SENATE.

MONDAY, March 4, 1889.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, Vice-President of the United States, having taken the oath of office at the close of the Fiftieth Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

O God, Jehovah, we rejoice that amid the shiftings of earthly authority and power Thy throne stands forever. We worship Thee, the God of our fathers, our covenant God and Father. We bless Thee for all the truth and righteousness embodied in the Constitution and laws of this Republic. We thank Thee for the faith of the fathers and for the faith and piety and patriotism and wisdom of their sons. We bless Thee for the rich heritage of freedom coming to us from these high and responsible. Heal, we pray Thee, the great wound in our nation's heart, and give Thy people a true and abiding government. And bless, we pray Thee, Thy servant the President who lays aside the chair. Teach our Senators wisdom, and bless those of them who to-day retire from these high and responsible positions. Bless those who assume these responsibilities and enoble them with heavenly wisdom. Give unto us righteous laws wisely interpreted and impartially enforced. Heal, we pray Thee, the great wound in our nation's heart, and fill us more and more with brotherly kindness, giving peace and good will.

Bless the great people of this land in all their interests and make our land Emmanuel's land.

Among the nations of the earth Thou hast exalted us. Make us a pattern nation, oh God, and let Thy blessing rest upon these Thy servants who to-day honorably represent this great family of nations. Oh, that the kingdom of truth and of righteousness may everywhere prevail, that the people of the nations may be free with that freedom which Christ alone gives. Direct the exercises of this day and add Thy divine benediction. We ask it all in the name of Him who has taught us when we pray to say: Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done upon earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, I shall enter upon the discharge of the delicate and high and important duties of the office to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer. I therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have always been ready to extend to the occupant of this chair.

As Presiding Officer of the Senate, it will be my earnest desire to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness, and to treat each Senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to the representatives of great states in a legislative body. I hope that our relations officially and personally will prove mutually agreeable. May I add my confident hope that our duties will be discharged in a manner that will maintain the dignity of the Senate and add to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this great nation.

PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary of the Senate [Mr. ANSON G. McCOOK] read the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice:

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 29th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1889, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

SWERING IN OF SENATORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The names of the newly-elected Senators whose credentials are on file will now be called by the Secretary and they will come forward and receive the oath of office, four at a time.

The Chief Clerk read the names of—

John S. Barbour, of the State of Virginia.
James B. Beck, of the State of Kentucky.
James H. Berry, of the State of Arkansas.
Matthew C. Butler, of the State of South Carolina.
Jonathan Chase, of the State of Rhode Island.
As their names were called the respective Senators-elect (with the exception of Mr. Robb, who was absent) came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Chief Clerk called the names of—

Richard Coke, of the State of Texas.
Alfred H. Colquitt, of the State of Georgia.
Shelby M. Cummins, of the State of Illinois.
Joseph N. Dolph, of the State of Oregon.
As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Chief Clerk called the names of—

William P. Frye, of the State of Maine.
Randall L. Gibson, of the State of Louisiana.
Isaham G. Harris, of the State of Tennessee.
Anthony Higgins, of the State of Delaware.
As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Chief Clerk called the names of—

George F. Hoar, of the State of Massachusetts.
John E. Kenna, of the State of West Virginia.
James McMillian, of the State of Michigan.
John R. McPher son, of the State of New Jersey.
As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them. The Chief Clerk called the names of—

Charles F. Manderson, of the State of Nebraska.
John T. Morgan, of the State of Indiana.
Preston B. Plumb, of the State of Kansas.
Matt W. Ransom, of the State of North Carolina.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them. The Chief Clerk called the names of—

Edward C. Wallahal, of the State of Mississippi.
William D. Washington, of the State of Minnesota.
James E. Wilson, of the State of Iowa.
Edward O. Wolcott, of the State of Colorado.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

SENIORS PRESENT.

