CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vice-President of the United States, having taken the oath of office at the close of the last regular session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

Rev. W. H. Milbury, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

O Thou who from Thy throne dost behold all the dwellers under heaven, do we beseech Thee to move every heart in this assembly with the sense of Thy presence while we proceed to execute the will of the American people in the initiation of two new and old duties, according to the simple American usage, into the highest offices known to our Constitution and laws. Guard their persons from disease, violence, accident, and every kind of danger and peril. Endue them with the reason illumined and enriched by Thy divine light and love, with the will tempered by experience, endurance, and foresight, strengthened and skilled, and may the term of their office be memorable in our annals for the reign of prosperity, peace, welfare, an era of good feeling.

To all here present let Thy blessing come in this great assembly, where are gathered so many men and women of note and mark, not only our own representatives, but our foreign guests, between whose countries and our nation may the strengthening ties of love, of God, and of His love, be amongst us and remain with all evermore. Amen.

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, the history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. Hence they must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have achieved and preserved orderly liberty.

No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world-powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is intrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own world-powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down.

We are a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme on a continent, supreme in a hemisphere. East and west we look out across the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in which, whether we wish it or not, we must henceforth bear an ever-increasing part. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze to the coming years, days, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should approach these duties with a solemn appreciation alike of their difficulty and of their far-reaching and tremendous importance. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution, courage, eager and confident faith in our power to do them aright.

A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation; and thrice happy is the generation that to it is given such a work to do. A leading part in the work must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply do I appreciate the privilege of my position for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American Senate at the beginning of the twentieth century.

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

PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary read the proclamation, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States 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, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, 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, at 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 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

William McKinley.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

SWEARING IN OF SENATORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators-elect will come forward and take the oath as their names are called.

The Secretary called the names of:

Augustus O. Bacon, of the State of Georgia.
Joseph W. Bailey, of the State of Texas.
James H. Berry, of the State of Arkansas.
Joseph C. S. Blackham, of the State of Kentucky.

As their names were called, the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Clay, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and Mr. Cockrell, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of:

Henry E. Burnham, of the State of New Hampshire.
Joseph R. Burton, of the State of Kansas.
Edward W. Carmack, of the State of Tennessee.
William A. Clark, of the State of Montana.

As their names were called the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bay, and Mr. Jones of Arkansas, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of:

Shelby M. Cullom, of the State of Illinois.
Jonathan P. Dolliver, of the State of Iowa.
Fred T. Dubois, of the State of Idaho.
Stephen B. Elkins, of the State of West Virginia.

As their names were called, the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Mason, Mr. Allison, Mr. Hepfield, and Mr. Scott, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of:

Murphy J. Foster, of the State of Louisiana.
William F. Frye, of the State of Maine.
Robert J. Gamble, of the State of South Dakota.

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George F. Hoar, of the State of Massachusetts.
As their names were called, the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Burrows and Mr. Daniel, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—
Ansel J. McLaurin, of the State of Mississippi.
James McKenny, of the State of Michigan.
Thomas S. Martin, of the State of Virginia.
John H. Mitchell, of the State of Oregon.

Mr. President, I desire to state that the Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi [Mr. McLaurin] is absent by reason of serious illness.

Mr. President, I wish to state that the Senator-elect from Oregon [Mr. Mitchell] is not present. He has not yet arrived in the city.

Mr. McMillan and Mr. Martin were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Burrows and Mr. Daniel, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—
John T. Morgan, of the State of Alabama.
Kantes Nelson, of the State of Minnesota.
Thomas M. Patterson, of the State of Colorado.
William J. Sewell, of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I desire to state that the Senator-elect from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] is not present.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Sewell were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Putnam, Mr. Tyler, and Mr. Kean, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—
Furnifold McIl. Simons, of the State of North Carolina.
Benjamin B. Tillman, of the State of South Carolina.
Frank C. Culver, of the State of West Virginia.
George F. Wetmore, of the State of Rhode Island.

