Andrew J. Volstead and Family Papers.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

[Wd.]

To meet
Liliuokalani of Hawaii

Princess Kalanianaole

At Home

Tuesday, the ninth of February
from three until six o'clock

Tuesday

1410 Massachusetts Avenue

[Jan. 26, 1905]

9938

Mr. and Mrs. Volstead

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Volstead

at a reception to be held at

The White House

Thursday evening, January the twenty-sixth

nineteen hundred and five

from nine to half after ten o'clock

Mr. and Mrs. Volstead

will please present this card

at the door of The White House

Thursday evening, January the twenty-sixth.

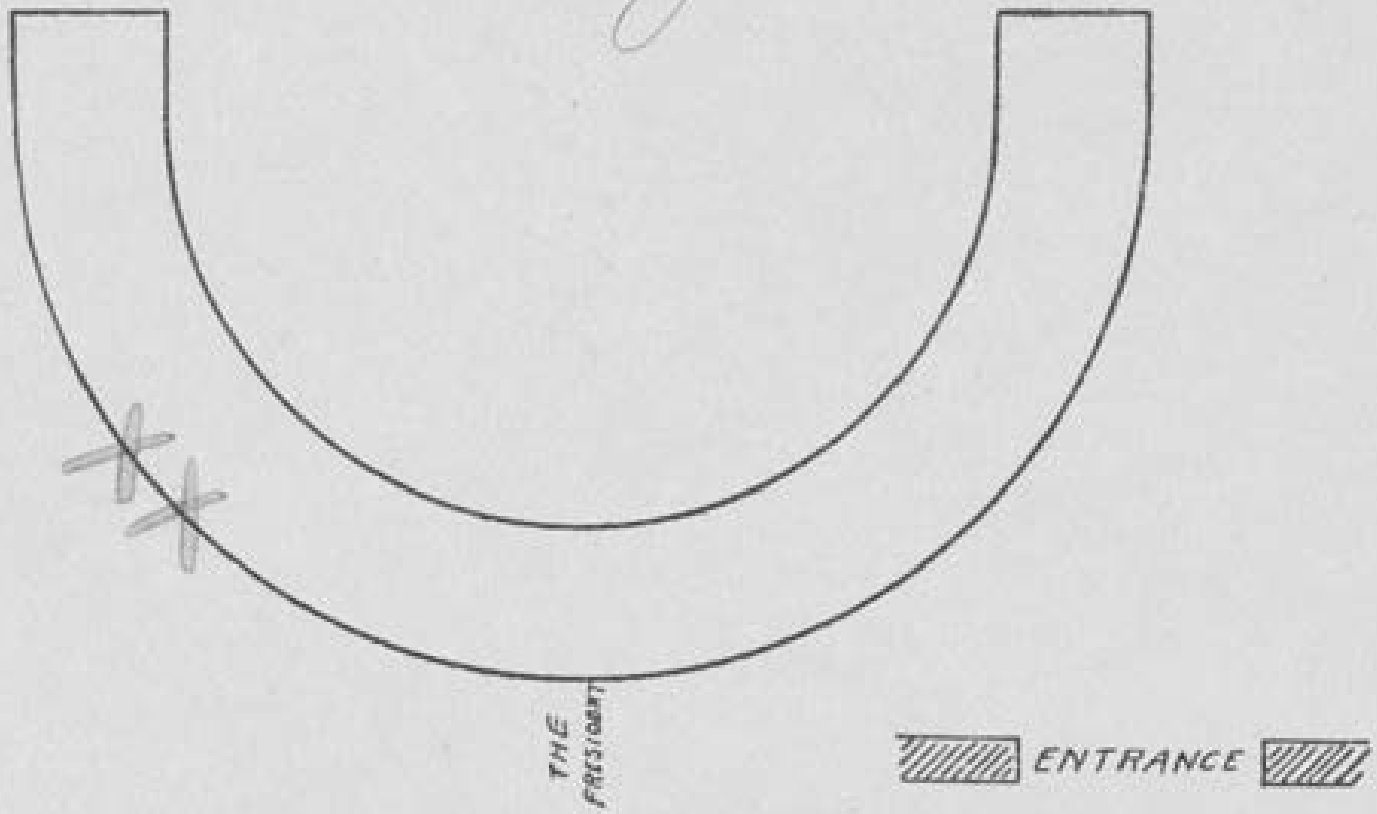
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Volstead

will please present this card

at the door of The White House

Thursday evening, January the seventeenth

Mrs Ingraham



Mr. Andrew J. Volstead.

Minnesota.

Representative Volstead

To meet the Members of the United States Senate

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr and Mrs Volstead

at a reception

Saturday evening February third

from nine to eleven o'clock.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Funeral Services

OF

Marcus A. Hanna,

Late a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio.

February Seventeenth, Nineteen Hundred and Four,

AT NOON.

ADMIT BEARER TO THE GALLERY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Order of Services at the Funeral

of

Marcus A. Hanna,

Late a Senator of the United States, from the State of Ohio.

Order of Services at the Funeral

of

Marcus A. Hanna,

Late a Senator of the United States, from the State of Ohio.

The Senate will meet at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, February the seventeenth, Nineteen Hundred and Four.

The body of the late Senator MARCUS A. HANNA will be placed in the Senate Chamber prior to the assembling of the Senate.

The President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the House of Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps, the Admiral of the Navy, and the Lieutenant-General of the Army have been invited to attend the services in the Chamber, and will occupy the seats on the floor of the Senate assigned them by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President and his Cabinet will meet in the President's Room.

The Supreme Court will meet in the Supreme Court Room.

The House of Representatives will enter the Chamber in a body.

The Diplomatic Corps, the Admiral of the Navy, and the Lieutenant-General of the Army will meet in the Senate Reception Room.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet in the Marble Room.

The Vice-President's Room will be reserved for the members of the family of the late Senator and the officiating clergy, whence they will be escorted to seats on the Senate floor.

Seats will be reserved for those entitled to them upon the floor, to which they will be shown by the attachés of the Senate.

Upon the announcement of the President of the Senate pro tempore, the Clergy will conduct the funeral ceremonies.

All the Senate Galleries will be reserved for this occasion, admission being by special cards only.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

announce the marriage of their daughter

Alice Lee

and

Mr. Nicholas Longworth

on Saturday, February the seventeenth

nineteen hundred and six

Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Volstead

will please present this card

at the door of The White House

Thursday evening, January the thirty first

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Volstead

at a reception to be held at

The White House

Thursday evening, January the thirty first

nineteen hundred and seven

from nine to half after ten o'clock

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. & Mrs. Volstead

at a reception to be held at

The White House

Thursday evening, January the third

nineteen hundred and seven

from nine to half after ten o'clock.

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Volstead
will please present this card
at the door of The White House
Thursday evening, January the third

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

District of Columbia

March 4th, 1905

POLICE DEPARTMENT D.C. MAR 4 1905 SENT.

Police will permit Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, M.C.
to pass across the route of parade; not to obstruct procession or to remain within the lines.

Richard Sylvester

Major and Superintendent Met. Police, D. C.

