

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

A sailor named Kelly, while at Port Louis, Mauritius, recently contracted fever and fell into a state of coma. The cataplexy was so prolonged that he was pronounced dead and removed to the mortuary. When the coolie attendants came to prepare his body for burial they handled him roughly and his head came in contact with the stone slab on which he was laid. The shock broke the spell and roused him to life again. The coolies all fled and Kelly had to free himself from his grave clothes. He was fully conscious of all that happened when in a state of cataplexy, but was unable to move or to speak.

A Hindu woman in Amritsar has just seen her fifth generation—the son of her great-grandson. She has undergone a ceremony called Svarga Sopanachanam (rising to heaven by means of a ladder). After a two hours' service of thanksgiving a heap of rice was put before her on which was placed a small ladder of gold. The new-born child was then brought in and placed in the lap of the woman, who then put her right foot on the first rung of the ladder, and there were cheers all around, and flowers were showered on her—Lahore Civil and Military Gazette.

The total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of 3,000,000 tons a day, and the consumption of coal by railroads is equal to 40 per cent of this, or 1,200,000 tons a day. The fuel bill of a railroad contributes about 10 per cent of the total expense of operation and 30 to 40 per cent of the total cost of running the locomotives. A locomotive will consume on an average \$5,000 worth of fuel per annum, and for a road having an equipment of 5,000 locomotives the coal bill is approximately \$5,000,000.—Railway Age.

Gwandu, a native town in Africa, contains between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants and is surrounded by a pallade of poles, the top of every pole being crowned with a human skull. There are six gates and the approach to each gate is laid with a pavement of human skulls, the top of the skulls being that show above ground. More than 2,000 skulls are used in the pavement leading up to each gate. The pavement is of snowy whiteness, polished to the smoothness of ivory by the daily passage of hundreds of naked feet.

President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve university, writing in the current Harper's Weekly, believes that the tuition fees charged by colleges are too small and that they should be increased. At Yale, for example, the annual tuition fee is \$155; at Harvard it is \$150; at Princeton it is \$150. "Those who receive the advantage of a tuition of \$150 to \$200 pay for it, if it costs a college \$500 to educate each of a thousand boys, each of the thousand boys should pay \$500."

The czar of Russia has four separate services of horses and carriages—namely the Russian, English, French and gala sets. Each set comprises at least fifty horses. The Russian set accompanies the emperor wherever he goes, and at Gatchina it is used together with the English set. The gala and French sets are used at the palace, housed at St. Petersburg, in the winter palace stables. The czar's gala turnout consists of fifty Hanoverian horses, which are perfectly white, with blue eyes.

Among the recent publications of the British royal commission are thirty letters found in the archives of the duke of Portland, which bear the signature of King Charles II, and are addressed to fifty different members of the aristocracy. Every one of them contains a request for loans, ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000, and each conveys the following assurance: "You are the only one of my friends to whom I have cared to address myself about the matter."

According to Dr. Fischer, of Berlin, the most effective position of sleep for obtaining intellectual rest is to keep the head low and the feet slightly elevated. Facing this the body should, at any rate, be horizontal so as to relax the brain well. The habit of sleeping with head low and feet high is, according to the doctor, a remedy for brain troubles and some internal maladies. It can be adopted gradually.

Several years ago a company was formed in London which offered to all women who for a certain time bought half a pound of tea at their stores a pension of 10 shillings a week if they lost their husbands. The list of widows gradually reached 20,000 and the company had to suspend payment.

A Welsh magistrate has decided that in a liquor transaction, or any other purchase and sale, a sale takes place when the money is paid for an article. So one may pay for a drink, though the lawful hours and legally call and take them in the hours during which liquor must not be sold.

Six months behind time, but still persevering, says the London Express, George F. Schilling of Pittsburg, who is walking around the world in seven years for a £1,000 wager, has arrived in Liverpool. He left New York in 1897, penniless and wearing a newspaper suit.

The eight ambassadors of the German empire in Madrid, Rome, Washington, Constantinople, Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Vienna are all members of the nobility. Their emoluments are \$25,000 in the first three cities named, \$30,000 in the next three, \$37,500 in the last two.

In an address to the Society of Arts in London, January 25, the Hon. Robert F. Porter said there would soon be six hundred railway stations in London, and that from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 was now being spent there in electrifying roads and in the extension of tubes.

By way of celebrating the centenary of Don Quixote, next May the Marquesa de Squillacke will arrange a great festival in Madrid, at which all of the guests, as well as the servants, will appear in the costumes of the time when that knight is supposed to have lived.

A German periodical, the Gartenlaube, offers three prizes for the best answers to the question, which is becoming more and more serious to mothers: "How can I marry off my daughters?"