As their names were called the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Prichard, Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, and Mr. Aldrich, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

SENATORS PRESENT.
The Senators-elect having been sworn and taken their seats in the Senate the following Senators were present:
Alabama—John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
California—Thomas B. Bard and George C. Perkins.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson and Henry M. Teller.

Debates—Florida—Stephen R. Mallory and James P. Taliaferro.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho—Fred T. Dubois and Henry Hettfeld.
Illinois—Buell, Cullem and William J. Mason.
Indiana—Albert J. Beveridge and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Iowa—William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Kansas—Joseph B. Burton and William A. Harris.
Kentucky—Benjamin F. Keown and William J. Deboe.
Louisiana—Murphy J. Foster and Samuel Douglass McEnery.
Maine—William P. Fyfe and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—McCrossen and George L. Wellington.
Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp.
Mississippi—Hernando D. Money.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
Montana—William V. Allen.

Nebraska—Charles D. Clapp.
Nevada—John P. Jones and William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John Kean and William J. Sewell.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna.
Oregon—Joseph Simon.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose and Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and George P. Wetmore.
South Carolina—John L. McLaurin and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Charles H. Ramsey.
Utah—John H. Chaffee and Joseph H. Harriman.
Vermont—William F. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan P. Scott.

Wisconsin—Joseph V. Quarles and John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis D. Warren.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.
The persons entitled to admission to the floor having been admitted to the places reserved for them, the President-elect, with Rear Admiral McKernan, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the committee of arrangements of the two Houses of Congress (Senators Hanna, Spooner, and Jones of Arkansas, and Representatives Cannon, Dalzell, and Prentiss) to seat in front of the Secretary's desk, and the members of the committee were seated on his right and left.

Mr. President, I wish to state that the Chief Justice of the United States is now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if we have a war, it may be averted by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

V erything, as far as possible, was prepared for the inaugural ceremony.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1889.

INaugural Address.

My Fellow-Citizens: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1887, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None existed now. Then our Treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I was constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress has just closed with reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one millions of dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade agreements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1886 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and the good fortune of this country in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the Executive Departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity, and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requirements for original appointment and the strictest safeguards against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort on our part to meet the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the event.

Suspending for the present all business or other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Washington, by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration, and I sincerely trust that the great and unprecedented prosperity which has attended your administration will be continued under my successor.
responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking their guidance the direction, and favor of God. I shall shrink from the parting day, if I did not feel that in this performance I should have the cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that the whole country generally and the best to me that the duty imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give me the generous support in my duties to preserve, protect, and defend the United States. It should be adapted to observe to "a power may be bloodily and humanly used..."

The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the will of "The path to establish local governments, in the formation of which the full participation of the inhabitants will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not now the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A

now rest upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American sovereignty to the government of such great importance, involving an obligation upon the part of the United States to continue performing the duties and discharging the functions of a nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting the property, insurance safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cubans, no less to our own country and people, than the reconstruction of Cubans a free commonwealth on aborigines foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order. Our improvement of the people will not be completed until free self-government has been set up, and not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

While the Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years before the Congress had made no inspiring steps toward future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings Phillipine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to property, insulate the inhabitants and to the islands, of our act in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their commissions. The propriety of these measures has been fully demonstrated, and the wise and patriotic men of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular forces. It has the people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the propositions of our own liberty by sacrificing to the nation the foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant lands. As honor demands, let it be there so hereafter, the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make one more of such a gift, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate our 25 selves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom easy. It is often in the family of nations. will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the fiendish conscience of the conqueror. The time has arrived when the Republic has the mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of freedom and independence of the Philippines.

That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be adjourned until 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m., and the Vice-President resumed the chair.

HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. Heitfeld, it was

Ordered, That the order of the hour of the meeting of the Senate be 10 o'clock morning, until seven o'clock; the Senate adjourned.

Mr. HEITFELD. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 5, 1901, at 9 o'clock meridian.