9938

[March 4, 1905]

99938

Inaugural Ball

March fourth

1905

Inaugural Ball

MARCH 4, 1905

Order of Opening Exercises

PROMENADE MUSIC BY

United States Marine Band

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC BY

Wm. A. Haley's Orchestra

Promenade Concert

1 OVERTURE—"Tannhauser" . . . . . Wagner
BAND

2 AMERICAN FANTASIA . . . . . Herbert
ORCHESTRA

3 INVITATION TO THE DANCE . Weber-Weingarten
(Arranged for Military Band by W. H. Santelmann)
BAND

4 OVERTURE—"Fest" . . . . . Leutner
ORCHESTRA

5 HUNGARIAN RHAPSODIE No. 2 . . . . . Liszt
BAND

Floor Committee

CORCORAN THOM, Chairman

COL. THOMAS W. SYMONS, Vice Chairman

Anthony C. Addison
Arthur D. Addison
A. D. Albert, Jr.
Edward R. Alexander
Edgar Allen, Jr.
Eugene Y. Allen
Alfred Allmuth
Capt. Benjamin Alvord
William E. Ambrose
Capt. E. Anderson
Lieut. W. D. Anderson
Walter S. Andrews
Eugene F. Arnold
Mahlon Ashford
George C. Aukam
Edward S. Bailey
Charles A. Baker
Charles A. Ball
Madison A. Ballinger
J. B. Bayne
J. Forbes Beale
Warren C. Beach
James J. Becker
Alexander H. Bell
C. T. Belt
Marcus Benjamin
Charles G. Bennett
Frank V. Bennett
Walter V. R. Berry
Norman Bestor
William T. Bingham
A. A. Birney
Charles Bispham
Gist Blair
Henry P. Blair
John S. Blair
Montgomery Blair
Woodbury Blair
G. Beale Bloomer
William W. Boarman
P. A. Bowen, Jr.
Andrew Y. Bradley
Edward C. Brainard
Edward C. Brandenburg
Capt. Lloyd M. Brett
Lieut. Mark L. Bristol
Alexander Britton
Col. Charles S. Bromwell
Chapin Brown
Cuthbert B. Brown
George W. Brown
William L. Browning
Joseph H. Bryan
Fred H. Bugher
Barry Bulkley
Lieut. R. C. Bulmer
Charles C. Bundy
N. Landon Burchell

Floor Committee—continued

Royal E. Burnham
Capt. A. W. Butt
James F. Carlin
James M. Carlisle
J. M. Chamberlain
Fred E. Chapin
Thomas M. Chatard
John J. Chew
Robert S. Chew
Robert S. Chilton, Jr.
Melville Church
Allen C. Clark
Charles S. Clark
William McK. Clayton
Thomas A. Claytor
Alan O. Clephane
Walter C. Clephane
Capt. S. A. Cloman
Murray A. Cobb
Myer Cohen
W. A. Cohill
Michael J. Colbert
Malcolm A. Coles
James H. Colwell
William P. Compton
Alford W. Cooley
James W. Corcoran
Wm. St. C. D. Corcoran
J. H. Corning
Robert L. Cowie
Charles H. Cragin
Joseph W. Craig
William P. Cresson
Harris M. Crist
R. D. Cummin
Frank E. Cunningham
J. H. Cunningham
Allerton Cushman
J. B. Gregg Custis
R. J. Daingerfield
Samuel Dalzell
H. H. Darneille
F. Stewart Davidge
Walter D. Davidge
John C. Davidson
Chris Cox Dawson
Edward M. Dawson
William A. Day
W. Riley Deeble
Reginald DeKoven
William H. Dennis
Col. Frank L. Denny
W. C. Denny
Louis A. Dent
J. H. de Sibour
Lieut. T. H. Dillon
T. C. R. Dix
Charles S. Domer
R. Golden Donaldson
Edward W. Donn
Charles A. Douglas
John W. Douglas

Floor Committee—continued

Edward H. Droop
H. R. Dulany
G. Thomas Dunlop
Irving H. Dunlop
Andrew B. Duvall, Jr.
L. Kemp Duval
Maj. Wm. P. Duvall
John P. Earnest
John C. Eckloff
William E. Edmonston
John Joy Edson, Jr.
Burr N. Edwards
Col. C. R. Edwards
George H. Eichelberger
S. B. Elkins, Jr.
Frank Ellis
Richard F. Ely
Lieut. Frank E. Evans
Lieut. F. T. Evans
George W. Evans
Johnson H. Fant
F. De C. Faust.
John S. Flannery
E. D. Flather
H. H. Flather
George E. Fleming
Weston B. Flint
Capt. L. M. Foote
Richard A. Ford
Lieut. G. R. Fortesque
Percy S. Foster
Sherman B. Fowler
Charles L. Frailey
George C. Fraser
Leon L. L. French
H. W. Fuller
Thomas J. D. Fuller
Creed M. Fulton
Frank P. Furlong
Thomas T. Graff
Isaac Gans
Herbert E. Gasch
H. Prescott Gatley
Lieut.-Com. J. H. Gibbons
Frank Gibson
W. A. Gieseking
S. Herbert Giesy
Capt. J. C. Gilmore
John C. Gittings
L. W. Glazebrook
Chas. Carroll Glover, Jr.
Robert W. Goelet
Maj. Geo. W. Goethals
Arthur T. Goldsborough
Rich'd H. Goldsborough
Col. Green Clay Goodloe
J. Holdsworth Gordon
Kilbourne Gordon
A. P. Gordon-Cumming
F. W. Graham
Foster R. Green
James M. Green

Floor Committee—continued

Francis R. Hagner
Randall Hagner
Capt. P. G. Hains, Jr.
John J. Hamilton
Elbert B. Hamlin
Thomas V. Hammond
Leo P. Harlow
N. C. Harper
Herbert Harries
Fairfax Harrison
William E. Harvey
Edwin B. Hay
Paul E. Hay
James H. Hayden
William Haywood
Benjamin Hellen
John J. Hemphill
J. Thilman Hendrick
J. Malcolm Henry
J. William Henry
Frank D. Hester
J. Clinton Hiatt
William B. Hibbs
Robert Hinkley
Frank H. Hitchcock
William Hitz
A. A. Hoehling, Jr.
Lieut. R. S. Hooker
William D. Hoover
Archibald Hopkins
Alfred F. Hopkins
N. M. Hopkins
F. Oden Horstmann
Clifford Howard
George H. Howard
Robert C. Howard
S. W. Howard
Charles E. Howe
Ernest Howe
F. T. Howe
F. L. Huidekoper
R. S. Huidekoper
John Hulse
Robert S. Hume
Lieut. E. H. Humphrey
C. B. Hunt
Capt. Grote Hutcheson
Francis C. Hutton
William Jeffers
Tracy L. Jeffords
Ralph Jenkins
J. Burr Johnson
L. B. T. Johnson
Paul E. Johnson
Richard A. Johnson
William G. Johnson
Charles H. Johnston
George J. Johnston
Richard A. Johnston
Charles M. Jones
Victor Kauffmann
Charles H. Keep

