I

inaugural session of the Fifty-second Congress, took the oath of office at the close of the last regular session of the Forty-second Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

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

'With whom is no variableness or shadow of turning, the unchangeable God, whose throne stands forever, and whose dominion ruleth over all; we seek a Father's blessing as we wait at the mercy seat. We bring to Thee our heart homage, God of our fathers, thanking Thee for Thy rich heritage of faith and of freedom, hallowed by the toils and tears, the valor and blood and prayers, of our patriot dead. We come with an abiding faith in God, who has led us all through our history, and pray that the blessings we so abundantly enjoy may abide upon the family of nations so honorably represented here to-day. Grant that this stream of mercy may flow throughout the world, and that all the people may have the freedom wherewith Christ makes free.

We look unto Thee for Thy guidance and blessing as we come to these solemnities, and pray that Thy peace may abide upon Thy servants the President and his Cabinet, upon the President of the Senate, and these Thy servants who to-day lay aside the perplexing responsibilities of public office, honored of men and blessed of God.

We commend to Thee special favor Thy servant, the President-elect, called for the second time to these high and holy trusts.

Thou, with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning, the unchangeable God, whose throne stands forever, and whose dominion ruleth over all; we seek a Father's blessing as we wait at the mercy seat. We bring to Thee our heart homage, God of our fathers, thanking Thee for Thy rich heritage of faith and of freedom, hallowed by the toils and tears, the valor and blood and prayers, of our patriot dead. We come with an abiding faith in God, who has led us all through our history, and pray that the blessings we so abundantly enjoy may abide upon the family of nations so honorably represented here to-day. Grant that this stream of mercy may flow throughout the world, and that all the people may have the freedom wherewith Christ makes free.

We look unto Thee for Thy guidance and blessing as we come to these solemnities, and pray that Thy peace may abide upon Thy servants the President and his Cabinet, upon the President of the Senate, and these Thy servants who to-day lay aside the perplexing responsibilities of public office, honored of men and blessed of God.

We commend to Thee special favor Thy servant, the President-elect, called for the second time to these high and holy trusts.

Thou, with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning, the unchangeable God, whose throne stands forever, and whose dominion ruleth over all; we seek a Father's blessing as we wait at the mercy seat. We bring to Thee our heart homage, God of our fathers, thanking Thee for Thy rich heritage of faith and of freedom, hallowed by the toils and tears, the valor and blood and prayers, of our patriot dead. We come with an abiding faith in God, who has led us all through our history, and pray that the blessings we so abundantly enjoy may abide upon the family of nations so honorably represented here to-day. Grant that this stream of mercy may flow throughout the world, and that all the people may have the freedom wherewith Christ makes free.

We look unto Thee for Thy guidance and blessing as we come to these solemnities, and pray that Thy peace may abide upon Thy servants the President and his Cabinet, upon the President of the Senate, and these Thy servants who to-day lay aside the perplexing responsibilities of public office, honored of men and blessed of God.

We commend to Thee special favor Thy servant, the President-elect, called for the second time to these high and holy trusts.
Cushman K. Davis, of the State of Minnesota.
Charles J. Faulkner, of the State of West Virginia.
James Z. George, of the State of Mississippi.

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

The Secretary called the names of—
Arthur P. Gorman, of the State of Maryland.
George Gray, of the State of Delaware.
Eugene Hale, of the State of Maine.
Joseph R. Hawley, of the State of Connecticut.

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

The Secretary called the names of—
Henry Cabot Lodge, of the State of Massachusetts.
Roger Q. Mills, of the State of Wyoming.
J. L. Mitchell, of the State of Wisconsin.
Edward Murphy, jr., of the State of New York.

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

The Secretary called the names of—
Samuel Pasco, of the State of Florida.
Reidfield Proctor, of the State of Vermont.
Matthew S. Quay, of the State of Pennsylvania.
William N. Roach, of the State of North Dakota.

As their names were called the respective Senators-elect (with the exception of Mr. Quay, who was absent) came forward, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them:

The Secretary called the names of—
John Shorman, of the State of Ohio.
James Smith, jr., of the State of New Jersey.
William M. Stewart, of the State of Nevada.

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

The Secretary called the names of—
Frances B. Stockbridge, of the State of Michigan.
David Tuttle, of the State of Indiana.
Stephen M. White, of the State of California.

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

SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Mr. PEFFER—Mr. President, the present Senator from Kansas, John Martin, recently elected a Senator from Kansas for the term ending March 3, 1889, and asking that they be read and laid on the table for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF KANSAS, Executive Department.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1889, John Martin was duly elected a Senator from Kansas for the term ending March 3, 1889, and that he has taken the oath prescribed by law.

Witness my hand.

L. D. LEWELLING,
Secretary of State.

The President-elect delivered the following message:

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.
The ex-Vice-President.
The President-elect.
The Sergeant-at-Arms.
The President and the Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
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 address:

IN AUGURAL ADDRESS.

My fellow-Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my contrymen, I am about to assume upon myself the solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I entertain concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of our Government.

