last inaugurated he was sworn in on a Bible that was given him by his mother. Mrs. Lincoln was presented with the Bible with which her husband was sworn in, and Mrs. Grant was given that used at the ceremony of General Grant's first inauguration. Hayes took the oath for the first time on a Bible, and McKinley was inaugurated on a Bible, and McKinley

ath of March came on Sunday that year, but the book which he kissed in the presence of the people on the east porch was handed over to Mrs. Hayes. The book which McKinley will likely become the property of Mrs. McKinley. It will, of course, be opened at random, and there will be some curiosity to know the verses of the Bible upon which President McKinley's lips fall. The superintendent watch for such things carefully, and it is curious how chance sometimes thus brings good words to a President's lips. President Arthur, for instance, kissed the first and second verses of the 31st Psalm, which are as follows:

"Thou, O Lord, do I put my trust; let me never be ashamed; deliver me in Thy righteousness."
"How down Thine ear to me; Deliver me speedily; for Thou art my strong rock, and a house of defense to save me."

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL OATHS.

There are some interesting things about how Presidents have taken the oath of office. Jefferson was the first President inaugurated in 1801. A great fuss has been made about his riding on horseback to the Capitol instead of taking the coach. I have seen it stated that the reason for this was that his coach did not come in time. He was sworn in in the Senate chamber, and his inaugural procession was formed at the navy yard and marched through the city. Washington was sworn in on the site of the present capitolary building in New York when he first became President, and at the beginning of his second term the oath was administered at Philadelphia. Chief Justice Marshall gave Madison the oath, and Madison, as well as McKinley, wore at this time an outfit of clothes made from American wool by an American tailor. Monroe was the first President inaugurated in the open air. John Quincy Adams was sworn in in what is now a stately hall in the Capitol. His inaugural address was thirty minutes long, and he read the oath from a law book, as he took it. Jackson gave his address on the east porch of the Capitol and rode on horseback to the White House. He gave a big reception the night he was inaugurated, and at this time, when we dream and strange much, together with other satellites. The first General Harrison rode on a spare horse down to the Capitol. He would not accept the carriage which the wings of Baltimore gave him, but preferred to ride, it is said, as the Roman emperors did along the Appian Way. He took the oath of office in the Capitol, and thought it was cold and stormy would not wear an overcoat. The record was that he caught a cold which is supposed to have haunted his death.

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

It was a bad day when Polk was inaugurated, and Zach Taylor came in among the clouds. When Frank Pierce was sworn in it was cold, cloudy and snowy, and Benjamin Harrison came in and went out with a blizzard. Lincoln was inaugurated on a bright and sunny day, as was also Abraham Lincoln. There was a great deal of danger of assassination at the time of Lincoln's inauguration. He had a troop of military about his carriage, and there were armed men in the procession in front and behind him. There were many wagons in the line of march, and there was a great car drawn by six white horses, upon each of which was a blanket labeled "Union." On this car there was a pyramid of seats, and upon the seats sat a number of little girls dressed in white, holding the banners and bearing the coats-of-arms of each state and territory. Mr. Lincoln read his inaugural address from the east porch of the Capitol. His voice was clear and strong. His manuscript was a printed copy, plentifully interlined. The address was well received by the crowd, and there was no public disturbance.

Vice-President Johnson was sworn in in his room at the hotel. Only about half a dozen men were present. Chief Justice Chase was asked to administer the oath, but there was no Bible at hand, and one had to be sent for. As Mr. Chase pronounced the oath he held one end of the Bible, and President Johnson held the other, and as the chief justice closed President Johnson kissed the book. He then had a few words, talk about the cabinet, and walked out to his room in the hotel, on the floor above. President Garfield was sworn in with his wife and mother on the platform behind him. Immediately after taking the oath he turned and kissed his wife and mother. The crowd went wild over the act, and it was noted in the newspapers as one of the touching events of the occasion.

Frank G. Carpenter

Dispositions and Health.

"There are dispositions which men do not share, as they do such in a general sense," said a life insurance examiner, "which we consider far more hazardous. You will be more likely to find old men in a graduation class who have worked in the mines for many years—that is a tragedy. In the treasury men look robust and strong. They have every external appearance of health and would be looked upon by the average man as 'good risks.' But the fact that one rarely sees an old man in the business shows that the cutting, smelting with the hammers which it creates, has a tendency to shorten life. The true worker is another who is a less good risk than the generalist if all other things are equal. The few portions of metal which find their way into his breathing apparatus have an effect on his lungs, and strong men in that calling frequently develop pulmonary consumption. In fact, all trades and occupations which require work in dust are detrimental to longevity and will kill much more quickly than working in a well regulated greenhouse."—New York Tribune.



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