Order of Dancing

1 WALTZ—"Tales from the Vienna Woods" . Strauss

2 TWO-STEP—"Our President" . . Aronson

3 WALTZ—"Adlyn" . . . . . Hall

4 POLKA—"Viens Poupoule" . . . Gauwin

5 TWO-STEP—"Uncle Sammy" . . Holzmann

6 PROMENADE—"Voice of our Nation" Santelmann

7 WALTZ—"Gay Vienna" . . . . Komzak

8 TWO-STEP—"My Own United States" Edwards

9 WALTZ—"Blumengeister" . . . Von Blon

10 PROMENADE—"Laughing Water" . . Hager

11 POLKA—"Wiesbadener Promenade" . Zikoff

Order of Dancing

12 TWO-STEP—"Pride of the Nation" . Droop

13 WALTZ—"The Debutante" . . Santelmann

14 PROMENADE—"In Old Berlin" . . . Stark

15 TWO-STEP—"With Shot and Shell" . . Bilse

16 WALTZ—"Hydropaten" . . . . Gungl

17 POLKA—"Karama" . . . . . Grey

18 PROMENADE—"Thomas Jefferson" . Santelmann

19 WALTZ—"Charms of Spring" . . . Menge

20 TWO-STEP—"The Diplomat" . . . Sousa

21 WALTZ—"The Blue Danube" . . . Strauss

22 NATIONAL ANTHEM—"Star Spangled Banner" Key

Floor Committee—continued

Charles A. Keigwin
Arthur Keith
Maurice Kelly
Frederick A. Kendall
W. Seton Kent
J. Miller Kenyon
Lieut. H. S. Kilbourne
Percy R. King
William B. King
Lieut. J. J. Kingman
Fred C. Klineschmidt
S. P. Knut
George H. Lamar
Wilton J. Lambert
Capt. Edward Landon
Maj. Geo. T. Langhorne
M. M. Langhorne
W. C. Latimer
Col. C. H. Lauchheimer
Capt. H. R. Lay
Theodore A. Lay
David N. Lea
Lieut.-Col. S. S. Leach
A. E. L. Leckie
Thomas S. Lee
A. B. Legare
Hugh A. Legare
Capt. H. Leonard
William Myer Lewin
Reeve Lewis
Fred S. Lincoln

Pay Dir. C. W. Littlefield
John Lodge
Charles C. Long
Frank B. Loring
James Lounsberry
Lucas P. Loving
A. Maurice Low
Joseph E. Luckett
Oscar Luckett
R. H. Lynn
Simon Lyon
James I. McCallum
Edward S. McCalmont
Ormsby McCammon
Maj. Chas. L. McCawley
A. Garrison McClintock
Com. Henry McCrea
J. Nota McGill
Charles A. McKenney
Frederick D. McKenney
William A. McKenney
George X. McLanahan
Edward McLean
Wallace D. McLean
Donald B. McLeod
John E. McLeran
Edward J. McQuade
Fred. W. McReynolds
Louis Mackall, Jr.
Samuel Maddox
Julius A. Maedell

Floor Committee—continued

Maj. Louis Magill
Charles E. Magoon
John H. Magruder
James D. Maher
J. B. Malone
W. C. Marrow
Robert F. Mason
James M. Matthews
Frederic May
Henry May
William A. Mearns
Maj. Carroll Mercer
Paymaster J.H. Merriam
William H. Merriam
Benjamin Micou
Benjamin Miller
Capt. E. A. Miller
William L. Miller
Benjamin S. Minor
C. Piquette Mitchell
Edward A. Mitchell
Frank P. Mitchell
James F. Mitchell
Lieut. J. C. Montgomery
Harry C. Moses
Lee B. Mosher
Frank B. Mullen
William D. Murphy
T. Morris Murray
T. Percy Myers
Fleming Newbold

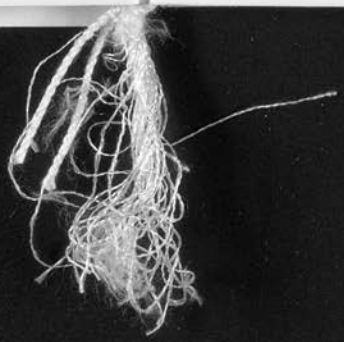
Thomas R. Newbold
Arthur Newmeyer
Leonard Nicholson, Jr.
G. W. Nichols
Lieut. E. P. Nones
James L. Norris, Jr.
Rastus R. Norris
Thomas C. Noyes
Francis Nye
Howard S. Nyman
F. C. O'Connell
Daniel W. O'Donoghue
A. E. Offutt
William Orme
D. William Oyster
E. M. Padelford
L. W. Page
Thomas Nelson Page
J. A. C. Palmer
W. J. Palmer
Lieut.-Col. W. M. Palmer
Norris D. Parham
Andrew Parker
Albion K. Parris
A. Keith Parris
Edmund H. Parry
W. S. Peachy
Geo. J. Pearson
Lieut. E. D. Peek
Stanton C. Peelle
R. Ross Perry, Jr.

Floor Committee—continued

Arthur Peter
Walter G. Peter
J. Van Ness Philip
A. K. Phillips
P. Lee Phillips
Roland Phillips
Frank H. Phipps
Maj. Geo. E. Pickett
Theodore J. Pickett
Walter J. Pilling
Frank K. Pilson
Charles K. Poe
F. B. Poe
Charles H. Poor
John C. Poor
Henry A. Pressey
J. Clarence Price
Jackson H. Ralston
Capt. F. de W. Ramsey
W. H. Rapley
Clary Ray
S. E. Redfern
H. S. Reeside
William Reyburn
Mason N. Richardson
Edward F. Riggs
Charles S. Robb
Lieut. H. H. Robert
Charles F. Roberts
Capt. T. A. Roberts
William H. Robertson
Lieut. T. M. Robins
Norborne Robinson
C. C. Rogers
Capt. H. L. Roosevelt
Jesse Rosenfeld
Hugh B. Rowland
Col. A. H. Russell
Col. B. Reeves Russell
H. L. Rust
E. P. B. Sands
B. F. Saul
Lieut. J. A. Shannon
F. A. Sebring
M. G. Seckendorf
Capt. John S. Sewell
J. Albert Shaffer
Lieut. J. A. Shannon
Col. H. G. Sharpe
L. A. Shaver
Earl B. Shaw
Charles B. Shepard
Charles H. Sherrill
Albert E. Shoemaker
William H. Sholes
F. A. Shrader
W. M. Shuster
Frederick L. Siddons
J. Oothout Siebert
Leo Simmons
N. S. Simpkins
N. S. Simpkins, Jr.

Floor Committee—continued

A. L. Sinclair
John B. Sleman, Jr.
Edward Snell Smith
F. G. Smith, Jr.
Thomas W. Smith
William M. Smith
Arthur A. Snyder
Frederick R. Solger
Chauncey M. St. John
William R. Stansbury
A. L. Stavely
Lewis E. Stein
Henry C. Stewart
E. W. Stone
J. P. Story, Jr.
D. O. Sunderland
Frank Sutton
Maj. Richard Sylvester
Conrad H. Syme
Edward Tarring
J. Augustus Taylor
James H. Taylor
William C. Taylor
Edward H. Thomas
Capt. Jas. K. Thompson
Morven Thompson
Ward Thoron
Henry G. Timmerman
William R. Tindall
Leon Tobriner
Howe Totten
P. C. J. Treanor
C. F. Troupe
A. D. Tucker
C. C. Tucker
J. Smylie Tucker
Walter R. Tuckerman
Henry V. Tulloch
Seymour W. Tulloch
Fred S. Tyler
Richard K. Tyler
Clarke Waggaman
E. O. Wagonhurst
Capt. R. Wainwright
John H. Walker
F. Ashby Wallace
B. H. Warner, Jr.
H. O. Weaver
H. Randall Webb
John Sydney Webb
Charles F. Weller
Francis R. Weller
Henry Wells
Robert W. Wells
William D. West
William H. West
Charles D. Westcott
Horace H. Westcott
Rodgers K. Wetmore
Percival Wharton
David Whitcomb
Alfred R. Whitney, Jr.



