

PAST INAUGURATIONS.

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY IN THE NATIONAL METROPOLIS.

Our Presidents, from Washington to Harrison—The Great Capitol Building—The White House and Its Spacious Grounds—Inaugurations of the Past.

The inauguration of President Harrison revives many memories of a past age in the minds of those who have visited the Capitol City for the first time. The United States is a weak bantling in matters of antiquity in the eyes of dusty England, with its abbeys of the fourteenth century, its statues of twenty generations, and its time-worn archives; but in Washington, if anywhere, is exemplified the fact that our people are learning to cherish and revere the tokens that cluster around the birth of a nation, and at every step in the crowded city will be met reminders of the last century and connecting links of suggestion down through the decades to the present time.

These are manifest more particularly in the great Capitol Building and the White House, both of which structures glow forth resplendent through the grime and wear of nearly a hundred years, and present within more than one treasure of antiquity, sacredly guarded through storm, the elements and war. The entire city aspect is tinged with historical semblance, combined with an effort at the attractive and beautiful. From a mere town-site, containing 3,000 people, it has grown to a 14-mile circuit, covers nearly ten square miles, and, from its hundred-foot elevation, looks down four miles of Potomac frontage to a circling range of magnificent wooded hills. Boasting a population of nearly 150,000, its twenty-one tree-shaded avenues of sweeping width present surprises in mall, squares, circles and triangles that include the great Botanical Garden, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of Agriculture, and statues, lofty and massive, commemorative of the men who helped to make great the Government which

4. 1851. This addition saw completion only after sixteen years' work. The entire structure, with its Corinthian columns, projections, coupled columns and recessed porticos, presents a striking look, the central sandstone being painted white and the marble extensions just streaked with faint blue. Several groups of sculptures, the cast-iron dome in the center, 135 feet in diameter and 287½ feet in height, and the great bronze statue of Liberty at the apex, lend graceful finish to the most noted structure in America.

Inside, the rotunda forms a circular room ninety-six feet in diameter, and rising to the dome nearly double that distance, containing a number of fine decorations and historical paintings. The Senate Chamber, the Hall of the House of Representatives, Supreme Court rooms, Court of Claims, and Library of Congress take up the interior of the edifice, and look out on the beautiful Capitol grounds, comprising 51½ acres, handsomely laid out and containing a variety of trees, the colossal marble statue of Washington to the east being a majestic guard to the great statues, paintings, and archives stored in a structure which is the wonder of every new-comer to the Capitol City.

HOME OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Perhaps not one out of ten visitors arriving in Washington neglects to look first and foremost for the White House, which is here illustrated. Strangers get the Executive Mansion and the Capitol Building sadly mixed in the mind's eye, but, once seen, the White House is never forgotten. So accustomed are people to see the two buildings in gravings near together, that when they learn they are a mile and a half apart, the President's house being in the west portion of the city, they are puzzled and disappointed. The White House, so named by Washington from the Custis mansion at Mount Vernon, is only two stories in height, 170 feet long, and 86 feet deep, with a beautiful north portico supported on eight Ionic columns, and a semicircular colonnade on the south with six columns. It is built of Virginia freestone, which is very porous, and to protect it from the weather it receives frequent coats of white

tary, and escorted to his residence. On the 3rd of April service was held in all the churches of the city at 9 o'clock in the morning, and soon after noon the committees of Congress and the heads of departments waited upon Washington, and a grand procession was formed, the military in advance, the committees next, then the President in a coach accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Colonel Humphreys, and his Private Secretary, Tobias Lear. After them were various civil officers and citizens. Arriving at Federal Hall, they were conducted

present, which was followed immediately by shouts in all the adjacent sections and the thunder of cannon. Washington bowed to the assembled multitude and returned to the Senate chamber, where both houses and the officials, being seated, he delivered his inauguration speech. Then the new President and the members of both houses proceeded to St. Paul's Church and joined in the prayers which were offered by Dr. Provost, lately ordained Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York and appointed Chaplain of the Senate.

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND WILL GO TO NEW YORK CITY.

First Steps of the Patriotic League to Suppress Boulanger—The Gold and Silver Production in the United States—The Successor of Mr. West.

(Washington (D. C.) special.)

President-elect Harrison was besieged with visitors on the 22d ult., and visiting cards, like snowflakes, fell upon the hall table, and most of the persons whose names were upon the cards were granted brief audience with Mr. Harrison. The whole forenoon was spent by him in seeing people in groups and expressing a more or less sincere pleasure at meeting them. The General broke away from his visitors just after one, and, fortified against the drizzling rain with a black Derby hat, a blue chinchilla overcoat, and a black silk umbrella, started off for a walk, taking the familiar route up Vermont avenue to Iowa Circle, down Thirteenth street to K and back to his hotel, where he arrived in ample time for his 2 o'clock lunch. He spoke by these to keep up his naturally good health. After that the callers were again freely admitted. They came in a steady stream, both gentlemen and ladies, some to see the General and some to see Mrs. Harrison. Among those who called in the afternoon were Bishops Newman and Paret, John M. Francis formerly Minister to Portugal, ex-Governor Ordway and Chief Justice Fuller. Congressmen Beaver, Dazell and Bound from Pennsylvania and a number of other representatives from various states strayed in during the afternoon and shook hands with the President. Quite a number of prominent New York City Republicans also called and paid their respects.

