

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1893.

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Vice-President of the United States, having taken the oath of office at the close of the last regular session of the Fifty-second Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

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

O 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 our 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 command to Thine especial favor Thy servant, the President-elect, called for the second time to these high and honorable and responsible trusts. O God, shield him by Thy power and let Thy banner over his home, in which Thou hast opened a wellspring of joy, ever be love. Gird him with Thy might. Guide him by Thy counsel. Control his judgment. Make him strong in purpose, and so do Thou direct his Administration with those associated with him in official relations that the blessing of God may continue more and more upon our Republic, which has ever been prospered of Heaven.

Bless, we pray Thee, our Vice-President, the President of the Senate, and those who to-day assume for the first time these responsibilities. So guide by Thy divine counsel, our Father, that in the future, as in the past, the unseen hand may lead us. Bless all the people of this great nation in their industries, in their homes, in their churches, in their schools, prospering every right endeavor, delivering us from lawlessness and vice, and bringing in the reign of peace and righteousness more and more, and among the nations of the world.

Guide us in the path of duty. Purify our hearts, we pray Thee, by the indwelling of Thy Spirit. O Lord, pardon what we have been. Sanctify what we are. Order what we shall be. And Thine shall be the glory and ours the eternal salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath 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. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignities, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called.

I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and for their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson, and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur, Hendricks, and Morton have at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of President of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the cooperation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate will read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary (Mr. ANSON G. MCCOOK) read the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas public interest 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, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion 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 this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

SWEARING 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 Secretary read the names of—

Nelson W. Aldrich, of the State of Rhode Island.

William V. Allen, of the State of Nebraska.

William B. Bate, of the State of Tennessee.

Francis M. Cockrell, of the State of Missouri.

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—

John W. Daniel, of the State of Virginia.

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 Texas.
 John 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.
 Redfield 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 Sherman, 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—
 Francis B. Stockbridge, of the State of Michigan.
 David Turpie, 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. I present the credentials of John Martin, recently elected a Senator from Kansas for the term ending March 3, 1895, and ask that they be read and lie 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 1893, John Martin was duly elected by the Legislature of Kansas a Senator to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of six years commencing the 4th day of March, A. D. 1893, and ending March 4, 1895, and to fill the vacancy in said term happening by the decease of the Hon. Preston B. Plumb.

Witness his excellency, our governor, L. D. Lewelling, and our seal hereunto affixed, at Topeka, this 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.]
 By the governor:

L. D. LEWELLING.

R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

Mr. HOAR. The credentials of Mr. Martin seem to be in due form and to entitle him *prima facie* to be admitted to a seat in the Senate. If there be any question as to his title upon the merits the Senate can deal with it afterwards. I ask that the oath be administered to Mr. Martin.

Mr. PEFFER. Mr. Martin being present, I rose to ask that the oath of office be administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect from Kansas will come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. Martin was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. PEFFER, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

SENATORS PRESENT.

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

From the State of—
 Alabama—James L. Pugh.
 Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
 California—Stephen M. White.
 Colorado—Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott.
 Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.
 Delaware—George Gray and Anthony Higgins.
 Florida—Wilkinson Cull and Samuel Pasco.
 Georgia—John B. Gordon.
 Idaho—Fred. T. Dubois and George L. Shoup.
 Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and John M. Palmer.

Indiana—David Turpie and Daniel W. Voorhees.
 Iowa—William B. Allison and James F. Wilson.
 Kansas—John Martin and William A. Peffer.
 Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn and William Lindsay.
 Louisiana—Donelson Caffery and Edward D. White.
 Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
 Maryland—Charles H. Gibson and Arthur P. Gorman.
 Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
 Michigan—James McMillan and Francis B. Stockbridge.
 Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis and William D. Washburn.
 Mississippi—James Z. George.
 Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
 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. Hansbrough.
 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. C. Butler and J. L. M. Irby.
 South Dakota—James H. Kyle and R. F. Pettigrew.
 Tennessee—William B. Bate and Isham G. Harris.
 Texas—Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills.
 Vermont—Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor.
 Virginia—John W. Daniel and Eppa Hunton.
 Washington—Watson C. Squire.
 West Virginia—Johnson N. Camden and Charles J. Faulkner.
 Wisconsin—John L. Mitchell and William F. Vilas.
 Wyoming—Joseph M. Carey.

INAUGURATION 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. TELLER, 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 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.

The ex-Vice-President.

The Supreme Court.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements.

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 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.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a 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 hold 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 their Government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behoves us to constantly watch for every 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 constant labor may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It can not be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the mean time, so far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson 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 bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil-service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred 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. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power, the General Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we can not escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them, through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the mean time, as the nation's wards they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without heedless vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of the governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious, and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the

great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the Constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m., and the Vice-President resumed the chair.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee to consist of two Senators be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate is assembled and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. ALLISON as the committee.

HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, it was

Ordered, That the daily hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock m. until otherwise ordered.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.

MONDAY, March 6, 1893.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT, a Senator from the State of Georgia, JOSEPH N. DOLPH, a Senator from the State of Oregon, LELAND STANFORD, a Senator from the State of California, and EDWARD C. WALTHALL, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

NOTIFICATION TO PRESIDENT.

Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. ALLISON, the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and

Mr. BLACKBURN said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him of the fact that the Senate is in session and ready to receive any communication he may have to make have discharged that duty, and were requested by the President to state that he will very soon to-day communicate to the Senate in writing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of the secretaries of the President, appeared at the bar and said: Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate sundry messages in writing.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

On motion of Mr. GORMAN, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Thursday next.

SWAMP LAND GRANT PATENTS.

Mr. CALL. I submit a resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read and lie on the table. It is my intention to obtain some action by the Senate upon it if I can do so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

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 or the issuing of patents to land under acts of Congress granting swamp and overflowed land and under the act of May 17, 1856, granting land to the States of Alabama and Florida in aid of the construction of certain lines of railway, 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 to-morrow.

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 of the Senate. I wish 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. CALL. 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 Chair will pass upon the correctness of my 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 lie on the table, to be referred hereafter to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is a joint resolution in amendment of the Constitution. I ask that it be read at length.

Mr. HARRIS. Do I understand the Senator to say it is a joint resolution?

Mr. SHERMAN. It is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which I merely desire to introduce for reference. I ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 30th day of April in the year 1897. The Senators whose term would expire on the 4th day of March in the year 1897 shall continue in office until noon of the 30th day in April succeeding such expiration; and the 30th day of April, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. HOAR. Before the joint resolution passes from the consideration of the Senate I desire to say that I hope the Senator from Ohio will have it referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The subject has been considered by that committee more than once. I had the honor to introduce a joint resolution substantially like the one the Senator now introduces, and it passed the Senate on the report of that committee.

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.

The joint resolution was again read.

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 to be hereafter referred 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 be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be printed. Without objection, this will be taken to be the action of the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday next, March 9, 1893, at 12 o'clock m.