Floor Committee—continued

Sanford N. Whitwell
D. E. Wiber
Max Wiehle
John F. Wilkins
Robert C. Wilkins
Ernest Wilkinson
J. P. Willett
John R. Williams
Eugene B. Wills
Charles F. Wilson
Clarence R. Wilson
H. M. Wilson
William P. Wilson
Com. C. McR. Winslow
Alexander Wolf
Lieut.-Com. S. S. Wood
Waddy B. Wood
William C. Woodward
Charles H. Woodhull
A. S. Worthington
J. M. Wright
Nathan Wyeth
John R. Young

Supper Committee

EDWARD McCAULEY, Chairman
THOMAS M. CHATARD, Vice Chairman
OSCAR J. RICKETTS, Secretary

Charles Bispham
Arthur Blanchard
Hamilton P. Burney
Norman Galt
Benjamin Hellen
Ralph Jenkins
Charles O'D. Lee, Jr.
B. R. Russell
C. Peyton Russell
Nathan Stein
Wolcott Tuckerman
A. C. Tyler
Horace Ward

Committee on Music

PERCY S. FOSTER, Chairman
EDWARD H. DROOP, Vice Chairman
EDWARD TARRING, Secretary

Allen D. Albert, Jr.
Charles S. Clark
Frank Claudy
Henry P. Cole
J. Harry Cunningham
Carl Droop
Reginald DeKoven
Sherman B. Fowler
Franklin T. Howe
William A. Haley
Charles J. James
J. Henry Kaiser
Josef Kaspar
William B. King
Stephen J. Kubel
Joseph E. Luckett
Donald B. McLeod
Frank B. Metzerott
Sol Minster
Harvey Murray
G. Wright Nicols
John H. Nolan
William J. Palmer
David G. Pfeiffer
Herman Rakemann
William H. Rapley
Frank P. Reeside
William H. Santelmann
Frederick A. Shrader
Edgar W. Stone
James G. Traylor
P. C. J. Treanor
Perry B. Turpin
Edmund A. Varela
D. Elmer Wiber
Herbert Wadsworth
Francis J. Woodman
Sydney L. Wrightson

Menu

INAUGURAL BALL SUPPER

MARCH 4, 1905

Hot

Consomme in Cups

Creamed Oysters

Chicken Croquettes, French Peas

Cannelongs a la Reine

Cold

Salmon Decorated a la Bayardere
Sauce Tartare

Filet of Beef Pique Bellevue

Boned Turkey en Voliere

Smithfield Ham with Jelly

Chicken Salad, Mayonnaise

Assorted Sandwiches Lettuce Deviled Ham

Chicken Mayonnaise Miniature Rolls

Sweets

Individual Forms of Ice Cream

Neapolitan Tutti Frutti

Biscuit Merveilleux

Assorted Fancy Cakes

Macaroons Wafers Cheese Straws

Presidential Cake

Coffee

Apollinaris Great Bear Water

Mrs. Sibley

Monday, March the twelfth

four to seven

Tuesdays

1321 K Street

To meet Hon. & Mrs. Theodore Christiansen
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Francis Coe

Mrs. George H. Lorimer

requests the pleasure of

Mr. & Mrs. Lowen's

company at luncheon - The Barclay

on Monday March 16th

at one o'clock

"Belgraeme"
Wyncote Pennsylvania

[Lmd.]

Mr. & Mrs. George H. Lorimer

request the pleasure of

Mr. & Mrs. Lorimer's

company at Dinner

on Monday March 16th

at Eight o'clock

"Belgraeme"
Wyncote Pennsylvania

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. & Mrs. Volstead

at a reception to be held at
The White House
Thursday evening, January the eighteenth
nineteen hundred and six
from nine to half after ten o'clock

Mr. & Mrs. Volstead

will please present this card

at the door of The White House

Thursday evening, January the eighteenth

The inclosed ticket does not admit

to the Capitol Building.

UNITED STATES SENATE

[und.]

Laura

Inaugural Platform.

Mr. A. J. Balfour [Und.]

The British Ambassador.

Mr. Andrew J. Volstead.

Minnesota.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Volstead

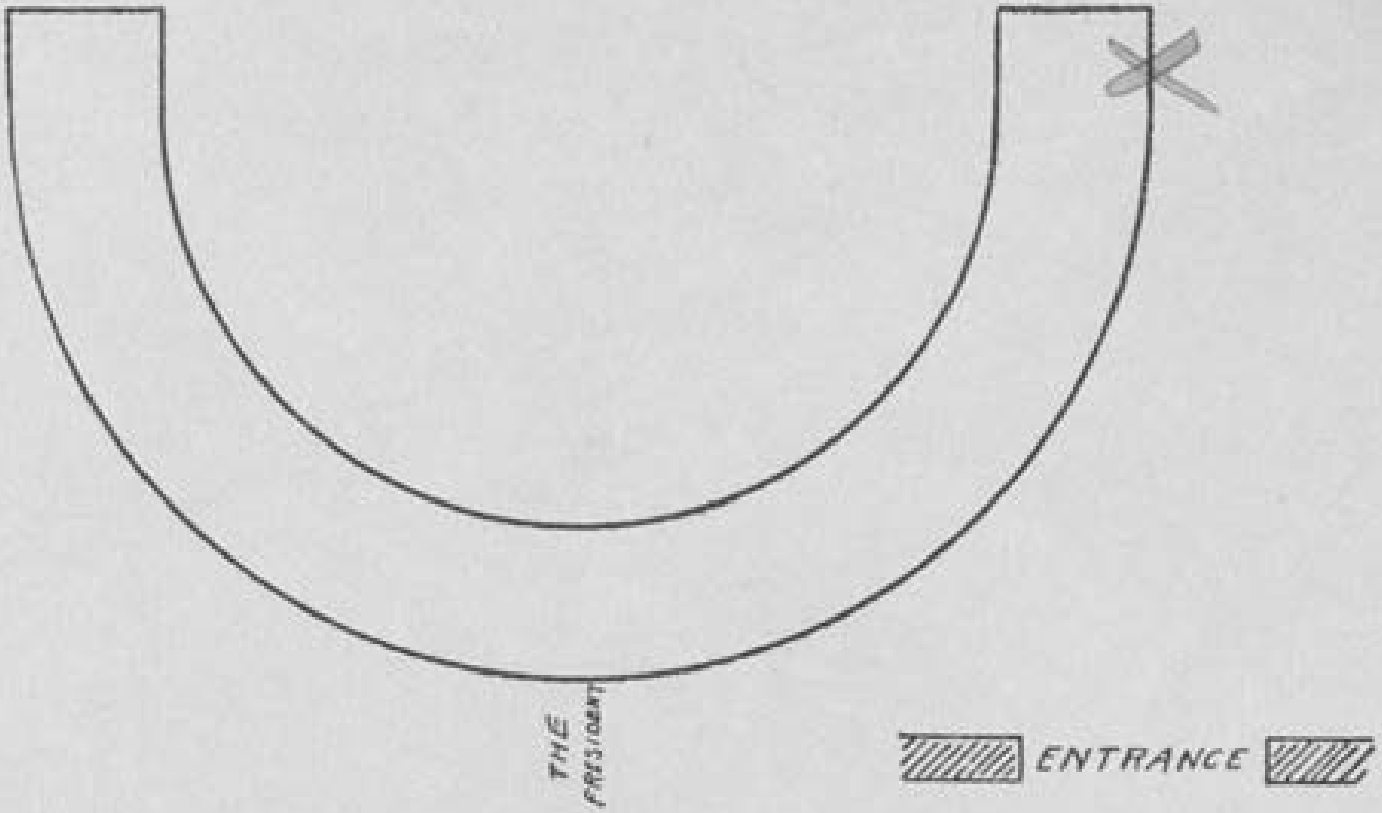
at a reception to be held at the
White House
Thursday evening, February the fourth,
nineteen hundred and four,
from nine to half after ten o'clock.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Volstead

at a reception to be held at
The White House
Thursday evening, January the seventeenth
nineteen hundred and seven
from nine to half after ten o'clock.