Strenuous efforts are being made in Paris to simplify the orthography of the French language, but some of the authorities, including the Academie, are bitterly opposed to all changes suggested.

Nearly one-half of the 2,011 clubs in England are girls' clubs. The 250 social clubs in London 26 are for women and 6 others admit women. The largest women's club has 1,000 members.

ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURATED

Washington in Gala Attire, Filled With Sightseers, Enjoys the Spectacle.

A MAGNIFICENT SETTING

Rough Riders Escort the Executive Down the Avenue for the Ceremony.

INDUCTION OF FAIRBANKS

Vice President-Elect Goes Through the Ceremony Which Makes Him Presiding Officer of the Senate—The Day's Doings.

Washington, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, were today inaugurated respectively as president and vice president of the United States, in the presence of such a thronging assemblage of the capital has rarely witnessed, and with a setting of brilliant pageantry.

The occasion was made a festive ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony in color. The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration.

The Court of History.

No thoroughfare in the world, probably, lends itself so beautifully to decoration as that part of Pennsylvania avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. Here is the court of history, and here the decorators displayed their artistic marvels. From the Louisiana Purchase exposition were brought the heroic statues of Monroe, Jefferson, LaSalle, Clark, Livingston and other notable figures in the history of the Louisiana purchase, and on pedestals placed a regular interval on the south side of the avenue stand imposing white statues.

Great Allegorical Figures.

From the exposition also came four great allegorical figures, two of which were erected one on each side at either end of the court of history. Each figure is surrounded by a group of columnar forty feet high, heavily festooned. Arranged on the pedestals at regular intervals on each side of the court are triple bamboo poles, fifty feet high, from the Philippines. Each bears a hand painted shield of a state or territory, and from its top floats the stars and stripes.

The Reviewing Stands.

Scores of handsome palms constituted one of the decorative features of the court. Along each side of the court handsome stands were erected, from which spectators viewed the inaugural parade. The president's reviewing stand is directly in front of the White House. It is handsomely constructed and beautifully decorated with flags and laurel. The seats in the stand were occupied by the families and personal friends of the president and vice president, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, senate and house, justices of the supreme court, army and navy officers, chairman of the republican national committee, members of the inaugural committee and the press.

Weather Turned Out Favorable.

A light rain fell in the early hours, but the sun broke through the clouds by 7:30 and the hopes of the thousands of strangers for a fair day were realized.

Early in the day Pennsylvania avenue was thronged with people. Hemmed in by wire ropes stretched on both sides of the route of the parade, the crowd was bunched deep in the sidewalks. The side streets leading into Pennsylvania avenue likewise were congested with humanity.

Comparatively few in the great crowd witnessed the ceremonies incidental to the actual inauguration of the president or vice president. Tens of thousands remained for hours on the avenue, quite content to catch a fleeting glimpse of the two men upon whom today the attention of the nation is centered.

A Triumphant Progress.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Roosevelt, Fairbanks and the congressional inaugural committee emerged from the White House and started in carriages to the capitol amid great cheering of the watching multitudes.

The president entered a magnificent open landau drawn by four beautifully matched bay horses. With him sat Senator Spooner, and opposite them sat Senator Lodge and Representative Dalglish. Senator Fairbanks entered the second carriage, accompanied by Senator Bacon and Representatives Williams of Massachusetts and Crumpacker. The remaining members of the inaugural committee members of the cabinet rode in carriages.

The carriages swept into Pennsylvania avenue, where the military escort joined them. The Rough Riders constituted the special guard of the president. They surrounded the carriage completely and let none approach that vehicle too closely.

The ride down the avenue was one long-continued ovation. The presidential party entered the capitol grounds at 10:30, the president going immediately to the president's room in the senate, where he began signing the bills awaiting his approval.

In Senate Chamber.

Shortly before noon families and personal guests of Messrs. Roosevelt and Fairbanks reached the senate and witnessed the final work of congress. The galleries were masses of brilliant colors.

At 11:50 the diplomatic corps, the supreme court and house of representatives were announced. They took the places reserved for them. Then Mr. Fairbanks was announced, and following him Roosevelt was announced.

An Appropriate Chilliness.

The ceremony was coldly formal, but impressive. After an expectant hush the oath of office was administered to Mr. Fairbanks by President Pro Tempore Frye, and the new vice president delivered his brief inaugural address. Then he administered the oath of office to the senators-elect, and with a tap of the gavel the Fifty-eighth congress came to a close.

Meantime the people left the galleries and went in procession to the east front of the capitol, where the inauguration of President Roosevelt took place. Finally a mighty cheer burst from the great concourse as Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the stand. He acknowledged the ovation with dignified courtesy.

