

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 and 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 the

4, 1851. This addition saw completion only after sixteen years' work. The entire structure, with its Corinthian columns, projections, coupled columns and recessed porticoes, 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, 135½ 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.

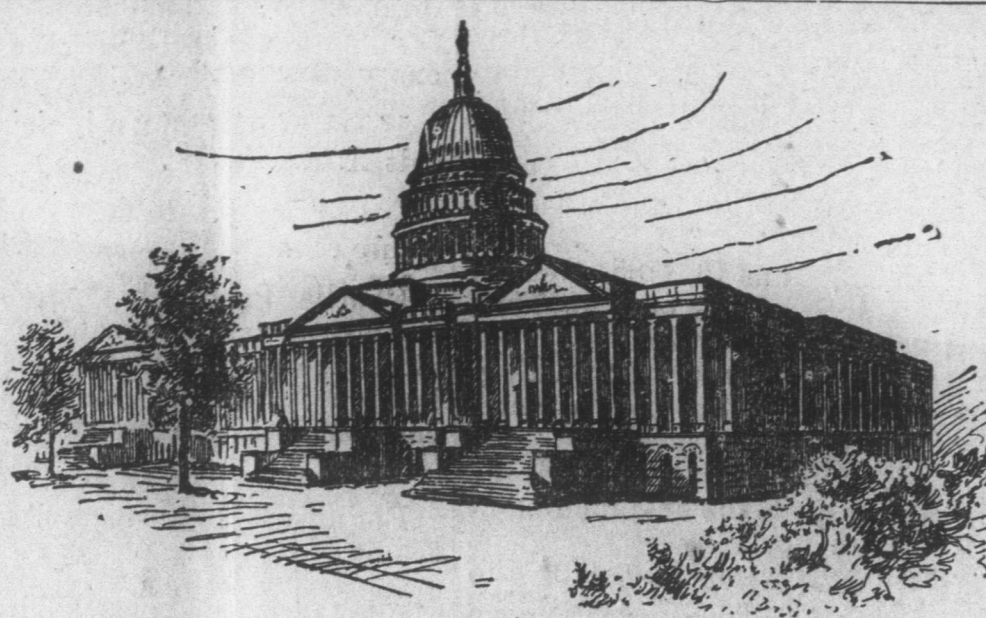
Inside, the rotunda forms a circular room ninety-six feet in diameter, and rising to the dome nearly double that distance, containing a number of fine decorations and historical paintings. The Senate Chamber, the Hall of the House of Representatives, Supreme Court rooms, Court of Claims, and library 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 engravings 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 3d 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 inaugural 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.



THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

by Marshal Webb to the Senate Chamber, at the door of which the President was formally received by Vice President Adams, previously inaugurated, and conducted to his seat. Both houses of Congress occupied the Senate Chamber before him. Then the Vice President, addressing Washington, said:

"Sir, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to at-

TO THE CAPITOL ON HORSEBACK.

It is rather curious that a matter so recent and so fully described as the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson should have been the subject of so much discussion. We now know that it was the intention that he should proceed in the usual state—that is, in a carriage with four or six horses—to the Capitol, preceded by the Marshal and followed by whatever civil societies should volunteer; but, as a matter of fact, his carriage did not arrive, and so he rode on horseback, with only moderate state, and entered the Senate Chamber attended by the heads of the departments, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, his officers, and other officials.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Jackson delivered his inaugural and took the oath of office at the east front of the Capitol. The procession both to and from the Capitol was the longest ever seen down to that time in Washington. From there the President went to the White House, where all the doors were open and no one was refused admittance. Orange punch by barrels was made, and in serving it pails would be upset, glasses broken and painful confusion caused. A prominent dairyman had honored the occasion by sending General Jackson an enormous cheese, the largest that could be manufactured and transported; its weight was 1,400 pounds. The cheese was cut up and distributed to the crowd, who struggled for it, dropped it into the carpets and thereby ruined them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President Lincoln, on the occasion of his first inauguration, rode to the Capitol, between double files of cavalry, while upon the roofs of the houses lining Pennsylvania avenue were stationed squads of riflemen from the regular army, ready to shoot down any one who should fire on the Presidential carriage. Just before the ceremonies began a strange historic group was accidentally formed. On one side was Senator Douglas, late Mr. Lincoln's chief rival for the Presidency, holding Mr. Lincoln's hat. On the other stood Chief Justice Taney, author of the Dred Scott decision, and close to the latter President Buchanan. To the front and center stood Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, thus grouping together the principal characters in the most momentous era of American history. When the loud and prolonged cheering had subsided, Senator Baker briefly introduced Mr. Lincoln, and, stepping forward, the President-elect, in a firm, clear voice, every word being heard by every one of the audience, read that remarkable inaugural. When he pronounced the closing words, "I am loath to close—we are not enemies, but friends—we must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection," etc., the people broke into loud and prolonged cheer. Chief Justice Taney arose and took up his Bible, and Mr. Lincoln pronounced this oath:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." As the last word died away, the battery, commanded by Gen. Scott, thundered its salute. Mr. Buchanan and President Lincoln returned to their carriage, and the military escorted them to the White House.