Representative Volstead



[March 4, 1905]

Program

Inauguration

of the

President and Vice-President

of the United States

9938

Ceremonies

at

The National Capitol

March Fourth

. . . . : Nineteen Hundred and Five . . . . .

Inauguration

of the

President

and

Vice-President

of the

United States

—

March Fourth

Nineteen Hundred
and Five

INAUGURATION
MARCH FOURTH
NINETEEN HUN-
DRED AND FIVE

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

CEREMONIES
TO BE HELD AT
THE NATIONAL
CAPITOL

..Platform Tickets..

TICKETS to the platforms on the north and south of the center platform, designated as A and B, DO NOT ADMIT TO THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

¶ Those admitting to platform A must be presented at the entrances thereto on the north (near Senate wing).

¶ Those admitting to platform B must be presented at the entrances thereto on the south (near House wing).

Entrance to the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

NO PERSON will be admitted to the Senate wing of the Capitol, the Senate galleries, the floor of the Senate Chamber, or the inaugural platform without a ticket or card signed by the Committee of Arrangements, except Members of the Senate and elective officers, Members of the House of Representatives and elective officers, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents, the Justices of the United States Supreme Court and officers (the clerk, reporter, and marshal), Heads of Executive Departments, the Admiral of the Navy and his aid, the Chief of Staff of the Army and his aid.

Tickets of admission and cards (except those for Members-elect) will be good only at the Senate bronze door (at the head of the marble steps on the east front of the Senate wing) and at the lower door under the arch beneath these marble steps.

Ticket holders presenting themselves at any other than these two entrances will be refused admission. This provision is necessary to protect the galleries for the use of those having tickets, and to prevent persons with or without tickets gaining admission through the halls leading from the rotunda and the crypt and occupying the galleries to the exclusion of the bona fide ticket holders.

All horses and carriages, except those used in conveying persons to the Senate wing of the Capitol, will be excluded from the north half of the Capitol grounds until after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies.

The two eastern doors of the Senate wing, as above described, will be open at 10 o'clock a. m. to those holding tickets and cards and entitled to admission.

Entrance to the Galleries of the Senate Chamber.

SENATE RESERVED GALLERY.

THE SECTION of the Gallery known as the Senate Reserved Gallery, on the eastern side, between the Ladies' Gallery and the northeastern Reserved Gallery, will be set apart for the guests of the President, the President-elect, the Vice-President-elect, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and the families of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, and Cabinet Officers. Special tickets will be issued for this Gallery, and NO ONE will be admitted to it without such ticket.

DIPLOMATIC GALLERY.

The Diplomatic Gallery will be reserved exclusively for the use of the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and tickets of admission thereto will be distributed by the Secretary of State.

PRESS GALLERY.

The Press Gallery will be reserved exclusively for the Reporters of the Press. Tickets of admission thereto will be countersigned by the Chairman of the Press Committee, and will entitle the holders to proceed to the place reserved for the Press on the platform while the procession is forming and in advance of it.

OTHER GALLERIES.

The Committee of Arrangements is determined that the tickets issued shall not exceed the capacity of the galleries, and therefore it will be impossible to allot more than four to each Senator and Senator-elect, or more than two to each Member, Delegate, and the elective officers of the House of Representatives.

As seats on the aisle steps and standing room in the galleries have to be utilized to accommodate even this number, gentlemen are requested to give ladies the precedence for the chairs.

GALLERY TICKETS.

The gallery tickets allotted to the House of Representatives will be distributed by the Clerk of the House, to whom Members and Delegates should apply for their quotas, on or before March 1.

All tickets to the galleries and all cards of admission to the floor of the Senate Chamber will also entitle holders thereof to places on the inaugural platform, and it will be impossible to admit any person to the platform who has not previously been admitted to the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Entrance to the Floor of the Senate Chamber.

THE DOORS of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m. to those entitled to admission, as follows:

The President, the President-elect.
The Vice-President-elect.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents.
The Chief Justice, Associate Justices, and Officers of the Supreme Court.
Senators-elect and ex-Senators.
Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.
Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Countries who have been presented officially to the President.
Heads of the Executive Departments.
Members, Members-elect, and Elective Officers of the House of Representatives.
Governors of States and Territories.
The Admiral of the Navy and his aid.
The Chief of Staff of the Army and his aid.
The Lieutenant-General of the Army, retired.
Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.
Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate.
Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Marshal of the District of Columbia.
Judges of the Court of Claims.
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
The Librarian of Congress.
The Superintendent of the Capitol and his Assistant.
The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives will distribute to Members-elect cards of identification, and they are requested to come with the Members of the House and enter the Senate Chamber at the south door.

The Secretary of State will distribute to Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Countries cards of admission to the Senate Chamber, and they are requested to enter at the Senate bronze door and to assemble in the Senate marble room, whence they will be shown to seats on the Senate floor.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate will distribute to all the others above named cards of admission to the Senate Chamber, and they are requested to enter at the Senate bronze door or the door under the arch beneath the bronze door.

Those entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate will be shown to their seats upon entering the Senate Chamber by those in attendance.

The Supreme Court, headed by its officers, will enter the Senate Chamber in a body at 11.45 a. m., and be announced.

The House of Representatives, headed by its officers, will enter the Senate Chamber in a body at 11.50 a. m., and be announced.

Proceedings in the Senate Chamber.

THE PRESIDENT, the President-elect, will be escorted to the Capitol by the Committee of Arrangements, and will enter the Senate wing by the bronze door. The President, the President-elect, will go directly to the President's room, where he will remain until the Committee of Arrangements waits upon him and escorts him to the Senate Chamber. He will occupy the seat reserved for him in front of the Vice-President's desk. The Committee of Arrangements will occupy the seats on his left.

The Vice-President-elect will be accompanied to the Senate by the Committee of Arrangements, will enter the Senate wing at the bronze door, and will go to the Vice-President's room, where he will remain until the Committee of Arrangements waits upon him and escorts him to the Senate Chamber, and the oath of office will be administered to him by the President of the Senate pro tempore, just before the adjournment of the present Senate.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Vice-President will deliver his inaugural address and will administer the oath of office to the Senators-elect.

The Procession to the Inaugural Platform.

