



LISTENING TO AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

## TALES OF OTHER INAUGURATIONS

### Incidents That Marked the Day in Former Years.

#### WASHINGTON'S OATH-TAKING

##### New York Scene of His Induction—Story of Jefferson's Simplicity a Myth—"People's Day" When Jackson Took Office.

By E. W. PICKARD.

Woodrow Wilson is the twenty-seventh man to be inaugurated president of the United States, but the twentieth to be inaugurated in Washington. George Washington took the oath of office in New York and John Adams in Philadelphia. Moreover, the Father of His Country was not inaugurated on March 4.

Arriving at Elizabethtown Point, N. J., on April 23, he entered a barge rowed by 12 pilots clad in white, and passed through the Kill van Kull into New York harbor, which was full of all manner of craft gaily decorated and loaded with cheering crowds. The Spanish man of war Galveston broke out the colors of all nations, and fired a salute of 13 guns, to which the American frigate North Carolina responded.

Arrival at New York. As Washington stepped ashore at Murray's wharf the guns of the Battery roared out their salute and Gov. George Clinton and many members of Congress saluted the first president. He was taken to the residence of Samuel Osgood, and for an entire week there was revelry throughout the city.

Finally, on April 30, all was ready for the inauguration. Washington was escorted to Federal hall, then the capitol, which stood on the site of the present sub-treasury at Wall and Broad streets. The streets had been filled since sunrise with waiting crowds, and the enthusiasm was intense. In the senate chamber Washington was joined by Adams, Knox, Hamilton, von Steuben and a few others, and all of them appeared on the balcony. Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, administered the oath and cried "Long live George Washington, President of the United States," whereupon there broke out a mighty tumult of cheering, bell-ringing and the noise of cannon. Returning to the senate chamber, President Washington read his inaugural address and the history of the United States under the constitution began.

Myth About Jefferson. If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federalist party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but a few months old, contained only 3,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets muddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801: "At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

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Jackson Almost Mobbed. When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1828 the people of the west and the radical elements of the

## WILSON HONORED BY FINE PARADE

### New President Reviews Immense Inaugural Procession.

#### AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Veterans, National Guard and Civililians in Line—Indians Add Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton, rode down Pennsylvania avenue today, and later rode up the same avenue as president of the United States, and as the highest officer of government a few minutes thereafter reviewed the multitudes of soldiers and civilians which, with playing bands and flying flags, marched by to give him proper official and personal honor. For several nights Pennsylvania avenue has been a glory of light. Today it was a glory of color, movement and music. There are 300,000 inhabitants of the city of Washington. Its temporary population is nearer the half million mark. The absentees from the flanking lines of the parade were mostly the policemen, who were given orders to protect the temporarily vacated residences of the capital.

Woodrow Wilson asked that "Jeffersonian simplicity" be observed in all things which had to do with his inauguration. The command for Jeffersonian simplicity seems to be susceptible to elastic construction. There was nothing saving of courts or royalty, but there was evidence in plenty that the American people love uniforms and all kinds of display which can find a place within the limits of democratic definition. It was a good parade and a great occasion generally.

Throng Vociferous With Joy. The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of posses-

sion found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim. President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a president to the scene of his oath taking.

Parade a Monster Affair. The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpet sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions, with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Regulars in First Division. The regulars of the country's two armed services naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of

Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battle-ships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

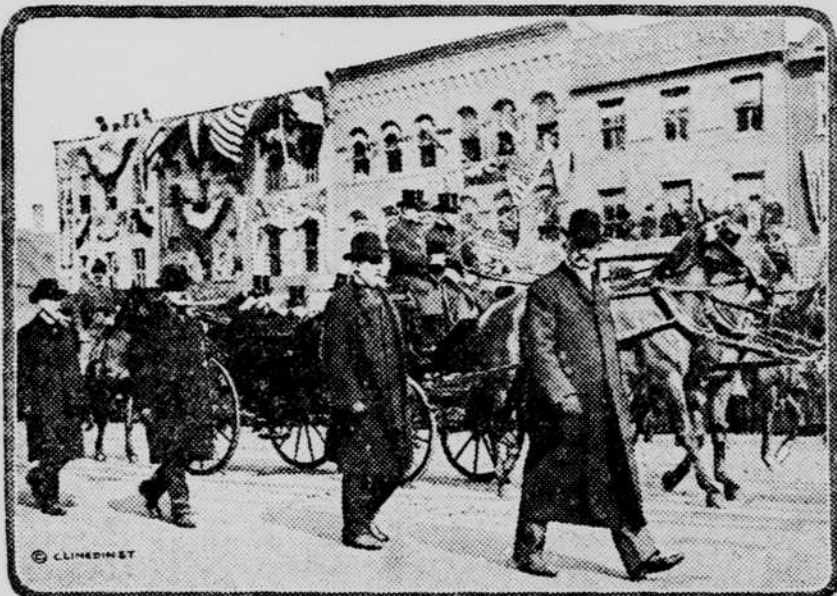
The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division. Among them were boys from the Virginia Military institute, the Culver Military Academy of Indiana, the Carlisle school, Purdue university, the Citadel cadets and the Georgia Military academy.