The Oath is Taken.

The cheering ceased as Chief Justice Fuller stepped upon the dais. He held in his hands the book of Theodore Roosevelt stood opposite him, alert but composed. The president solemnly repeated the oath after the chief justice, and then stooped and kissed the book. As he lifted his head he flashed one glance toward Mr. Roosevelt, and then faced the great multitude.

Again that thrilling, soul-stirring shout went up, and then the crowd pressed closer to hear the inaugural address which followed. At its conclusion the president returned to the White House. The president stood in his carriage much of the time, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the gracious enthusiasm which his appearance aroused.

After a light luncheon he reviewed the magnificent parade formed in his honor.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

Graphic Description of Scene When the President Took the Oath.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions. The president took the oath in the White House, and the president-elect began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol and, as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the president.

A Sign from Chief Justice Fuller

The chief justice stepped forward to hold a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and the constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When it had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol and, as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the president.

The Inaugural Address.

President Spoke Very Briefly of Our National Duty.

The president in his brief inaugural address said: "My Fellow Citizens—No people on earth have cause to be more thankful than ours, and this is said reverently and in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and peace. It is our duty to maintain the success which we have achieved. It has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the determination which we have made in the past, the success which we have achieved, the future which we so confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of responsibility which is ours; and the determination to show that we are a free government; a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul."

Large Opportunities, Large Duties.

"Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others, and duties to ourselves, and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, not by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as befits a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must be just in our relations with our neighbors, and we must be earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, consist not in showing mercy to the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish the peace of justice; the peace of righteousness. We wish it because it is right, and because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."

Our Foreign Relations.

"Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which it brings before us. The more intense and greater the growth, the more important are the responsibilities and dangers. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is full of dangers, intense and deep. The tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering to the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic."

Prosperity Has Its Problems.

"The conditions which have led to our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety of the modern world upon us. The great wealth in industrial centers, upon the success of our experiment, much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will be set at naught, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, and neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright."

"Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it."

But Faith is Firm.

"I have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unimpaired and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crisis, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men of the past. They made great the days of Washington, which made great the days of Abraham Lincoln."

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the president advanced in state down the aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thousands of welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the president passed down the aisle he bowed his head and with a characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

Manner Was Easy.

His manner was not that of a man incurring onerous responsibilities, three years in the White House having familiarized him with the duties of the high office to which he was to be inaugurated. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidence of political emptiness, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

After a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the chief justice stepped forward to hold a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and the constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When it had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the president began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the capitol and, as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the president.

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INAUGURATION OF A VICE PRESIDENT

Most Effective Ceremony in All American Public Life Seen by Throngs.

A SPLENDID GATHERING

House and Senate, Diplomatic Corps, President and Cabinet, Naval and Military Dignitaries, Meet for Event.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at noon inducted into the office of vice president. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the senate of the Fifty-eighth congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate.

The installation of the vice president was simple and brief. It consisted of a promise to perform the duties of the office and to support the constitution. This was the oath of office, administered by Senator Frye. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform, practically the spot on which all vice presidents for fifty years have stood. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted many of the foremost representatives of official life, foreign and domestic, civil and military.

A Notable Gathering.

On the senate floor, with his cabinet, were the president himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, the house of representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of the states, and other distinguished dignitaries of achievement. In the galleries were friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public sphere.

Practically all the variety of hues and vivacity of scene came from the galleries, for aside from the decorations worn by the foreign representatives and the gold lace with which the uniforms of the few army and navy officers present were decorated, there was the dull level of black and brown on the floor. The gallery usually devoted to senators was surrendered to the executive party, and occupied by families and friends of the president and vice president, the supreme court and cabinet.

The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests appeared. But the wait was not long. The senators were grouped together compactly on the republican side of the chamber, an arrangement necessary to make room for other dignitaries.

The House Appears.

The two big clocks here measured the time to 11:45 when the members of the house came. They had marched over in a body from the other end of the capitol, headed by Speaker Cannon, with all the assurance of an invading army; and when the south doors of the senate chamber swung open and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton announced, "The speaker and the house of representatives," they walked to the seats assigned them on the democratic side of the chamber.

The speaker had scarcely taken his seat at the side of the presiding officer when the doors again parted, and Alonzo H. Stewart, also assistant sergeant-at-arms, heralded in genuine feudal style the approach of the diplomats headed by Count Cassini, dean of the corps.

"The ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary," he said in ringing tones, and again, upon the fall of the gavel, all came to a standing posture, while Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell escorted the dignitaries to their places fronting the presiding officer. The foreigners attracted much attention, and the brilliancy of their dress and the distinction of the gentlemen themselves, were the subjects of much admiring comment.