AFTER the organization of the Senate shall have been completed, those assembled in the Senate Chamber will proceed through the rotunda to the platform on the center portico of the Capitol in the following order, viz:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents.
Ex-Vice-Presidents.
The Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Clerk, and Reporter of the Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President, the President-elect.
Ambassadors to the United States.
Ministers Plenipotentiary.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.
The Senate of the United States and ex-Senators.
The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Retiring Members, Members-elect, and Officers of the House of Representatives.
Heads of the Executive Departments.
Governors of States and Territories.
The Admiral of the Navy and his aid.
The Chief of Staff of the Army and his aid.
The Lieutenant-General of the Army, retired.
Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
All other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

The occupants of the galleries will be escorted by officers in charge to the platform in the following order:

The Diplomatic and galleries east of such gallery will proceed by the east stairway to the south side of the Senate Chamber, the right of the line halting and resting at the east side of the south door of the Senate Chamber. Those occupying galleries west of the Diplomatic Gallery will proceed by the west stairway to the south side of the Senate Chamber, the right of the line halting and resting at the west side of the south door of the Senate Chamber. When the rear of the column from the Senate floor shall have passed, those on the east of the south door will follow, and when they shall have passed, those on the west side of said door will follow.

After the occupants of the galleries have proceeded to the platform, employees of the Senate, Supreme Court, House of Representatives, and Superintendent's office will be admitted to seats on the platform.

While the Senators-elect are being sworn in and the procession formed, the members of the press, in a body, will proceed down the west steps leading to the gallery, through the rotunda to the seats reserved for them on the platform.

Proceedings on the Inaugural Platform.

ON REACHING the platform the President, the President-elect, will take the seat reserved for him, the Chief Justice on his right and the Committee of Arrangements and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on his left.

Ex-Presidents, ex-Vice-Presidents, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President, Secretary, Members of the Senate, and ex-Senators will occupy seats on the right.

The retiring Members of the House and Members-elect will be seated on the right of the President next to and behind the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats on the left of the President. Governors of States and Territories, Heads of Departments, the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will take seats on the left of the President.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the residue of the platform.

When all are assembled, the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, by the senior Justice present.

The President will then deliver his Inaugural Address.

On the conclusion of the Address, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President, and the Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the Executive Mansion.

All doors of the rotunda will be closed and passageways leading thereto will be kept clear. No person will be permitted to pass from the House wing through the rotunda except Members, Members-elect, and the officers of the House.

All entrances to the Senate wing (except the two before mentioned) will be closed the night of March 3 and be kept closed until after the inaugural ceremonies. All persons having the right of admission will be admitted ONLY at the Senate bronze door and at the door under the arch beneath the bronze door.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

JOHN C. SPOONER,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
AUGUSTUS O. BACON,
JOHN DALZELL,
EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Committee of Arrangements.

GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON

Inaugural Souvenir

1905

Inaugural Souvenir

1905

INAUGURAL SOUVENIR

1905

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Theodore Roosevelt

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1857–1886

SOME men habitually follow precedents; some make them. In the latter class belongs the man we install to-day in the proudest office in the world.

Of those Vice-Presidents of the United States who have been called to higher responsibilities in mid-term, he is the first whose party has made him its next candidate for President. He is the first, also, whose candidature at any time has been crowned with victory. His nomination was unanimous, and his election sealed by the largest popular vote ever cast. And to a man of his moral mould, the glory of this sweeping approval lies not in the fact that, like Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland and McKinley, he is called to administer the Presidency

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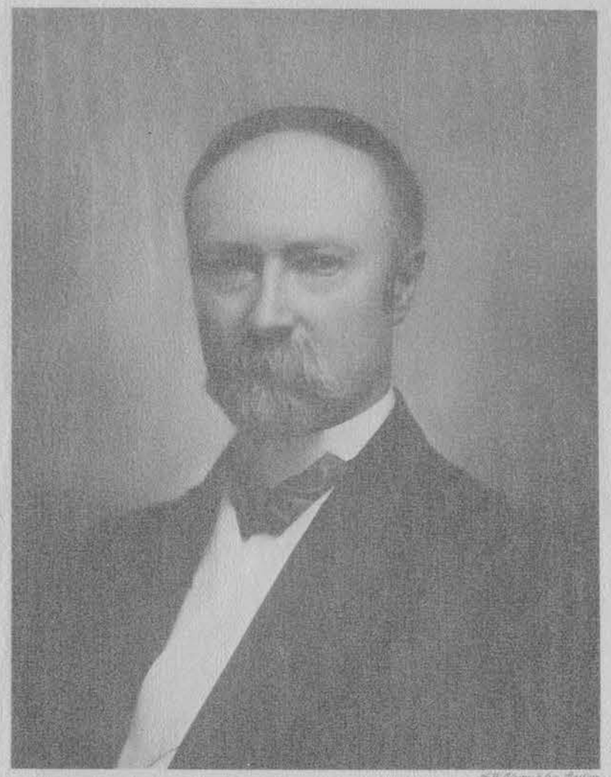
for another four years, but in the sense that so many of the countrymen he loves have deemed him worthy of it.

To him whom eighty million freemen have chosen for the honor of their most exalted service, to-day's tribute comes from the majority with the acclaim of triumph, from the minority with the grace of a patriotic impulse. The gathering at the Capital of the Nation is composed of more varied elements than ever met to celebrate a monarch's coronation. In the great parade which escorts our Chief Magistrate from the legislative to the executive end of the city are represented every social class and condition, every political party and faction, every religious creed, every race and color sheltered under the flag of liberty. Such a group aptly corresponds to the multitude of diverse interests centered in the personality of one whom we have known, in his quarter-century of public activity, as lawmaker and administrator, frontiersman and scholar, soldier and citizen, busy worker in many callings and helpful friend of all.

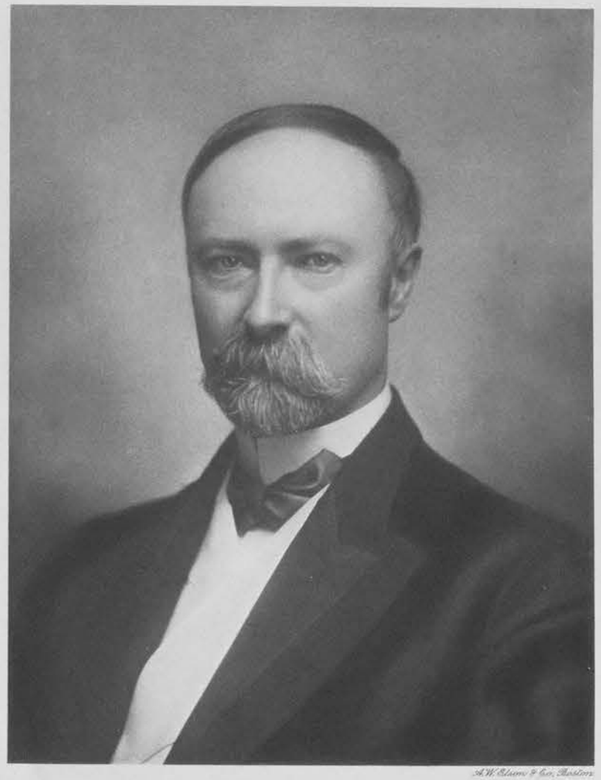
At a casual glance it seems as if an unbridgable gulf lay between the strenuous and the simple life, and that there could be no sincere advocacy of the one by an apostle of the other. But this man's philosophy is broad enough to comprehend both. In its view, he who leads the simple life is content to be what nature made him, instead of what others think he ought to be; to use the common instruments he finds next his hand, instead of wasting time and opportunity in a vain struggle to get better ones; to do the plain duty of the hour, and leave the remoter consequences to take care of themselves. The strenuous life supplements the simple. One takes up the daily task with the tools that lie nearest; the other puts it through with a force which makes obstacles contemptible.