At 5.30 Gen. Harrison, in company with W. H. Miller, took a short walk, the second of the day. He returned to dine with the members of his party and passed the evening in receiving visitors with whom special appointments had been made. At 9.30 Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee drove to the White House and had a brief interview with the President and Mr. Cleveland.

President Cleveland and Gen. Harrison have agreed on the following programme for inauguration day: After the ceremonies at the Capitol the ex-President will return to the executive mansion with the President. After the serving of light refreshments, which will occupy but a few minutes, and to which no guests will be invited, Mr. Cleveland will take leave of President Harrison and drive to the residence of Secretary Fairchild, and President Harrison will proceed to the reviewing stand in front of the White House and review the inaugural procession. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will not be present at the inaugural ball. They will go to New York on the 5th or 6th inst.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

First of a Series of Steps to Suppress Boulanger.

A Paris telegram says that the French Government has decided to suppress the Patriotic League and the police have taken possession of the office of the league. It is reported that M.

Paul Deroulaude, President of the organization, have been arrested on the charge of having by hostile acts, such as the signing of the Atchino manifesto, exposed the secret and the danger of a declaration of war. M. de Lamay, a member of the Right, has raised a question in the Chamber regarding the arrest of the accused Deputies. M. Laguerre and

Paul Deroulaude. Laisant were arrested for disrespect to the Commissary of Police. Both were provisionally liberated. It is believed that the suppression of the Patriotic League is the first of a series of steps to suppress Boulanger.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The Production in the United States During the Calendar Year 1888.

The director of the mint has submitted to Congress his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1888.

The gold product was 1,644,927 ounces of the value of \$33,175,000. This is about the same as in 1887, being an excess of only \$17,000.

The silver product was 45,783,632 fine ounces of the commercial value of about \$43,000,000 and of the coining value of \$39,193,000. This is an increase of 4,513,327 fine ounces over the product in 1887.

In addition to the product of our own mines some 10,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted in the United States from foreign ores and bullion, principally Mexican.

The total refined product of the United States was in gold 1,777,371 fine ounces, and of silver 53,128,698 fine ounces.

The average price of silver during the year was about 90 cents. At 90 cents the bullion value of the silver coins was \$39,193,000. The silver dollar was 72.6 cents. At the highest price of silver during the year the bullion value of the silver dollar was 75.5, and at the lowest price 70.5.

The Government purchased 28,920,398 standard ounces of silver during the year, costing \$24,491,341, an average price of 94 cents per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased for the coining of the silver dollar since March 1, 1887, has been 275,007,930 standard ounces, costing \$266,091,445, an average price of \$1.07.5 per fine ounce, or 97 cents per fine ounce.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints during the year, not including redeposits, was \$41,943,410, or including redeposits, \$48,794,988. The foreign material comprised in this was \$7,055,046.

The amount of silver deposited and purchased was 35,512,789 standard ounces, of the coining value of \$41,323,973, exclusive of redeposits.

The coining of the mints during the calendar year 1888 was as follows: Gold, \$31,390,838; silver dollars, \$31,990,833; subsidiary silver, \$1,051,732; minor, \$12,187, total, \$65,318,615. In addition to the coining bars were manufactured at the mints containing gold of the value of \$21,650,798 and \$7,635,490.

The import of gold bullion and coin was \$11,031,941 and the exports \$34,619,367, a loss by export of \$23,587,726. The import of silver was \$21,592,062 and the export \$29,595,222, a loss by export of \$8,303,160.

The metallic stock of the United States Jan. 1, 1889, including bullion in the mints awaiting coining, is estimated by the Director to have been Gold, \$15,061,975; silver, \$10,516,796; total, \$1,515,718,793.

The stock of coined and paper money in circulation in Jan. 1, 1889, was \$1,306,106,14, against \$1,376,933,003 Jan. 1, 1888, an increase of \$19,176,151.

The Director estimates the consumption of gold and silver in the industries in the United States during the calendar year 1888 to have been: Gold, \$14,600,000; silver, \$3,230,000.

TO SUCCEED MR. WEST.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Announced as the British Minister to the United States.

(London (Eng.) dispatch.)

The report of Sir Julian Pauncefote's appointment as British Minister to the United States is semi-officially confirmed. The Press Association says it has authority to announce the fact.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. B., K. C. M. G., third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, was born at Munnich, Sept. 14, 1828, and educated at Paris, Geneva and at Marlborough College. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, joined the Oxford Circuit and also practiced as a conveyancer. He was appointed Attorney-General of Hong Kong in May, 1855, and acted as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court in 1859, and in 1872 he received the thanks of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hong Kong for his services in the colony, and was knighted by patent. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1874. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant (Legal) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was created a C. B. and a K. C. M. G. in 1880, and in 1882 he succeeded the late Lord Teerton as permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1885 he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTS.