Veterans and Civililians. The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black



Escorting the President-Elect to White House at a Previous Inauguration.

sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

There was music enough for any democratic occasion. The judicious distribution of the bands prevented the clashing of tunes. There were fifty bands in line, but only one of them, the Marine band, was allowed to play "hail to the Chief," a tune which hitherto has insisted on playing almost incessantly, to the routing of everything else known to the composers of the past.

Spectators Cheer Constantly. All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four block beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.

The parade passed the reviewing stand of President Wilson, who stood uncovered while the marchers saluted. When the last organization had marched by dusk was coming down. The hundreds of thousands of electric lamps were lighted and Washington at night became along its main thoroughfare as bright as Washington at day. The loss of the attraction of the inaugural ball was compensated for by the finest display of fireworks, it is said, this city has ever known.

Live Baby as Football. A dozen boys playing football with a pasteboard box in a vacant lot in Brooklyn sat down to rest after an hour's play. "That's a funny-looking box," said one of them. "Let's see what's inside." They untied the strings. A four-days-old baby boy, naked and to all appearance dead, rolled to the ground. A policeman took it to a hospital. Half an hour later it was crying lustily. It will probably live.—New York Sun.

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Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Safety is only certain if the early warnings are heeded while help is possible. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped many thousands to get rid of backache, strengthen weak kidneys and regulate bladder and urinary disorders.

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H. R. Hatch, 2516 Cedar St., Everett, Wash., says: "I doubt if any one ever suffered more than I did with kidney complaint. My back was so bad I could hardly walk. The least jar or mis-step, caused twinges that fairly made me groan. I dreaded to stoop, for I knew what I had to suffer when I had to straighten up again. There was generally a frequent desire to urinate, but at other times the secretions were retarded, dark in color, almost like blood and pained terrible in passing. The doctors said I had but a short time to live. As a last resort I began to use Doan's Kidney Pills and rapidly grew better, and at last was completely cured. I have remained in good health ever since."

*When your back hurts, when your kidneys trouble you, when you feel tired, worn-out or depressed, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that cured Mr. Hatch, and make sure the name DOAN'S is on the box.*

## "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name" DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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"That fellow who just went out of here after having his photograph taken is a marvel," remarked a photographer to a bystanding friend. "I've a great mind to give him that set of a dozen cabinet size free."

"What's his special point?" asked the friend.

"Why, there've been in this studio, since I started some years ago, about 187,000 and some sitters," went on the photographer. "And out of that number that fellow just now is the only one who hasn't said to me with a grin as I posed him, 'Look out, or I'll break your camera!' I've begun to look upon it as an essential part of taking a photograph and if I didn't hear it at the right time I do believe I'd unconsciously wait for it before I snapped the shutter. But that fellow didn't say a word; just stood up there and got snapped like it was a—"

"Say, partner," interrupted a voice from the door, which just then opened and admitted the head of the sately departed customer, "say, I hope I didn't break that there camera of yours."

**ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES**  
205 Kanter Ave., Detroit, Mich.—"Some time last summer I was taken with eczema. It began in my hair first with red blotches, then scaly, spreading to my face. The blotches were red on my face, dry and scaly, not large; on my scalp they were larger, some scabby. They came on my hands. The inside of my hands were all little lumps as though full of shot about one-sixteenth of an inch under the skin. Then they went to the outside and between and all over my fingers. It also began on the bottoms of my feet and the calves of my legs, and itch, oh, my! I never had anything like it and hope I never will again. The itching was terrible. My hands got so I could scarcely work."

"I tried different eczema ointments but without results. I also took medicine for it but it did no good. I saw the advertisement for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and Soap and sent for one. They did me so much good I bought some more, using them as per directions, and in about three weeks I was well again. Cuticura Soap and Ointment entirely cured me." (Signed) Benj. Passage, Apr. 8, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 23-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

A woman with bulging ankles seems more afraid of having them seen than one without them is of a hole in her stocking.

**To Women Do Not Delay**  
If you are convinced that your sickness is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine, you ought at once bring to your aid

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription**  
It acts directly on the organs affected and tones the entire system.  
Ask Your Druggist

**Live Baby as Football.**  
A dozen boys playing football with a pasteboard box in a vacant lot in Brooklyn sat down to rest after an hour's play. "That's a funny-looking box," said one of them. "Let's see what's inside." They untied the strings. A four-days-old baby boy, naked and to all appearance dead, rolled to the ground. A policeman took it to a hospital. Half an hour later it was crying lustily. It will probably live.—New York Sun.

**An Ear for Music.**  
"What is that tune your daughter is playing?"  
"Which daughter?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "If it is the older girl it's Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, and if it's the younger one it's Exercise Twenty-seven."

**Winner.**  
"Did you get any of that bargain ribbon?"  
"Yes," answered the college girl proudly. "I bucked the line for tea yards."—Purple Cow.

**Just as Good.**  
Thirsty Girl—Bring me a hot lemonade.  
Innkeeper—Have'n't any, miss, but the beer is warm.—Fliegende Blaetter.

**Daily Thought.**  
Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—George Herbert.

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