These ideas are as old as written history. The Patriarchs were the world's first exemplars of the simple life, and the inspired Preacher has reduced to one maxim the principle of the strenuous life: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." In the combination of such method and such effort is summed up the whole career of Theodore Roosevelt, who is inaugurated in form as President of the United States, but greeted in spirit as the Typical American.

FRANCIS E. LEUPP.



Charles W. Fairbanks



A.W. Elson & Co. Boston

Charles W. Fairbanks

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, May 11, 1852; was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1872 in the classical course; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1874; removed to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has since practiced his profession; never held public office prior to his election to the Senate; was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885; was Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously

chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in the Indiana Legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the Legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention; was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform: was appointed a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission which met in Quebec in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was Chairman of the United States High Commissioners; was elected to the United States Senate January 20, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1897; was re-elected in 1903; was unanimously nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican National Convention of 1904, and elected.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE Inauguration of the President of the United States, as simple in form as it appears to be, is to the thinking man one of the most august ceremonies that can take place on the globe. Unlike the coronation of a monarch, attended with the pomp and parade designed to distinguish and set him apart from the people and impress them with a sense of his supremacy, it is the simple induction into the office of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation of freemen of the man whom they have chosen to preside over them.

English statesmen have said that the presidential election is the most impressive thing to be seen in America. The Inauguration of the President, thus elected by the free ballots of the people, is the consummation of that impressive act. Every four years for more than a century this ceremony

has recurred, crowning not more the expressed will of the victorious majority than the peaceable and loyal acquiescence of the defeated minority. While at the preceding election the several political parties, who have fought a campaign of strenuous and sometimes bitter antagonism, meet in the final contest to cast their ballots, no sooner is their will recorded than the minority yields quietly to the choice of the majority, and when, a few months later, on the 4th of March, the men chosen by the majority are installed in office by the simple ceremony of taking a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States, not only do the minority acquiesce in the choice, but they accept that choice as their own and do their part, as far as may be, to render the new administration a success and a blessing to the whole people Thus, from this moment the Chief Magistrate becomes President of the whole people and governs the whole people. From this moment every State and every individual citizen is represented by him.

No ruler on earth is so great or so powerful as the President thus inaugurated; because behind him stand a united and free people. No armies are needed to do more than the necessary policing of the Nation; no navies to do more than render safe those paths through which our activities lead. For among the peaceful millions who fill the avenues of commerce exists the greatest army that the world can know—the whole body of a free people armed with the mighty spirit of free institutions. The power of the President lies in the recognition that he is the representative of the people of every party and every class.

No great pomp, no vast display of armed hosts, attend the ceremonial to impress the imagination with flaunting emblems of a counterfeit glory. The President rides to the Capitol accompanied, if he be entering on his office for the first time, by the President whose term is expiring, preceded by a few police officers to prevent inconvenience, and attended by a small body of troops in the regular service and another body from the volunteer soldiery, not to guard him, but to keep order—least of all, to impress the people with the emblems of power; merely to testify the respect in which the Chief Magistrate of the Nation is held. Arrived at the Capitol, in the sight of all the people, he solemnly takes the simple oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and reads an inaugural address in which he states the views he has matured on matters important to the welfare of the people,

and declares his intention to administer his office in accordance with his oath.

In all the long line of Presidents not one has violated this oath. That there have been shortcomings on the part of some of the incumbents of the office, no one may deny. Human nature is frail at best, and the wisest men are not always wise. That there has been wide diversity of views on their part as to the interpretation to be placed on some of the provisions of the organic law, may be admitted. But no conscious, intentional violation of the law has ever been rightly charged against any one who ever held that high office. The President is as amenable to the law as the meanest citizen. The spirit of America is freedom and in this spirit lies his strength.

The significance of this great ceremony is founded in this spirit of governing according to the laws of a free country, and that spirit is today not merely the animating life of the American people, but the hope of all the Nations of the earth. Like Christianity its benignant blessings reach even those who fail to recognize its teachings. As the Gulf Stream tempers the atmosphere of every coast it approaches; so this Great Republic, "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," ameliorates conditions in the most despotic government where its spirit is known.

Into the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States is being inaugurated this 4th of March, 1905, a man who has been called to it by an almost unexampled majority of the people. No President in our time has come into the office better equipped for its great duties or with higher ideals. In character and in training he has had no superior. Representative of all parts of the country, he knows that the one greatest thing on earth is faithfully to execute the office of President and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was the founder of the National Capital, and planned the city which was inevitably given his name. This was his last task, and none, except the winning of the Revolution and the making of the Constitution, seemed more important to him. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton made the agreement by which the south got the Federal district in exchange for the assumption by the nation of the state revolutionary debts, the desire of the north. But Washington's far-seeing mind had first suggested the site upon the Potomac after the Constitution makers had been convinced, under the remembrance of the attack of the ill-requited revolutionary soldiers on Congress in Philadelphia in 1783, that the new government should have its own independent capital, a lesson emphasized by the sad experiences of national governments in Paris, London and other capitals. Thomas

Jefferson gave the benefit of his observations in Paris, and L'Enfant and Endicott gave expert assistance, while much thought and effort were contributed by the distinguished Commissioners of the Federal District, but it was George Washington who first selected the place and then planned the District of Columbia and the City of Washington, on a scale commensurate with his foreview of the coming growth of the United States. The "magnificent distances," the wide avenues and many park spaces, which provoked derision rather than admiration long after Washington had departed, illustrated his expectations of the future greatness of his country, then so young, so small, so poor. Washington, the first great expansionist, looked across the continent and through the centuries, and planned accordingly, while lesser men were wondering whether the new government would live, and how long the thin line of young states along the Atlantic border would last. It was most fortunate that the general direction of the preparations for the National Capital was left to Washington, and practically without limitation. The new government had no money to give him for this purpose, but Washington had learned, in the Revolutionary war, how to accomplish great results without money. Washington personally begged from the nineteen original proprietors of the soil of the future Federal City more than half of their holdings, which they conveyed to the United States without receiving even the nominal dollar of return. It was with the money obtained from the sale of some of this land, supplemented by loans from Virginia and Maryland, the mother states which had ceded the sovereignty of the one hundred square miles of the Federal District, that the President's house, the Congress house and the other buildings for the national government were made ready before, under President John Adams in 1800, its offices were removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

If Washington had lived the development of the National Capital on a proper scale would probably have been begun by the national government as soon as its increasing income justified the expenditure. Thomas Jefferson, the first President to be inaugurated in Washington, sympathized with all the founder's purposes for the National Capital, and the influence of the two men would have made it from the beginning what it ought to have been—the special care of the whole people. It would have been possible to adopt then the plan, long afterwards advocated by Senator Hoar,

to have the local tax payers contribute reasonable taxes, and the national government bear all the rest of the expense of the making and maintenance of the National Capital, whether one-half or two-thirds, or whatever might be necessary. But George Washington died the year before the seat of the national government was removed to the District of Columbia, and Jefferson, though showing his interest in many ways, would not, in truth could not, do what Washington might have done. And so, for seventy-eight years the national government allowed the comparatively few people who lived in the District to carry the burden of capital making and maintenance, instead of sharing it with their fellow countrymen, who had the same interest and responsibility. The national government built its later buildings and made improvements around them, and it built the aqueduct, bringing water from Great Falls, primarily for its use. But beyond that, it did practically nothing. The District tax payers struggled heroically to meet their heavy obligations, with that public spirit, which in time of war has always furnished more than the District's quota to the nation's service in the field. They went deeply in debt in the undertaking.