GENERAL GRANT.

The inauguration of General Ulysses S. Grant on the 4th of March, 1869, aroused a great display of popular enthusiasm in which all parties joined.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland surpassed all previous ones. For a week before March 4th the two Washington depots were crowded with people night and day. It is estimated that 150,000 persons from other places were present. How to accommodate them had been one of the problems for the Inauguration Committee, who appointed several hundred men to make a canvass of the householders who had room to spare and would be willing to receive one or more of the tourists. In spite of the precautions all the available space was occupied two days before the inauguration, and

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

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

First Steps of the Patriotic League to Suppress Boulangism—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 25th 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 the hotel, where he arrived in ample time for his 2 o'clock lunch. He hopes by these walks to keep up his naturally good health. After that the callers were again freely admitted. They came in a slow 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, Congressman Beaver, Dazell and Found from Pennsylvania and a number of other representatives from various States strayed in during the afternoon and shook hands with the President-elect. 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 Mrs. 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 Boulangism.

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 Deroulade, President, and other leaders of the organization, have been arrested on the charge of having by hostile acts, such as the signing of the Aichinoff manifesto, exposed the state to the danger of a declaration of war. M. de Lannay, a member of the Right, has raised a question in the Chamber regarding the arrest of the accused deputies. MM. Laguerre and de Broglie were arrested for disrespect to the Commissary of Police. Both were provisionally released. It is believed that the suppression of the Patriotic League is the first of a series of steps to suppress Boulangism.

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 \$33,173,000. This is about the same as in 1887, being an excess of only \$175,000.

The silver product was 45,783,632 fine ounces of the commercial value of about \$48,000,000 and of the coinage value of \$59,193,000. This is an increase of 4,515,327 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 1,777,571 fine ounces, and of silver 53,128,698 fine ounces.

The average price of silver during the year was about 94 cents. At 1 cent the bullion value of the silver contained in 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 \$24,491,800, an average price of 91 cents per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased for the coinage of the silver dollar since March 1, 1887, has been 275,007,959 standard ounces, costing \$236,991,445, an average price of \$1.07.5 per fine ounce or 98.7 cents per standard ounce.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints during the year, not including redeposits, was \$41,923,973, or including redeposits, \$48,794,988. The foreign material comprised in this was \$7,655,945.

The amount of silver deposited and purchased was 35,512,789 standard ounces, of the coinage value of \$41,923,973, exclusive of redeposits.

The coinage of the mints during the calendar year 1888 was as follows: Gold, \$31,388,838; silver dollars, \$31,990,833; subsidiary silver, \$1,034,713; minor, \$912,201; total, \$65,316,615. In addition to the coinage bars were manufactured at the mints containing gold of the value of \$21,650,798 and silver \$7,655,945.

The import of gold bullion and coin was \$11,031,941 and the exports \$34,619,367, a loss by export of \$23,587,426. The import of silver was \$21,592,062 and the export \$29,595,222, a loss by export of \$8,003,160.

The metallic stock of the United States Jan. 1, 1889, including bullion in the mints awaiting coinage, is estimated by the Director to have been: Gold, \$15,061,975; silver, \$403,516,756; total, \$418,578,731.

The stock of coined and paper money in circulation Jan. 1, 1889, was \$1,396,106,104, against \$1,576,934,003 Jan. 1, 1888, an increase of \$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, \$3,283,000.

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, C. B., K. C. M. G., third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Fressingfield, Gloucestershire, was born at Munich, Sept. 13, 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 to the colony, and in 1874 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 1883, and in 1882 he succeeded the late Lord Tenterden 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.