The Supreme Court.

Events followed quickly. From this time Senator Fairbanks began his address to the senators and their visitors were quite constantly engaged in rising to receive newcomers. The ministers were sharply followed by the supreme court, officially gowned in long monkish robes and distinguished in appearance, leading the judiciary was in turn succeeded by Admiral Dewey and his aid, and they by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff and his aid, who were separately announced as the representative of the warlike arms of the government.

Gradually the hall filled, until for the last time the doors were opened to admit a guest, the president.

"The president and his cabinet," proclaimed Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell. Again all were on their feet. All eyes were upon him as he accompanied by the congressional committee and the official household, he walked down the center aisle in the wake of the sergeant-at-arms, who placed him in a big red leather chair in front of the presiding officer, where he sat with the other spectators. He had one before been a participant in an inaugural ceremony, but then only as the recipient of second honors. He was there now as the head of the people of the nation, and by right of their choice. His manner was that of a man who appreciates responsibilities and at the same time feels capable of assuming them—self-conscious and self-reliant.

The Inauguration.

Inauguration time had arrived. The man who had shared with him the honors of the last election had been ushered in in the person of Senator Fairbanks, and was even now standing where, on the 4th of March, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt himself had stood, to take the oath of the vice president. Senator Fairbanks had been escorted to the platform on which sat President Frye and Speaker Cannon, the former of his present term in that office by administering the oath which would make Mr. Fairbanks presiding officer of the senate.

Senator Frye does all things with promptness and decision. The two officials were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when the Fifty-eighth congress must come to a close, the Fifty-ninth started on its career, and the new presiding officer was introduced and installed. Mr. Frye had already said farewell; the visitors were in their seats. Not a moment was lost. Rising in front of the slender, but towering form of his successor, the president pro tempore repeated to him the few words which transformed the Indiana leader from the senator to the vice president. The ceremony did not consume two minutes.

Congress is Adjourned.

The oath concluded, the participants shook hands and Mr. Frye spoke a few words of congratulation, and with a last thump of the gavel, relinquished his position by announcing the adjournment of the 68th congress. He vacated the seat he had

INAUGURATION OF A VICE PRESIDENT

Most Effective Ceremony in All American Public Life Seen by Throngs.

A SPLENDID GATHERING

House and Senate, Diplomatic Corps, President and Cabinet, Naval and Military Dignitaries, Meet for Event.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at noon inducted into the office of vice president. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the senate of the Fifty-eighth congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate.

The installation of the vice president was simple and brief. It consisted of a promise to perform the duties of the office and to support the constitution. This was the oath of office, administered by Senator Frye. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform, practically the spot on which all vice presidents for fifty years have stood. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted many of the foremost representatives of official life, foreign and domestic, civil and military.

A Notable Gathering.

On the senate floor, with his cabinet, were the president himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, the house of representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of the states, and other distinguished dignitaries of achievement. In the galleries were friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public sphere.

Practically all the variety of hues and vivacity of scene came from the galleries, for aside from the decorations worn by the foreign representatives and the gold lace with which the uniforms of the few army and navy officers present were decorated, there was the dull level of black and brown on the floor. The gallery usually devoted to senators was surrendered to the executive party, and occupied by families and friends of the president and vice president, the supreme court and cabinet.

The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests appeared. But the wait was not long. The senators were grouped together compactly on the republican side of the chamber, an arrangement necessary to make room for other dignitaries.

The House Appears.

The two big clocks here measured the time to 11:45 when the members of the house came. They had marched over in a body from the other end of the capitol, headed by Speaker Cannon, with all the assurance of an invading army; and when the south doors of the senate chamber swung open and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton announced, "The speaker and the house of representatives," they walked to the seats assigned them on the democratic side of the chamber.

The speaker had scarcely taken his seat at the side of the presiding officer when the doors again parted, and Alonzo H. Stewart, also assistant sergeant-at-arms, heralded in genuine feudal style the approach of the diplomats headed by Count Cassini, dean of the corps.

"The ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary," he said in ringing tones, and again, upon the fall of the gavel, all came to a standing posture, while Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell escorted the dignitaries to their places fronting the presiding officer. The foreigners attracted much attention, and the brilliancy of their dress and the distinction of the gentlemen themselves, were the subjects of much admiring comment.

The Supreme Court.

Events followed quickly. From this time Senator Fairbanks began his address to the senators and their visitors were quite constantly engaged in rising to receive newcomers. The ministers were sharply followed by the supreme court, officially gowned in long monkish robes and distinguished in appearance, leading the judiciary was in turn succeeded by Admiral Dewey and his aid, and they by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff and his aid, who were separately announced as the representative of the warlike arms of the government.