Alexandria, in 1846, became weary of the exactions of residence in the National Capital and procured the retrocession of the Virginia side of the District.

The long neglect of the District by the national government, after the latter began to receive considerable revenues, was apparently due to the uncertainty as to whether the movement to remove the National Capital nearer the heart of the great west might not succeed. It was certainly not until after that movement had been stopped forever by the Civil War, which made it impossible to change the seat of Government because of the sacrifices that had been made for it, that the long suspended plans of George Washington were put in execution. By that time the extension of the telegraph and the railroad had destroyed the argument that the tide water capital was too far from the center of the nation, and the National Capital had become known not only generally, to the whole country, but personally to the hundreds of thousands of men who came at the call of war. It had become endeared to them and to those whom they represented; instead of proposing that it should be removed they wanted to see it improved. At the right moment the right man appeared, and Shepherd, backed by Grant, who had felt strongly the new

interest in the old capital, and supported by Congress, began the work of improvement in a large way, under Washington's plans. He literally drove the plough share of progress all over the City of Washington at once, and so made it absolutely necessary for his successors to carry on the work, as it has been done to this day. Even then, the national government made no contribution to the expenditures. But it became apparent that it could not remain in that untenable position, and in 1878 it was ready to admit that it ought to share the expenses of its capital, at least on a half-and-half basis with the resident tax payers, although it would not do anything for the past, except to assume half of the debt for the improvements which it had authorized the Shepherd regime to make. Seventy-five million dollars, it was estimated, ought to have been spent by the national government on its National Capital up to that time. But the people of the District generally were very glad to have the national government take up a part of the burden for the future, and the arrangement, made in what was called "the compact of 1878," worked so well that it has greatly improved conditions here, although many look forward hopefully to the adoption at some time of Senator Hoar's plan.

Congress, under the quaint phrase of the Constitution, exercises "exclusive legislation" over the District of Columbia. It could not, of course, exercise executive authority directly, and therefore from time to time, has authorized various forms of executive government in the District of Columbia. It provided none for the whole District until 1871, when it created the territorial form of government, with a governor, a legislature, a delegate in Congress. Prior to that time the City of Washington had its government, of a Mayor and councils, the City of Georgetown a similar government, (Alexandria having always had a like government of its own), while the rest of the District was under levy courts. A judiciary for the whole District of Columbia was set up by the act of 1801, and the Metropolitan police department, to meet war exigencies, in 1861. Suffrage continued from the beginning until 1874, when the reaction against the rough methods and great expense of the Shepherd improvements, together with the change in the political complexion of the Congress brought about a new order of things. There was an inter-regnum during which Congress, with the assistance of three temporary Commissioners, exercising executive authority over the District, prepared the act of June, 1878, (which the

Supreme Court of the United States terms "the Constitution of the District of Columbia") providing its permanent form of Government by three Commissioners, two appointed by the President from residents of the District and a third an army engineer of high rank detailed for the purpose. It is a real government by public opinion, since there is no partisian politics, no "boss" or "machine" to confuse or defeat the voice of the people. At the same time, Congress made the stipulation for a division of the expenses and abolished the suffrage, no longer desired by the property-holders generally, and which Congress thought incompatiable with the new financial arrangement, since the United States could not submit to be taxed by voters in the District of Columbia.

The National Capital has great distinction because of the great men who have done great work in it; because it has been not only the official residence of Presidents, the place of meeting of the Congress and the Supreme Court, but the place where the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries have performed their functions, because moreover, especially in recent years, important scientific and educational work has been done here. The men and women drawn here by the special labors of a National Capital, or by its increasing attractions, have made a peculiarly brilliant and interesting society in connection with the permanent residents, who have always been exceptionally intelligent and cultivated. Beautiful for situation, unsurpassed in its landscape and surroundings, and rich in classic structures, it has become increasingly beautiful in its edifices, avenues and parks. It is not strange that every year brings more visitors, more conventions, and more desirable accessions to its citizenship.

From the windows of the Washington Monument, five hundred feet above the ground, and almost in the center of the original District of Columbia, one can survey almost its entire extent without a glass. It is a small state, though not so small as Athens, or as Rome, in the day of its greatest power. It is smaller than any other political division of the United States, although it has more population than any one of six states—Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada—and than any of the territories. It is not rich in money, as riches go today, for it is not commercial or manufacturing. But it is rich in memories and associations, in greatness, intellectual and spiritual, in outward beauty and inward grace, and in its assured future, with the certainty that it will grow in beauty and power with the growth

of the great nation which it represents, until it becomes emphatically the capital of all capitals. The country has shown in unmistakable ways, especially since the celebration of the centennial of the District of Columbia in 1900, its desire to have its Capital advanced and embellished in every possible way, and those who for the time being represent the will of the people in the government of the National Capital are more and more endeavoring to meet that desire.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Inaugural Committee

Gen. John M. Wilson, Chairman.
Col. George Truesdell, Vice Chairman.
Henry L. West, Second Vice Chairman.
Milton E. Iles, Treasurer.
Frank H. Hitchcock, Secretary.

Charles J. Bell, Major James E. Bell, Col. John Biddle, U. S. A.,
William J. Boardman, Scott C. Bone, George W. Boyd, Charles A. Boynton,
Gen. Henry V. Boynton, Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U. S. A., Aldis B. Browne,
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A. John F. Cook, Louis A. Coolidge,
William V. Cox, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Elmer Dover,
Edward H. Droop, H. Rozier Dalany, George F. Dunlop, John Joy Edson,
Gen. George F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.
Percy S. Foster, Charles C. Glover, Samuel Gompers, Bernard R. Green,
George E. Hamilton, Gen. George H. Harries, Col. A. Hart, Samuel B. Hege,
Wallace H. Hills, Gen. John A. Johnston, Rudolph Kauffmann,
F. H. Kauffmann, William S. Knox, John B. Larner, Edward McCauley,
Major Charles L. McCauley, Henry B. F. Macfarland, Frederick B. McGuire,
John R. McLean, James Rush Marshall, Frank A. Munsey, Charles P. Neill,
James L. Norris, Crosby S. Noyes, Theodore W. Noyes, Frederick D. Owen,
James F. Oyster, E. Southard Parker, Col. Myron M. Parker, R. Ross Perry,
Frank H. Raymond, Dr. Robert Reyburn, Cuno H. Rudolph, Isadore Saks,
Frank P. Sargent, Edgar D. Shaw, John H. Small, Jr., Adolphus S. Solomons,
Gen. Ellis Spear, Samuel Spencer, Edward J. Stellwagen, Major Richard Sylvester,
Corcoran Thom, William S. Van Wickle, Thomas F. Walsh, Brainard H. Warner,
Michael J. Weller, Beriah Wilkins, John F. Wilkins, Albert A. Wilson,
Simon Wolf, Gen. Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull, J. Walter Woodward.

1905.

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Milton E. Miles, *Treasurer.*
Frank H. Hitchcock, *Secretary.*

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1905.

The honor of your presence

is requested at the ceremonies attending the

Inauguration of the President

of the United States,

March fourth,

Nineteen hundred and five.

John C. Spooner, Chairman, Nelson W. Aldrich, Augustus O. Bacon,
John Dalzell, E. D. Crumpacker, John Sharp Williams,
Committee of Arrangements.

Please present the enclosed
Card of Admission.