Our Presidents, from Washington to Harrison.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTS.

No.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Term of office.	By whom elected.
1.	George Washington	Virginia	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	Republicans.
5.	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1831	Two terms, 1817-1825	All parties.
6.	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1848	One term, 1825-1829	House of Representatives.
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1767	1845	Two terms, 1829-1837	Democrats.
8.	Martin Van Buren	New York	1782	1862	One term, 1837-1841	Democrats.
9.	Wm. H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1843	(One month, 1841.	Whigs.
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	3 yrs 8 mos, 1850-1853	Whigs.
14.	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1803	1879	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	3 yrs 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	2 mos 15 days, 1881	Republicans.
21.	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1830	1883	3 yrs 5 mos 15 days, 1881-1885	Republicans.
22.	Grover Cleveland	New York	1837	1897	One term, 1885-1889	Democrats.
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	1833	1901	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 counterfeit 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 a new kind. 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 a 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; burned by the British, 1814; restored and reoccupied, 1818. Its grounds embrace seventy-five acres, twenty of which, handsomely laid out, are inclosed 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.

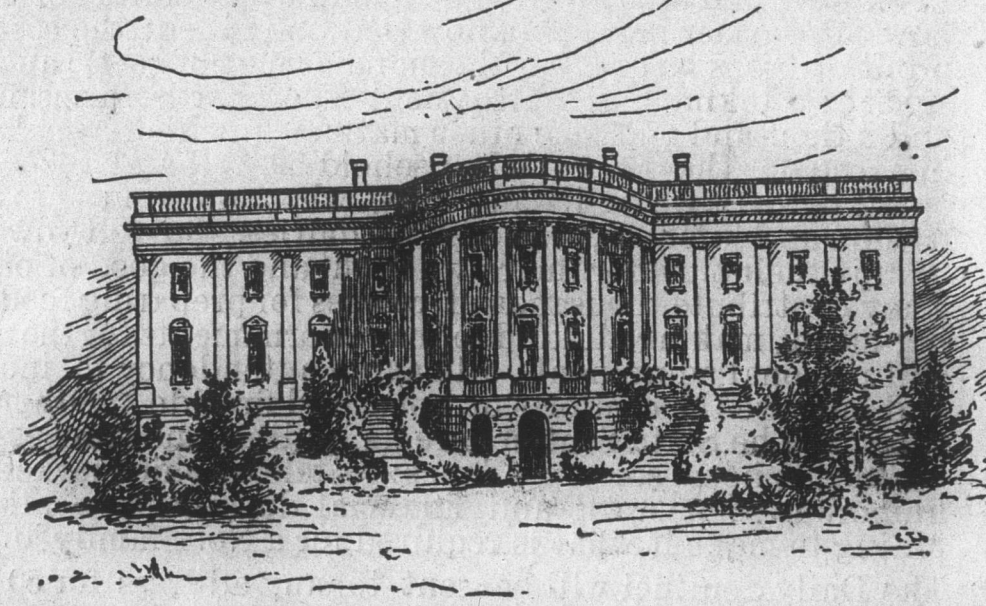
As they drew near the city of New York, it was seen that all the vessels and boats were highly decorated and crowded with spectators, and his progress was accompanied by the music of many bands, the roar of cannon, and loud acclamations of the people.

Landing at Murray's wharf, he was received by the Governor, whereof, the city, clergy, foreign ministers, and the mili-

tend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York.

Washington responded: "I am ready to proceed." Then they passed to the open porch at the south end of the hall, where Chancellor Livingston, of New York, pronounced the oath, and Washington, holding up his right hand reverently, in a clear, strong voice, said:

"I, George Washington, do solemnly swear



THE WHITE HOUSE.

that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Then kissing the book which Marshal Webb held up to him, he added, "So help me God." The Chancellor then, turning to the people, exclaimed in a loud voice: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." A roar of applause went up from the 30,000 or 40,000 people

the thousands who arrived on the 2d and 3d of March were left to shift for themselves. How they shifted is still matter of amusement to the Washingtonians. They slept in hallways and cellars and in the public parks. The procession was simply enormous, occupying six hours in passing a given point. The President delivered his inaugural address in a clear, resonant voice, from memory, making only an occasional reference to the notes in his hand, and then Chief Justice Waite administered the oath of office.