No.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Term of office.	By whom elected.
1.	George Washington	Virg'nia.	1732	1799	Two terms, 1789-1797.	Whole people.
2.	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1826	One term, 1797-1801.	Federalists.
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1826	Two terms, 1801-1809.	Republicans.
4.	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1836	Two terms, 1809-1817.	All parties.
5.	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1831	Two terms, 1817-1825.	Democrats.
6.	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1848	One term, 1825-1829.	Democrats.
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tennesee	1767	1845	Two terms, 1829-1837.	Whigs.
8.	Martin Van Buren	New York	1782	1862	One term, 1837-1841.	Whigs.
9.	Wm. H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	One month, 1841.	Democrats.
10.	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1862	3 yrs 11 mos, 1841-1845.	Whigs.
11.	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1849	One term, 1845-1849.	Democrats.
12.	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1850	1 year 4 mos, 1849-1850.	Whigs.
13.	Millard Fillmore	New York	1800	1874	2 yrs 8 mos, 1850-1852.	Whigs.
14.	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1804	1869	One term, 1853-1857.	Democrats.
15.	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1791	1868	One term, 1857-1861.	Democrats.
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1809	1865	One term 1 month, 1861-1865.	Republicans.
17.	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1808	1875	1 year 11 mos, 1865-1869.	Republicans.
18.	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1822	1885	Two terms, 1869-1877.	Republicans.
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1822	1893	One term, 1877-1881.	Republicans.
20.	James A. Garfield	Ohio	1831	1881	6 mos 15 days, 1881.	Republicans.
21.	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1830	1881	3 yrs 5 mos 15 days, 1881-1885.	Democrats.
22.	Grover Cleveland	New York	1837	1893	One term, 1885-1889.	Democrats.
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	1833	1893	One term, 1889.	Republicans.

lovely city represents. In bronze, Jackson looks down from his charger at Lafayette Square; Lincoln scans Judiciary Square in dignified pose; the heroic statue of Rawlins rests on the tract that bears his name; Washington greets the passer-by at the circle; Scott guards the White House to the north; and the gift of the colored race, the writer of the Emancipation Proclamation, looms over Lincoln Park in colossal bronze. At every turn there is a suggestion of the past, and no visitor will leave the city without having seen in some guise or other the counterpart presentment of each one of the Presidents who have guarded the destinies of the United States since it burst the bonds of dependence and bloomed forth the free nation of all mankind. The group given herewith includes every President from Washington to Harrison—a period of exactly 100 years.

President Harrison is the twenty-third citizen who has risen to the highest honor in the gift of the people. The scroll of national fame accords equal reverence to the direct choice of the people and to accidental successors, and death has given five of the latter class a place in history. The official summary condenses the lives of these great men to a historical line, but it is thrilling with eloquent deeds cherished in the hearts of all people.

THE GREAT CAPITOL BUILDING.
The Capitol Building hardly shows its age, and it is difficult to imagine that it lacks only four years of being a century old. The accompanying picture gives a full front view. Facing east, on the west brow of a plateau, its 751 feet of length affords a grand and pleasing prospect, while over half that amount of depth enables the building to very comfortably crowd nearly four acres of ground. Its history may be briefly summarized: Corner stone laid by Washington Sept. 18, 1793, north wing ready for the first sitting of Congress Nov. 17, 1800; south wing finished, 1838; interior of both wings burned by the British Aug. 24, 1814; reconstruction of wings begun, 1815; foundation of main building laid March 24, 1818, and the whole completed, 1827. An extension was projected twenty-three years later, and its corner-stone was laid by President Fillmore and Daniel Webster July

lead, which keeps it in clear, striking color, in harmony with its popular designation. Its history embraces five epochs of note: corner stone laid, 1792; edifice occupied by President Adams, 1800; restored and reoccupied, 1818. Its grounds embrace seventy-five acres, twenty of which handsomely laid out are enclosed as the President's private grounds. The nearest Government building is the Treasury, just east. The White House grounds lie between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, and extend to the Potomac River, and besides trees and shrubbery have a fine fountain. The interior is kept in modern order and elegance, despite the antiquity of the edifice, which has the merit of roominess and solidity.

SOME NOTABLE INAUGURATIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
George Washington received every electoral vote for President, and, as far as can be known, every individual vote in the United States. But there was no such unanimity in the choice for Vice President. John Adams receiving little more than a majority of the electoral votes. Owing to the badness of the roads, and not a little to what now seems criminal neglect, the members of the first House did not assemble in sufficient numbers to form a quorum until the 6th of April, 1789, and on that day the votes of the electors were opened and counted. Official information was immediately communicated to Washington and Adams, and preparations made for an impressive inauguration. On the 14th of April Charles Thompson, Secretary of the late Congress, conveyed official notice to Washington, and he set out at once, his journey being a continued triumphal procession.

As they drew near the city of New York, it was seen that all the vessels and boats were highly decorated and crowded with spectators, and his progress was accompanied with the music of many bands, the roar of cannon, and loud acclamations of the people.