The Senators-elect having been sworn and taken their seats in the Senate the following Senators were present:

From the State of—

Alabama—John T. Morgan and James L. Pugh.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
California—George Hearst and Leland Stanford.
Delaware—George Gray and Anthony J. Higgins.
Florida—Wilkinson Call and Samuel Pasco.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and Charles B. Farwell.
Indiana—Lindsey T. Merrill and David J. Tursic.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn.
Louisiana—James E. Hurst and Randall G. Gibson.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Massachusetts—Henry L. Dawes and George F. Hoar.
Michigan—James McMillan and Francis B. Stockbridge.
Mississippi—Cushman K. Davis and William D. Washburn.
Missouri—James E. George and Edward C. Walthall.
New Jersey—Henry W. Blair.
New York—William M. Evarts and Frank Hiscock.
North Carolina—Matt W. Kann and Zebulon B. Vance.
Ohio—Henry B. Payne and John Sherman.
Pennsylvania—James Donald Cameron and Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and Jonathan Chace.
South Carolina—M. G. Butler and Wade Hampton.
Tennessee—William B. Tate and Isham G. Harris.
Texas—Richard Coke and John H. Reagan.
Vermont—George F. Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill.
Virginia—James F. McDowell and John W. Daniel.
West Virginia—Charles J. Faulkner and John E. Kenna.
Wisconsin—Philip Sawyer and John C. Spooner.

INAGURATION CEREMONIES.

The persons entitled to admission on the floor of the Senate Chamber having been admitted to the places reserved for them, the President, Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the late President, Gen. GRANT, of CLEVELAND, and Mr. HOAR, Mr. CULLOM, and Mr. COCKRELL, members of the committee of arrangements, and was escorted to a seat in front of the Secretary's table by the late President and the members of the committee who were seated on his right and left.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will now execute the order of the Senate relative to the inaugural ceremonies of the President of the United States.

Those in the Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents.
The Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.

Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
The retired General of the Army, the Major-General of the Army commanding, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, governors of States, ex-members of the Senate of the United States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives.

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 President-elect delivered the following:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people; but there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive Officer of the Nation that from the beginning the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath, taken in the presence of the people, becomes a mutual covenant; the officer to serve the people, and the people to respect and observe him, and that neither station, nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the union of the States, and to yield obedience to all the laws as they shall pass, by every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God—that he will give to us wisdom, strength, and loyalty, and cause people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the President-elect, which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution.

The President-elect delivered the following:

The retired General of the Army, the Major-General of the Army commanding, the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

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speckishly demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the ship-
master, and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our states-
men to the people that commercial competition and the exercise of
the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commer-
cial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard
and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commer-
cial markets, and to secure the American market for their
shops, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European
statesmen, and too often--as of the St. Lawrence with Pennsylvania the
mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the
smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near oppor-
tunities. As the area was lighted at the funeral service, so the adaptations to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment.

The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth,
as well as in the sky; men were made free, and material things became
our heritage.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff
discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only plant-
ing States. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of
pursuits which brings wealth and contentment. The offices of
diplomacy, and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people.

We must either preserve this national consensus, or else to aid and encourage them to establish
a community of interest. But rather to aid and encourage them to establish
the section and States.

shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the
skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer пользуется, так как у нас нет больных, не которые из которых были на свободе, не могут быть умерены и неприятны.

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skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer

In my view, this question is not decided, nor are the conditions of the us
supposed class interest, and yet the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices
of kindness and education have been fairly tried the contrary conclu-
sion can not be plausible urged.

I have heard the suggestion of a special executive policy
for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to
administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities
pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all the policies of
Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be
uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey,
neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The
duty of the Executive is to promote peace, but not to disturb or to do
justice, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who
use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to
attain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves
become the brutes whom the law, if it were a defense, would not
use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.

If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal
limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the
injuries to which their operations are subjected. The community that by concert, open or secret, amongst, among its
citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the
law has severely the only safe bond of social order and prosperity.
The energies of the people are bound to the selfish, or ignorant, or un-
demoralizes those who suffer, or they influence the efficiency of the law as a safety protector. It, in the sense that
the government from which we ask such

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference
with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their
contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly
affection to promote peace, but not to
seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these
men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be rejected and excluded.

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men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be rejected and excluded.
All the party services shall be considered and accepted as a discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be

The heads of Departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importance will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of Departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any surplus may and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. This is better than the typical and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of armament should progress as rapidly as is imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures for our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, to the actual necessities of life. We will fortunately be able to apply to the reduction of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry. The demand of sufficient amount of funds and of their necessary amendment should proceed as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history shown them to be a rating greatly in our favor, and I am of the opinion that the ship list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to the chance and exigencies of an emergency. We will not only encourage the establishment of American steam-ship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable, and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. The maintenance of justice has been unnecessarily delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers that the States should have the opportunity of availing themselves of the vast area and value of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been manifest for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our freedom of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who are annually made inconsiderately and without any just sense of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be

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