Indiana—David Tipton and Daniel W. Voorhees.
Kentucky—Joseph C. Snodgrass and William Lindsay.
Louisiana—Donelson Caffery and Edward D. White.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Minnesota—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Mississippi—James McMillan and Francis B. Stockbridge.
Missouri—Cushman K. Davis and William D. Washburn.
Nebraska—James Z. George and George G. Vert.

Montana—Thomas C. Power.
Nebraska—William V. Allen and Charles F. Manderson.
Nevada—John P. Jones and William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—William E. Chandler and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John R. McPherson and James Smith, jr.
New York—David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr.
North Carolina—Matt W. Ransom and Zebulon B. Vance.
North Dakota—William N. Roach and Henry C. Hahnorough.
Ohio—Calvin S. Brice and John Sherman.
Oregon—John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—James Donald Cameron.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and Nathan F. Dixon.
South Carolina—M. G. Butler and J. L. M. Irby.
Tennessee—William B. Bate and Isham G. Harris.
Texas—Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills.
Vermont—Justus S. Mowry and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John Daniel and Eppa Hunton.
West Virginia—Johnson W. Cauden and Charles J. Faulkner.
Wyoming—Joseph M. Carey.

INAUGURAL 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. Grover Cleveland, of New York, entered the Senate Chamber accompanied by the late President, Benjamin Harrison and Mr. Tellers, Mr. Ransom, and Mr. McPherson, members of the Committee of Arrangements, and was escorted to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk, and the late President and the members of the committee were seated on the right and left.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will now execute the order of the Senate relating 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.

The President-elect.

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

The President and the Secretary of the Senate.

Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments.

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 address:

IN AUGURAL ADDRESS.

My fellow-Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my contrymen, I am about to assume upon myself the solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I entertain concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of our Government.
While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our commerce and our industry, we are aware of the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thirst and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government. It is the natural result of the irrepressible impulse of American character. It is a symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of contest, will have little time for his vital the unuplicated need that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have been the result of the constant efforts of our forefathers, which we are called upon to continue. It is the bane of republican institutions and the solution of the problems of the time.

The existence of independent enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. It is a breach of the law of the land which always results from wholesale competition.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of the necessity for revenue to support the Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. Whatever the lesson is taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people. Let us give the people what they are entitled to, and let us endeavor to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, the self-seeking public servant, and the self-interest of the individual.

When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of the necessity for revenue to support the Government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of the necessity for revenue to support the Government, its functions do not include the support of the people.
The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to suspend the approval of the issuing of patents to land under Sections 17, 28, 35, and 36 of the Act of May 13, 1864, granting land to the State of Alabama and Florida in aid of the creation of certain Internal improvements until Congress shall hereafter authorize the approval of lists of such lands.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I object to the consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over until tomorrow.

Mr. CALL. The Senator from Colorado has no right under the rules to object to the consideration of the resolution. I do not design to ask its consideration to-day, but I shall do so on the next day's session, on the Senate motion, to say that there are precedents for this action, and it has been the practice of the Senate of late years to consider resolutions which relate to the action of this body alone.

Mr. WOLCOTT. My objection is made under the rules of the Senate. I do not care to go into the consideration of the other question.

Mr. SHERRILL. The Senator has no right to make such an objection, because no present consideration has been asked of the resolution.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I suppose I have the right to object, and the Chief will pass upon the Senator's right of objection.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be printed.

Mr. BUTLER. The resolution goes over on one objection, and will be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. So the Chair understands.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY.

Mr. SHERMAN. I introduce a joint resolution which I ask may be placed upon the table, to be referred hereafter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The subject has been considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. We can make the reference although the resolution has been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to the reference of the joint resolution even now to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. We can make the reference although the committees are not yet organized.

Mr. HARRIS. It was my fault that I did not hear the joint resolution. Let it be read again.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask what action the Senator from Ohio proposes to take?

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish the joint resolution to lie on the table. I do not wish to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it lie on the table for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio requests that the joint resolution lie on the table, to be referred hereafter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it lie on the table for the present.

The joint resolution (S. R. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as part of the Constitution, namely:

The term of office of the President and of the Fifty-fourth Congress shall continue until noon of the third day of April in the year 1897. The Senators and Representatives shall at the call of the President, and the call of the Speaker of the House, have the right to require their attendance. And if a majority of either House so require, they shall continue in session until noon of the third day of April in the year 1897, but shall issue their final adjournment on the day of March in the year 1891.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. HARRIS. The resolution was read again.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask what action the Senator from Ohio proposes to take?

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish the joint resolution to lie on the table. I do not wish to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it lie on the table for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio requests that the joint resolution lie on the table, to be referred hereafter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HARRIS. Let it lie on the table for the present.

The joint resolution (S. R. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as part of the Constitution, namely:

The term of office of the President and of the Fifty-fourth Congress shall continue until noon of the third day of April in the year 1897. The Senators and Representatives shall at the call of the President, and the call of the Speaker of the House, have the right to require their attendance. And if a majority of either House so require, they shall continue in session until noon of the third day of April in the year 1897, but shall issue their final adjournment on the day of March in the year 1891.